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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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U. S. Press For Embargo Repeal By 4-1, Monitor Survey Shows; Britain Unshaken in War Aims

Republican and Democratic newspapers in all sections of country join to give Administration strong nonpartisan support in foreign policy—Congress urged to lift embargo.

A survey of editorial opinion throughout the United States, completed today by The Christian Science Monitor, reveals a ratio of four newspapers to one favoring repeal of the arms embargo and urging Congress to take this step as it gathers in Washington this week.

The questionnaire was addressed to newspapers of all political faiths in small communities as well as large in every section of the country.

The Christian Science Monitor invited these newspapers to answer two questions:

Do you favor repeal of the arms embargo?

Do you, in general, support President Roosevelt's foreign policies?

The replies represent a nation-wide consensus of editorial opinion on both repeal of the arms embargo and the Administration's general foreign policies in this period of emergency, and a tabulation of the replies shows the following results:

1. Answers were received from 120 newspapers.

2. A total of 88 newspapers are urging the special session of Congress to repeal the arms embargo.

3. These 88 newspapers serve a total circulation of 11,514,522.

4. A total of 24 newspapers oppose repeal of the arms embargo.

5. These 24 newspapers serve a total circulation of 2,504,146.

6. The proportion of newspapers favoring repeal of the arms embargo as against those opposing is 4 to 1; and the proportion with respect to total circulation is 4 to 1.

7. The overwhelming majority of the newspapers which support repeal of the arms embargo advocate the cash and carry plan, although a few would not place this restriction around America's neutrality policy.

8. No newspaper, whether favoring or opposing repeal of the embargo, wants to see the United States go to war, and most expressed it as their all-embracing objective to keep the United States out of the war.

President's Foreign Policy

The replies to the second question, "Do you in general support President Roosevelt's foreign policies?" show 77 newspapers according broad support to the Administration, and 17 newspapers either withholding that support or critical. The ratio of support to opposition is 4½ to 1.

Appraising the findings of the survey, it is significant that support for the repeal of the embargo and support for the President's general foreign policies in this emergency are as great among Republican newspapers as among Democratic newspapers; and it is significant that anti-New Deal Democratic newspapers which have been critical of the President in domestic affairs are giving a support to the Administration in its recommendation for repeal of the arms embargo and in its general position in face of the war in Europe.

Views of Republican Press

A notable example of Republican support for repeal of the arms embargo is the vigorous editorial attitude of the New York Herald Tribune, the leading metropolitan Republican newspaper of the United States, which in reply to the Monitor's questionnaire repeats its support for the repeal of the embargo and, in response

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Europe Buys U. S. Lard; Smigly-Rydz Interned; Chiang Sees Japan Beaten

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 20, 1939

Europe Places Huge Orders for Fats in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Commodities dealers reported today huge orders for American lard, tallow, and vegetable oil for shipment to Europe. They said that, although many of the consignments were for Genoa, Italy, they believed the ultimate destination was neutral countries whose supplies of these products, ordinarily obtained from Great Britain, have been cut off by the war.

The opinion was expressed in some quarters that the destination indicated Germany probably would obtain some of the shipments.

Rumania Interns Smigly-Rydz Till End of War

BUCHAREST (AP)—The Rumanian Government announced today that Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, chief of Poland's military forces, would be interned in Rumania for duration of the European war, despite appeals from Britain and France. The Germans have insisted the Marshal, like other soldiers, should be forced to stay in the country to which he fled.

Chiang Declares Japan Is 'Already Defeated'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chinese Embassy has released a declaration by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China that "the European war should make us fight Japan with greater vigor."

The statement to the People's National Council in Chungking said China was confident of its "rightful place in reshaping new world order," and added: "Japan is already exhausted in manpower, so from a military standpoint she is already defeated."

Hull Defends U. S. Efforts for Refugees

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, replying to a criticism by Senator Robert R. Reynolds of State Department efforts to bring back Americans from Europe, said today, "We do our best to keep on our feet; if we have fallen down we are not conscious of it."

Senator Reynolds returned from France on the United States liner Manhattan Sept. 18, and complained of the number of aliens aboard the boat whose places, he said, should have been occupied by American citizens. Mr. Hull supplied figures showing that only about 8 per cent of the passengers were foreigners.

Army Buys $3,000,000 Training Planes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Official sources reported today the War Department tentatively had approved a contract with the Stearman Aircraft plant at Wichita, Kan., for several hundred primary training planes to cost nearly $3,000,000.

Army Warns Ships of Anti-Aircraft Practice

NEW YORK (AP)—Army authorities today warned ships, fishermen, and airplanes to stay away from a triangular section of lower New York Harbor because of anti-aircraft machine gun practice.

The warning, issued from Fort Wadsworth and Miller Field, said machine gun practice would take place tomorrow and Friday of this week and from Tuesday through Friday of next week.

Spain Restores Judicial Autonomy to Moors

TETUAN, Spanish Morocco (AP)—Nationalist Spain, in line with a promise made by Gen. Francisco Franco, formally restored judicial autonomy to the Moors today.

Caliph Prince Muley Hassan and Spanish High Commissioner Asensio attended the ceremony at Mexuar Palace, where independence of the Moorish courts was re-proclaimed.

Poulter Puts Snow Cruiser on Byrd Ship

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Dr. Thomas C. Poulter of Chicago, inventor of a "snow cruiser" designed to penetrate Antarctic wastes, has arranged storage space for his machine aboard the motorship North Star. The motorship sails today for the East Coast to join Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's expedition to the Antarctic.

Dr. Poulter in 1934 headed the relief party that rescued Admiral Byrd from the lonely observation hut. His invention is a huge motor vehicle, completely closed and insulated against bitter cold. It will carry an airplane atop its structure.

14 Navy Planes on Hawaii-Manila Flight

HONOLULU, Sept. 20 (AP)—Fourteen naval planes, with American lags stenciled on the wings, left Pearl Harbor yesterday en route to Manila. The Navy merely announced "a flight" had departed for Manila, giving no details.

Roosevelt Tells Reporters How to Cover Secret Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—How do reporters cover a "secret" White House conference? President Roosevelt gave the formula, to be applied to today's meeting, at his press conference yesterday.

First, he said, the White House will issue a 10-line statement summarizing the meeting. This, as reporters know and the President implied, may be as uninformative as a war communiqué.

But second, in the President's own words, the reporters will run around and catch the conferees—Senators, Representatives, eminent leaders—in their hotels, their restaurants, and other places, and add together all they say and get the lowest common denominator!

However, continued Mr. Roosevelt, such tactics are all right—they are customary.

"Wouldn't you like to see us afterward, and tell us all about the conference yourself?" instantly asked a woman reporter.

Certainly NOT, retorted the President.

Actually, this interchange referred back to two White House "secret" meetings on foreign policy within recent months. At one, the President entertained the military affairs committees of Congress. At the other various legislative leaders. From both meetings, rather sensational and subsequently denied stories emerged. After the first, the President was declared to have said that the American frontier was on the Rhine. After the second, Senator Wm. E. Borah, (R) of Idaho, was reported to have asserted that his foreign service was better than the State Department's, and that it told him there would be no war.

Both versions were probably garbled, the kind of half-truths that emerge when doors are closed but leakages are ubiquitous.

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Women Organize For 'Out of War'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Women from 25 States have organized the Women's National Committee to Keep the United States Out of War, with Miss Catherine Curtis, founder of the Women Investors in America and the Women's National Committee for Hands Off the Supreme Court, Chairman of an organizing body of 48.

Asserted to be without political affiliation, the anti-war committee proposes to circularize women throughout the Country for signatures to a petition to Congress to retain the Nation's present neutrality policy, "oppose all measures tending to involve us in foreign wars, end all delegation of Congressional powers to one individual and take back all such powers that have already been so delegated," and "adopt immediately a policy of 'mind our own business and solve our own problems first.'"

Fore! Park Signs Put 'Don'ts' Out?

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Sept. 20

"Don't don't" is the advice of Harold S. Wagner, Akron, Ohio, park director, to other park officials. He told a convention of the American Institute of Park Executives to eliminate "Do Nots" from park signs. It's better, he said, to have signs like this:

"Dear Joe: I have replaced my divots. I bet you have too."

Food Surpluses In U. S. Are Near All-Time High

In the recent speculative flurry in the United States markets many persons were relying on a hazy memory of 25 years ago and acting on the incorrect assumption that conditions today are similar to those which prevailed in the early days of the World War, Ellsworth W. Bell, extension economist at Massachusetts State College, at Amherst, Mass., said today.

"There is no shortage in food or commodities at present," he said. "In fact, our supplies are almost at an all-time high. The sugar surplus, for example, has been so large that domestic growers have been trying to have import quotas reduced. Now that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has raised the sugar quota, supplies will be even larger.

"Supplies of wheat and flour are so large that the Government has been paying an export subsidy of $1.35 a barrel on flour to get it sold abroad. The world wheat supply is in fact the largest on record.

"Butter and eggs are so plentiful that the Government has been buying surpluses to keep the price from getting too low. The spring pig crop is the biggest the country has ever had. Milk, likewise, is abundant. One whole year's cotton crop is in storage; this amounts to 11,000,000 bales and the Government owns an additional 6,000,000 bales."

Banking Seen To Increase

On the trading side of the war picture, Mr. Bell foresees the United States as destined to assume a gradually increasing power in the role of international banker. South American markets, as they were supplied by European countries, he said, will probably shift to the United States to supply their demands. These countries need our industrial products, but they have no means to buy them unless we accept their wheat, corn, sugar, meat, and other products. Such acceptance on our part would tend to keep the level of these commodity prices down.

"France and England need raw materials from South America but cannot ship goods in trade because of their domestic needs and lack of time to manufacture them. The United States will be an important international banker for such transactions. and by such a triple credit arrangement, this country may assume control of most of England's and France's gold supplies.

"Preparation for this type of trade is requiring a period of re-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 8)

Party Politics Injected Into Neutral Parley

Landon believed to have changed views on 'cash and carry' after talk with G. O. P. Leader.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—Party politics, which after all may ultimately mean the outcome of the Presidential election of 1940, were forcefully injected into President Roosevelt's "nonpartisan" conference on neutrality legislation behind closed doors at the White House today.

Former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, ranking Republican to attend the conference, said before the meeting that:

1. Public opinion is shifting from its fatalistic feeling that the United States inevitably will be drawn into war, and now believes the nation can stay out.

2. The country feels Congress should remain in session because "there is more public confidence in the united judgment of the representatives of the people than in any one man."

3. Mid-western opinion feels, and former Gov. Landon himself shares this view, that cash-and-carry treatment should be extended to all shipments, whether the arms embargo is repealed or not.

Indorsement Likely

The titular leader of the Republican Party arrived in Washington with a written statement which he intended to give out. The prevalent impression was that this expressed his general support of the President's foreign policy, and might have gone so far as to favor repeal of the arms embargo. While Governor Landon has not expressed himself publicly on this issue, friends believe that until recently, at least, he believed the embargo should be repealed.

But before his statement was issued, Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts conferred with Governor Landon, and no statement was given out. The impression here is that Mr. Martin, as Republican Floor Leader and a participant in today's White House conference, is fighting hard to prevent the meeting being turned into a blanket indorsement of the President.

To some Republicans, the arms embargo question is a symbol, and if the President gets his way on that issue he will appear to enjoy a general vote of confidence, will go ahead with other steps, and perhaps ride into office again next year over the unavailing opposition of a divided Republican Party.

Want to Make Stand

Therefore these G. O. P. leaders want to make a stand now. Mr. Martin, like Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and others, is struggling to cope with a tough dilemma. For the present, their attitude is typified in Governor Landon's opening remarks today, which were:

"The picture is changing so rapidly that, in view of the President's conference, I came to listen. . . . My views on the arms embargo have not been published. They were made some six or seven weeks ago. (This was a reference to an unpublished magazine article by Governor Landon, which sup-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

But Chamberlain bars 'uncertain adventures' in pushing conflict to victory.

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declared today that no threats could deter Britain and its allies from achieving their war aims but that "what we will not do is to rush into adventures that offer little prospect of success."

With the obvious purpose of allaying public anxiety as to whether the Western Allies were striking vigorously enough against Germany, Mr. Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons:

"There is no sacrifice from which we will shrink. There is no operation we will not undertake provided our responsible advisers, our Allies and we ourselves are convinced that it will make an appropriate contribution to victory."

Set Aims of Allies

Replying to Reichsführer Hitler's Danzig speech yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain said Britain's general war purpose was to "redeem Europe from the perpetual fear of German aggression and enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and liberties."

He added that "no threats will deter us or our French allies from this purpose."

He declared against uncertain adventures "calculated to impair our resources and to postpone ultimate victory."

"One lesson which military history teaches is that that road leads to disaster," he said.

Strategy, Mr. Chamberlain went on, is "the art of concentrating decisive force at the decisive point at the decisive moment."

He said he would "not hazard a guess at this stage of the war as to when or where the decisive force will be assembled or when the decisive moment will arrive."

Depends on Events

He said this must depend upon events and added:

"The scale of our preparations and the fact already announced that we are basing them on the assumption that duration of the war may be at least three years insures that our strength will increase progressively to meet whatever may come."

"Herr Hitler says much in his speech about the humane methods with which he has waged war," Mr. Chamberlain continued.

"I can only say that methods are not made humane by calling them so and that accounts of German bombing of open towns and machine-gunning of refugees have shocked the whole world."

It was the Prime Minister's third weekly report on the conflict.

Gives Casualties List

He announced that the Government calculated 139 British and neutral lives had been lost so far from submarine attacks, excluding the sinking of the aircraft carrier

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Restrictions Eased On French Citizens

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 20

Military restrictions on civilian life are being relaxed behind France's war front.

Police censorship of telegrams inside France, in effect since mobilization, has been cancelled. Telephone service to all departments except those on the frontier or in military zones has been reestablished, although callers must speak French.

The French Association for the Protection of Animals announced that gas masks are now available for dogs, cats, and other pets.

New fast trains are now being run on most major lines.

Freight trains continued to supply Paris markets amply with food, including much meat. Many farm products are being sold at prices lower than usual.

Quiet on Western Front Contains Tense Suspense

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 20—With the Polish Government having fled the country and any hope of a prolonged and successful resistance destroyed by Soviet intervention which already has cut communications between Poland and Rumania, the Eastern Front today exists only in fragmentary form.

Some 16 Polish divisions still carry on a gallant struggle against hopelessly uneven odds around the fortified centers such as Warsaw and Lwow.

[Moscow dispatches reported occupation of Lwow by Soviet Russian troops was claimed in a war communiqué.]

In Warsaw—battered but still defending itself—the Polish soldiers and people proved worthy of the heroic traditions of their ancestors who repeatedly launched insurrections against Russian tyranny. A dramatic feature of the defense of the Polish capital is an occasional dispatch in short-wave radio messages expressing a determination of the city to resist to the end.

Supplies Exhausted

A prolonged battle around Jutno near Lodz where an encircled Polish force fought the Germans stubbornly a week seems approaching an end because Polish supplies and munitions are exhausted. Germans apparently have completed the capture of Brest-Litovsk where the Poles held out several days in the citadel city.

Meanwhile, Soviet troops advanced along a wide front between the Lithuanian and Rumanian frontier. Soviet communiqués claim that their troops have blockaded the entire Polish-Rumanian border.

With the main Polish forces engaged against Germans, the Soviet military task has been easy.

Russia claims to have completed the occupation of Vilna—the ancient capital of the Lithuanians which has been included in Polish territory. In their northern section the Soviets have also taken Baranovici. In the south their claims include Pruzana, Kobrin, Tarnopol, Rovno, and Dubno.

Historic Roles Resumed

There is a possibility the Poles may continue the guerrilla struggle for some time, but this will be more difficult because Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany have reverted to the historic roles of former German and Russian empires in co-operating in the suppression of Polish nationalism.

German military tactics in Poland which led to the swift occupation of much territory even before Soviet intervention reveal an interesting combination of old and new ideas.

Such famous German strategists as the elder Moltke, and General Schlieffen, were always fascinated by the conception of destroying a hostile army through a wide-enveloping flanking action around both wings leading to a complete surrounding. The first historically authenticated use of such tactics was by Hannibal at the Battle of Cannae.

Conformity

The whole German campaign in Poland so far as it conformed to plan consisted of a long series of double flanking operations, each exceeding its predecessor in scope. Sometimes the stubborn courage of the Poles, who refused to admit themselves beaten, even when surrounded, delayed the time schedule of the German campaign. But exploiting ruthlessly an overwhelming aviation superiority and making very effective use of the modern substitute for cavalry, namely tanks and other mechanized weapons, the Germans could occupy many large towns and important industrial regions extremely rapidly.

The old idea of encircling the enemy through wide flanking movements blended successfully with modern mechanized warfare. All Polish effort to hold extended lines along river barriers failed because the Germans were invariably able to let loose fast moving mechanized columns on the Polish flank and rear.

Allies Study Tactics

French and British military experts carefully study these German tactics which could not of course meet similar success against the strongly fortified lines and technically far better equipped armies on the Western Front.

The Polish Government is soon expected to establish itself in France, and the Polish Ambassador in Paris, Jules Lukasiewicz, issued an appeal to Poles resident in France to join the Polish Army which will soon be formed for the purpose of fighting on the Western Front. It is expected the Polish Government will soon arrive in France. Poland's prospect of reestablishment now obviously depends on the general issue of war, and some French commentators base optimistic comments on the experience of the Belgian and Serbian Governments driven from their national territory but returning triumphantly at the end of the World War.

Little West Activity

There has been extremely little visible activity on the Saar Front the last days, French communiqués recently reporting two minor German counterattacks on the East Saar and along the Blies which were repulsed. Otherwise the Front apparently is very quiet except for occasional artillery duels and reconnoissance activity of airplanes. No one has any accurate idea of the future prospects on the Western Front.

Germany obviously is capable of throwing the bulk of its forces in Poland westward. Whether the German High Command proposes to seek an early decision on the West or prefers to remain defensive there while perhaps winning

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

This Changing World

Meeting of Congress—World Importance of Legislative Discussion of the Neutrality Act—The Issues Behind the Arms Embargo

By H. B. Elliston

The debate on neutrality which begins Sept. 21 bids fair to rival in interest and significance any of the world-shaking events which are now part of the daily fare of newspaper readers. The issue is very plain. Shall the United States sell arms and munitions to the belligerents in the European conflict, as well as other materials? Unfortunately, this is not how the issue will be presented. All the signs indicate that the debate will be clouded by slogans, irrelevant suppositions, innuendoes, charges, and symbols.

Senator William E. Borah has led the way by symbolizing the forthcoming debate for the embargoists. Last week he presented it as one between war mongers and peace mongers. The former are those who would remove the embargo; the latter are those who would let it stand. But this isn't the case at all. Besides, it is a dangerous way of putting the case. For, if the debate goes in favor of the "war mongers," the damage to American neutrality might be great, precisely because of this manner of stigmatizing the repealers.

* * *

I am not thinking of the effect abroad of the manner in which repeal might emerge from the congressional debate. I am thinking of the effects at home. The impression created by a victory for the alleged war-mongers, it seems to me, would begin to color the opinions of the people that the United States had become all set for participation in the European conflict. That is always the trouble with simplified or sloganized issues. The fact is that the issue boils down to an argument upon what plane of neutrality the United States shall abide.

To be logical the Senator from Idaho really should be pleading for an embargo on everything in the belligerents' contraband lists. Oil, for instance. In the last war the Allies, according to Lord Curzon, "floated to victory on a sea of oil." According to the Borah argument, the supply of oil thus became an involvement in war for the supplier. However, the Senator says nothing about oil, nothing about the steel that makes the guns, and certainly nothing about the scores of agricultural commodities which will go to support the soldiery. But if one denies the belligerents guns, one should logically deny them other things, too. The difference, it seems to me, is merely a case of hair-splitting; the arms industry represents a relatively minor fraction of the potential war traffic.

* * *

Among the other nations of the hemisphere, which will meet with the United States on Friday for the purpose of co-ordinating neutrality policies, they are ordering things differently. Neutrality is there called "relative neutrality." No distinction is made between materials and the finished products. They are all equally for sale, and the willingness to sell everything is matched by an indifference to the sea power that gets them. The Latins simply hope that "the new world will fatten on the follies of the old," as Jefferson put it 150 years ago. Or so it seems from the messages coming from the capitals south of the Rio Grande.

To those countries unneutrality would begin by distinguishing between goods, and involvement would arise even more surely if the neutral tried—as by an insistence upon neutral rights on the high seas—to equalize the effects abroad of their neutrality.

The question to arise in the Senate Sept. 21 relates to the former question. Latin America knows that as soon as one begins to think about distinguishing between goods for sale, one gets involved in all manner of embarrassments. For instance, the effect of nonrepeal of the United States embargo would be that Italy, as a fellow-neutral, may be able to obtain arms, while Britain could not. Japan likewise might get arms. One need not say any more by way of pointing out the contrast. Accordingly, thinking on the arms embargo would be clarified by fastening to the fact that the distinction between arms and materials is unreal in modern wars. That happens to be even better neutrality than the driving of a distinction between them.

Twentieth Day of the War:

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Allies today give their formal answer to Reichsführer Hitler's Danzig speech.

Said Prime Minister Chamberlain: "No threats will deter us or our French Allies from the purpose of redeeming Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression." Comment on Russia was undefinitive.

Said the French Cabinet: France is determined to "carry on the war to definite victory."

On the Fronts the combined Russian and German attack reduced Poland's lines to fragmentary form. Russia claimed the capture of Vilna, and said Soviet troops had blockaded the entire Polish-Rumanian border. A Soviet communiqué said Russian troops had "occupied" Lwow, which has been under vigorous attack by the Germans.

Warsaw fought on. The German High Command claimed more than 100,000 Poles were captured.

Partition of Poland was indicated by unofficial German maps which showed a buffer state between augmented German and Russian borders. Soviet sources claimed that "a military partition" had already been agreed to by German and Russian commanders conferring in Moscow.

At Sea, Prime Minister Chamberlain declared, the British anti-submarine campaign was progressing well. He admitted 139 British and neutral fatalities, with 44 persons missing. Previous Admiralty reports of the losses had been higher.

In the Americas the United States heard Secretary Hull's plans for a genuine "neutrality" law to replace the present embargo statute.

Canada prepared to commission two divisions of volunteers to fight overseas. Australia pledged itself to provide six aviation squadrons to fight in Europe.

Other war news: Pages 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Easy Travel in Lands at Peace Assured With Clean Passport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—A requirement for a traveling American citizen in these days is to have his papers in perfect order, no matter how much red tape has to be endured, and to keep them abreast of new developments by checking with American diplomatic officials wherever he goes.

With this care taken, even the most tender traveler can go on his way of pleasure or business confidently in those parts of the world which remain at peace.

Passport and visa regulations are changing by the hour; and it becomes increasingly clear with each additional day of war that neutrals, as well as belligerents, are not going to permit freedom of movement to anyone who does not have watertight traveling permits and identification. Such a person is at once suspected as a possible enemy spy or agent of some sort.

Moreover, the extreme difficulty of the State Department in checking on the American citizens aboard the sunken liner Athenia was quite enough to persuade the Department to tighten down hard on its passport requirements.

As a sample of the new obstacles to travel which have multiplied since the outbreak of war, the State Department offers the following:

Visas Demanded

All British overseas possessions, which list includes Newfoundland, Bermuda, Jamaica, and other such possessions in the Western Hemisphere, now demand passports and visas for entry of foreign nationals where many of them did not have this requirement before.

Canada does not now require passports for travel across the long land frontier between itself and the United States. But there was a movement in that direction after the Canadian declaration of war which may be renewed any moment. The reasons operating against such a regulation are obvious, in view of the long tradition of free movement between the two countries and of the number of persons who cross daily in the course of their normal affairs. It is hoped that restrictions on travel between Canada and other British areas will be sufficient to catch any persons from the United States having hostile intent.

The chief Scandinavian neutrals—Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—now require visas for entry where they did not before.

As for the State Department's attitude, it is encouraging so far as travel to Latin America or the Far East is concerned, but can only be described as extremely reluctant to permit any American to enter the North Atlantic and European danger zones. As most people now realize, all passports have been called in by the Department for what is termed validation. They will not be issued for travel in the danger areas without proof of "imperative necessity," which phrase is interpreted very rigorously, and in the case of travel elsewhere, the passports will be stamped invalid for travel in the European areas designated by the Secretary of State as perilous.

Movement Southward Free

Even in peaceful areas, the utmost caution is advisable for travelers. Not that officials here want to discourage pleasure and business trips; on the contrary, there is every reason why travel to the southward, particularly should be encouraged as an offset to declines in travel areas of Europe. But it must be remembered that China and Japan are at war and both nations have had abnormal restrictions on foreigners for a long time now; and that Latin America is a hotbed of intrigue at the moment, as agents of all the belligerent powers seek to win support for their causes.

Americans with validated passports should not have any trouble in going about their business or pleasure as usual. But thefts of passports increase in such times, and the necessity for guarding them becomes vastly more important. The other details of travel, such as having enough money on hand for all contingencies, being scrupulous in customs declarations and the like, are also more important now in keeping out of the way of suspicion and trouble.

As soon as there is some order in the various changed regulations of the different countries where travel is permitted, the State Department will make lists of restrictions available. In the meantime, for it may take some time for the confusion to shake down, it is highly advisable for travelers to take extra care in checking occasionally with American authorities in the countries where they go, to make certain that no new developments have occurred since leaving home.

Dark View Given Of U. S. Defense

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP) — The United States Army is neither prepared for modern warfare nor for defense of the Nation, Maj. Gen. George White, Commandant of the 41st division, National Guard, said in an interview Sept. 18.

"With the world in flames around us, it is time for the average American citizen to know the truth about our national defense," said the General who was one of the founders of the American Legion and who commands the National Guard of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

"The whole military force of the United States is obsolescent, not properly tuned and illy equipped for modern warfare.

"Our Army is the 16th in size in the world, but it doesn't even rate that high in efficiency. We are not properly prepared for modern warfare.

"Should there be a sudden invasion of the United States, we would be impotent to stop it with our present forces."

The one bright spot in the officer's picture of the Army was the Air Corps.

"What the Army lacks in other branches, it makes up in the air service," he declared.

California School Has Counsel Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—To complete a new plan of counseling for students at Santa Monica high school, the Board of Education has established the posts of Dean of Girls and Dean of Boys.

Ethel M. Robinson, formerly girls' Vice-Principal, has become Counselor-Registrar, also a new post. The former boys' Vice-Principal, A. R. Veenker, remains as General Vice-Principal, the ranking assistant to Principal W. F. Barnum.

The first girls' dean is Marilyn Holmes, who received her degree of Master of Arts in Political Science at the University of California at Los Angeles two years ago, and who has since then been a teacher at John Adams Junior high school.

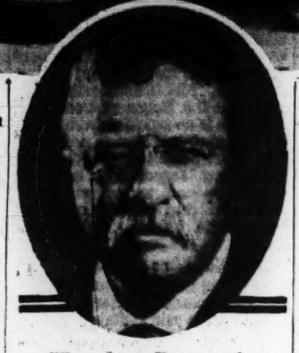
The first boys' Dean is Joseph E. Day, for several years athletic coach and woodshop instructor.

Organizer From the Start

Aug. Adler, Dresden, from print in Roosevelt House Museum; Keystone

'Dresden Literary American Club,' 1873

Left to right: Theodore Roosevelt, Elliott Roosevelt, Maud Elliott, Corinne Roosevelt, John Elliott



Theodore Roosevelt

Whose birthplace in New York City is maintained as shrine

'T. R.' Cherished In Manhattan As Citizen and Author

A Literary Tour of New York

Theodore Roosevelt—Third of Six Articles

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seven generations of Roosevelts from father to son were born on Manhattan Island. Not even an "X" marks the spot where many of them lived, but Roosevelt House at 28 East Twentieth Street, a sturdy brownstone front built just a century ago, marks not only a house, but an American tradition. Here Theodore Roosevelt was born. A great sense of the calm of established conservatism pervades the house as you pass through its well-ordered rooms—the blue-satin drawing room, the somber walnut library, the cheerful dining room and the dignified Victorian bedrooms. Young "Teedie" as he was called, just had to run a few blocks to the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth Street, or across the feathery tree-shaded green of the Union Square of Civil War days to visit his grandfather in another brownstone mansion, run up and down its graceful circular staircase, or slide on its tessellated marble floor. The Roosevelt clan had even then dynamited deep foundations in the rocky base of Manhattan.

Youthful Traveler

The museum in connection with the house at 28 East Twentieth Street gives a detailed picture of the Roosevelt of later years, Civil Service Commissioner, Police Commissioner of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Colonel of the Rough Riders, Governor of New York, Vice-President and President of the United States; but it is not the Roosevelt of public office that we first come upon in tracing him as one of the literary figures of New York. In a thin grimy notebook, the fly leaf of his first Diary shows something of an uncanny evaluation of himself: "By Theodore Roosevelt, My Life, 3 weeks of my life age nine years, August 1868." Even before that, his efforts as a naturalist had been set down in somewhat amazing spelling in numerous notebooks.

Though "Teedie," with the other Roosevelt children, was frequently taken abroad, his diaries kept faithfully on trips through Italy, France, England, Egypt and the Holy Land, are pervaded with a hungering desire to get back to the happy land of woods and water around Oyster Bay.

Part of the tedium of travel seems to have been dissipated in literary effusions. One summer when with his cousins he had been placed with a kindly German family in Dresden to absorb the language, they seem to have turned resolutely to writing the King's English by forming the "Dresden Literary American Club." Theodore was 14, Elliott Roosevelt and Corinne slightly younger, Maud and John Elliott about 12 and 14. Their motto, spoken only with baited breath, was inscribed beneath the club name in the mysterious letters "W. A. N. A." Only the initiated knew that this signified, "We are no asses." One of Theodore's stories written about this time, called "Mrs. Field Mouse's Dinner Party," runs:

"My dear," said Mrs. M. to Mr. M. one day as they were sitting on an elegant acorn sofa, just after breakfast, "My dear, I think that we really must give a dinner party."

"A what, my love?" exclaimed Mr. M. in a surprised tone.

"A Dinner Party," returned Mrs. M. firmly; "you have no objections I suppose?"

"Of course not, of course not," said Mr. M. hastily, for there was an ominous gleam in his wife's eye.

As Historian

Fondness for natural history was responsible for the first published work, a leaflet of four pages on "The Summer Birds of the Adirondacks in Franklin County," written in collaboration with Henry Davis Minot, a classmate at Harvard, as a result of a summer vacation in the woods.

"The Naval War of 1812," a far cry from the flying and feathered creatures of the woods, revealed a new side of Roosevelt as a writer. He began this book while at Harvard (he lived at 16 Winthrop Street, Cambridge), but it is even now a standard authority on the subject. After this, his interests broadened. Politics and reform found place in his thought, though as yet they did not ride him too hard in the saddle.

Western Books

Life on the Little Missouri at Elkhorn Ranch with scarcely enough books to fill two or three shelves, the wild West of Frederic Remington and the great cattle ranges flaunting themselves in his waking and sleeping dreams, furnished the inspiration for books which record his vigor and love of the West, before his published writings swing more definitely to the statecraft side of his character.

Both in his writings and in his strenuous and sparkling addresses, it is easily seen that he followed the advice given him by an old campaigner when the New York Assembly at Albany heard his first speeches:

"Don't speak until you are sure you have something to say, and you know just what it is; then say it, and sit down."

His "Americanisms" were straight, sure, telling; and his "African Game Trails" unfolded under the same sure hand. But, even as other writers, he sometimes had his doubts. From the veranda of the South African farm where he stayed in Nairobi he writes:

"I have worked very hard writing the articles about this trip, and have put my heart into them, for the trip has been to me one of absorbing interest; but of course I haven't any idea whether I have written anything worth reading." Later as contributing editor to the Outlook, his views were widely circulated.

The American flag flies before 28 East Twentieth Street, and those who would know more of T. R. as a writer will find there a complete library of books by and about him ready to hand.

Open Air Campus Reading Rooms Make Hit With College Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The outdoor reading room adjacent to the public library, where people can sit out under the trees and read their books, has been introduced also on the college campus. Some of the newest libraries built at universities and colleges have provided for garden libraries, according to a recent publication of the American Library Association, "College and University Library Buildings," by Edna Ruth Hanley, librarian at Agnes Scott College in Georgia.

The outdoor reading room may find its way into still more college libraries for it is found that many educational institutions are planning to erect new libraries to take care of their increased enrollments and added stock of books, it is reported.

At Scripps College, in Claremont, Calif., two walled gardens open out from the reserved book reading room, where students have a secluded spot for reading with only the sky for a ceiling, the new publication reports. At Agnes Scott College, a reading terrace is a special feature of the new library building.

In the Charles Deering Library at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., sunken gardens on three sides of the building are reached only through the library itself.

In Minneapolis, for instance, some 500 people a day used the outdoor room at the Gateway Park Library in a busy downtown neighborhood this summer.

New York City, Newark, N. J., Lake Forest and Evanston, Ill., Portland, Ore., and towns in Southern California report the practicality and popularity of these outdoor adjuncts to libraries

A leafy mall near the Bryant Park Library in New York City was opened for outdoor patrons and has proved a boon especially to office workers and sales people who come there to finish their lunch hour.

Boston, it is believed, was the first city in the United States to take up this idea of an open air park library. In 1932, it is reported, the Mayor arranged through the Park Department to have books and magazines circulated to people on Boston Common.

Assistance Payments Fall 6 P. C. During July

WASHINGTON (AP)—Public assistance payments and wages paid under the Federal work programs totaled $286,056,000 for July, a decline of six per cent from the total of $304,265,000 for June, the Social Security Board reported Sept. 19.

The largest item was the earnings of WPA employees—$119,533,000. General public relief payments amounted to $36,157,000.

Rumania's Oil Wells Ordered Camouflaged

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP) — Rumania's oil wells, storage vaults and derricks were ordered camouflaged Sept. 20 as a safeguard against possible aerial attacks.

Confessions Free Man

NEW YORK (AP)—Philip Caruso served eight months of a 10-to-20-year prison sentence before the confessions of two other men to the holdup for which he was convicted, proved him innocent. A defense plea for leniency for the men whose admissions freed Caruso was rejected Sept. 18 by Judge Peter J. Brancato in Brooklyn. Caruso was released from Sing Sing — with apologies — two weeks ago.

'Hagueism' Fails As G. O. P. Issue In N. J. Primary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 20—Republican hopes that "Hagueism" could be used with success as an issue in the November election campaign were dimmed today following the impressive victory of Republican Senator Arthur F. Foran, in the primary in Hunterdon County yesterday.

Mr. Foran, Majority Leader in the Upper House, was challenged for the nomination by C. Ryman Herr, Stanton lawyer. Mr. Foran polled 5,327 votes to Mr. Herr's 2,225.

Mr. Herr's campaign was waged almost exclusively on the "Hagueism" issue. He charged the Hunterdon senator too often supported the interests of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, Democratic State boss.

Setback for Clee

Indirectly, the Foran victory marked another setback for Dr. Lester H. Clee, leader of the Essex County Clean Government wing of the Republican Party, who was interested in making another bid for the Governorship. Dr. Clee headed a parade of speakers who went into Hunterdon County and stumped for Mr. Herr. This brought from Mr. Foran the charge that "outsiders" were trying to run the county.

Voting was extremely light in the off-year primary election which had no State-wide offices at stake. Nominations were made for six State Senate and for 60 county and municipal offices.

Continued Republican control of the Senate is assured in the Nov. 7 election, but Democrats have their annual opportunity to dominate the Assembly, now Republican controlled.

See-Saw Battle

Sharing in State interest with the Foran fight was the Republican Senate contest in Burlington County. After a see-saw battle, County Prosecutor Howard Eastwood, backed by the powerful organization of Gen. Clifford R. Powell, former Senator and who is now Commander of the New Jersey National Guard, won from Assemblyman H. Emlen Stokes. With six districts missing, Mr. Eastwood had 12,657 and Mr. Stokes 12,142 votes. A third candidate, John H. Pancoats, trailed far behind.

State Senators nominated without opposition were John E. Toolan of Middlesex; William A. Dolan of Essex, and Walter H. Gardner of Passaic, Democrats, and I. Grant Scott of Cape May, Republican.

The Essex Clean Government faction weathered a challenge in its home county and renominated for the Assembly its present slate of 12 members.

German Zoo Beasts Being Trained To Do Tractor Work

HAMBURG, Germany (AP)—The elephants, camels and Shetland ponies of the world-famous Hagenbeck zoo are being given special war courses these days.

Elephants will be lent to farmers as substitutes for tractors as soon as they have been trained by their guards. (Gasoline and oil for the war machine will be saved.)

The camels are attending daily courses in pulling plows—while the ponies have learned to take the Hagenbeck brothers to places formerly reached by automobile. (More gasoline and oil savings.)

Even the fish have been hit by the war—for Hagenbeck's aquarium has been converted into an air raid shelter.

Many beasts will be sent to Russia, where the Soviet Government is attempting to build up its zoos.

Mayors Favor Lifting Embargo

WASHINGTON (AP) — Officers of the United States Conference of Mayors voted 34 to 11 in an informal poll Sept. 19 in favor of substituting a "cash and carry" system of arms exports for the embargo provision of the Neutrality Act.

Mayor George W. Welsh of Grand Rapids, Mich., told reporters that he took the poll at a luncheon of the municipal executives, who gathered here to consider problems raised by the war.

Although the mayors refrained from taking any official stand on the question, they adopted a resolution expressing confidence in "the sincere desire of the President of the United States for peace for the American people," and gave Mr. Roosevelt assurances of co-operation "in maintaining the American neutrality that he has not only proclaimed but so earnestly desires."

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, President of the Conferencne, led the officials to the White House and told newsmen afterward that he had assured the Chief Executive "this is one group which will adjourn politics."

Brr! Ice Cream Freezer Going to Pole With Byrd

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Admiral Richard E. Byrd's projected South Pole expedition smacks of those ships that carried coals to Newcastle.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs announced Sept. 19 its motorship North Star, which leaves here Sept. 20 to join the expedition, would carry a five-gallon ice cream freezer.

Dies Committee Hears Yarn That Smacks of Graustark

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 — As fantastic a story as Washington has heard in a generation is being told before the Dies Committee concerning a proposed American-constructed super-battleship for Russia that was never built, and the inside story of big fees paid, and split, for introduction to the "right people" in the Capital.

An improbable Russian business agent, who started as a painter, employing an even more improbable assistant, who handled large fees from the Russian Government and got cut-backs for the extraordinary sums of money he paid out to men connected with the Democratic National Committee, produced a story that would have been rejected as too imaginative by the average New York musical comedy producer. And yet the story is being told seriously, point by point, before the Dies Committee, where the men are identified, the Russian agent—Sam Carp—turns out to be a brother-in-law to Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Premier and Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and the plans for the Russian super-super-battleship, calling for a vessel of 50,000 to 60,000 tons comparable to nothing that sails the seven seas, were actually drawn.

Began as Laborer

To go back a bit, Mr. Carp, whose Russian name is Carpowski, came to the United States in 1910 and worked as laborer, painter, and finally operator for a chain of filling stations. By some connections with Russian leaders, (possibly the advantageous marriage of his sister Paulina) he got contracts to make purchases for the Soviet in spite of the fact that Amtorg is the regular Russian purchasing agency.

Not Registered as Agent

He had Morris Wolf, a business partner, to assist him in the Carp Exporting Company, which incidentally like Mr. Carp himself has never been registered with the State Department as an agent for a foreign principal. He also had Joseph Z. Dalinda as one of his Washington agents. Mr. Dalinda, who buys and sells patents generally having to do with arms and munitions, came to the United States from Russia in 1915 and was naturalized next year. He has two brothers in Russia who can't get out, he explained yesterday and he personally, is persona non grata with the Russian Government. He met Mr. Carp, of all places, at the New York Republican Club on March 1, 1937. Of Mr. Carp, he told the Committee with a wave of the hand—"he's not a Communist by any means. All he wants is to make money."

No Federal Obstacle

The question had arisen whether, in any case, the American Government would permit export of a home-built battleship. Actually United States officials put no obstacle in the way so long as American military secrets were guarded. This required inspection of all plans by Government officials.

In order to get around the supposed opposition of officials in Washington (which, in fact, did not exist), the Russian-born entrepreneurs set about getting "contact men." What followed, according to the testimony, was a nightmarish exaggeration of the Washington "fixer" story which, although seemingly incredible, yet in its basic details and in a more limited scope is typical of what goes on in Washington behind-the-scenes almost every day.

In other words, Mr. Dalinda got hold of a man who seemed to have easy access to Administration higher ups, or "contacts." This was Preston McGoodwin, United States Minister to Venezuela under Woodrow Wilson, and now assistant to Charles Michelson, Public Relations Director of the Democratic National Committee. All told, Mr. Carp paid Mr. McGoodwin $25,000. And it turned out in yesterday's testimony by Mr. Dalinda, that Mr. McGoodwin had paid back to him (Dalinda) half of that sum or $12,500, as a "cut" for making the introduction to the Russian money-bagger. Mr. Dalinda told the Dies Committee that Mr. Carp hadn't known about the cut-back.

Mr. Ferris Appears

Later on, Mr. Dalinda made an equally advantageous "introduction" of Scott Ferris to Mr. Carp, who from 1907 to 1921 was a member of the House of Representatives, and who for years has been and is now Democratic National Committeeman from Oklahoma. Mr. Ferris must have been delighted to come in contact with the Soviet bread-and-butter, for he made an honest penny out of it, according to the testimony, receiving all told $32,000. Mr. Dalinda's secret cut-back from Mr. Ferris was $8,000, he testified, and Mr. McGoodwin also came in for a cut-back on the Ferris Russian money.

One memo ascribed to Mr. Dalinda told the work of "Mr. T." whom witness identified as Alexander Troyanoffski, the recalled Soviet ambassador.

"Mr. T. ascertained everything from the Big Chief himself, as also from other high authorities," the latter said. Yesterday Mr. Dalinda said, "The Big Chief suggests Mr. Roosevelt," though he could not be positive of the identification. Committee members pointed out from time to time that there would have been nothing irregular if the Soviet Government had proceeded with the idea of building a super-battleship in the United States, if American naval secrets were not utilized.

At one point, Mr. Dalinda was abruptly asked:

"Did you ever hear Mr. Carp boast that he had Troyanoffski recalled?"

Mr. Dalinda uneasily appealed to Chairman Dies not to press the question.

"Please, Mr. Counselor," he said, "you see I've still got relatives in Russia."

Mr. Dies interrupted to say he would not be pressed and not to answer.

Dalinda Expected $150,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Joseph Dalinda, dealer in patents for munitions products, told the Dies Committee today that he had expected to get $150,000 in Soviet money for his part in a deal for the building in America of a large battleship for Russia.

At the same time, the Russian-born promoter said his interest was "not entirely financial."

The battleship project fell through when Russia rejected the plans, but Mr. Dalinda got $20,500, he said, for his part in bringing together a Soviet agent and alleged "contact" men who were to aid in getting State Department approval of the ship plans.

Kansas Fairs Provide Evidence Of State's Returning Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—That the Kansas livestock industry is rapidly reaching normal is indicated by the outstanding exhibits at the Kansas Free Fair just ended here, and the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson.

Since 1930 when the production of livestock in Kansas dropped from a normal of $200,000,000 to $150,000,000, there has been a gradual increase, especially in the raising of beef cattle and draft horses.

Operation of the Government's AAA program is said by officials to be partly responsible, since changing of the acreage allotment and soil conservation methods have caused more Kansas land to be used for the production of feeds.

Climaxing a five-year building program at the Topeka Fair, the Free Fair Association asked Senator Arthur Capper to dictate its new $65,000 Temple of Agriculture to house exhibits of farm products.

Smart clothes made from ordinary flour, sugar and feed sacks furnished an unusual display in the textile department. There were complete children's outfits made from sacks, some garments left in the natural shades and others attractively dyed.

Exhibits depicting the value of keeping home acounts, the possibilities of style, beauty and economy in clothing by using various sets of accessories combined with one basic dress to give the effect of different costumes, new ways to use cereals, etc., were prepared by the women's farm bureau groups.

So many artists entered drawings, prints and paintings that Albert T. Reid, native Kansan and nationally known artist, who came out from New York to judge the work, exclaimed, "It bowls me over!"

A collection of 21 original oil paintings valued at $50,000 from the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York was enjoyed by more than 200,000 visitors.

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Kentucky Paying as It Goes

'Happy' Chandler's rule reduces State debts—End put to the abuse of pardons.

Seven State Governors, recently visited, have offered interesting observations concerning vital regional and national efforts to readjust, reassure and stabilize economic and industrial activity. It was not sought, in these interviews, to elicit partisan or prejudiced views, but rather to gain a comprehensive picture of present-day American sentiment. The seven Governors, some of them in the midst of their first term in office, are courageous, hopeful and resourceful. They champion and defend the American theory of popular government. The following is the last of seven articles.

By Frank L. Perrin
Associate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

By a Staff Artist

Albert B. Chandler
Governor of Kentucky

At the end of the present year Gov. Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky will surrender his office, after four years of efficient service, to his successor. Unless the unexpected happens, the burden will fall upon Keen Johnson, now Lieutenant Governor, who was the choice of the Democratic voters in the recent closely contested primary election. Governor Chandler himself came to the higher office by the same route followed by Mr. Johnson. Previously he had served as a State Senator. It is provided by Kentucky's Constitution that a Governor cannot succeed himself in office.

In 1938, it will be remembered, Governor Chandler, ("Happy" Chandler, as everyone in Kentucky and many at Harvard University and elsewhere call him), instead of availing himself of an easy opportunity to become a United States Senator by resigning and being appointed by his successor, chose to undertake to defeat Senator Alben W. Barkley in the latter's campaign for renomination and re-election. Both are Democrats, but of opposing schools of thought and action.

In Washington, more definitely than in Kentucky, it was felt that the return of Mr. Barkley to the United States Senate was necessary if the President's New Deal policies were to be sympathetically supported in Congress. It is a historical fact, which requires no verification, that great pressure was applied before the primaries in the determined effort to assure the defeat of Governor Chandler. He bears, and is proud to bear, the marks of the purging weapons which he and his friends insist were mercilessly used.

Pardon System Reformed

Considering the record of the Governor's accomplishments during the last three years and more, one unavoidably speculates as to his opportunities for future public service. He has inaugurated essential reforms throughout the departments under his control. He has constructed a model reformatory to take the place of the antiquated prison from which inmates were rescued during a flood. He has, incidentally, corrected and perhaps forever ended the abuses complained of in administering the pardoning power.

It is a matter of record that Governor Chandler has not issued a single executive pardon since his inauguration. Neither has he refused to grant a request from another state for the extradition of a fugitive or a parole violator. It is Governor Chandler's view that if a sister state desires the return of a fugitive its wish should not be ignored. He would not, he says, willingly undertake to establish a harbor or haven for the lawless, the vicious, or the undesirables.

It is a remote probability that a young man who possesses the ability, initiative, and power for organization displayed by Governor Chandler will be permitted to retire to his home town and the circumscribed activities of a county-seat lawyer. He has crossed swords with the dominant political faction in Washington, and has burned, or is ready to burn, all connecting bridges. In the recent gubernatorial primary campaign he and his "regular" Democratic friends apparently proved that Kentucky can do very well without interference from outside.

Fiscal House in Order

There is charm and beauty in and about Frankfort, the Capital, and in the glorious blue-grass regions thereabout. This harmonious completeness prevades the State Capitol and, more perceptibly, the Governor's Mansion across the street which separates its spacious grounds from the park. "Happy" Chandler gives one the impression that if he could be permitted to continue his tenure of office indefinitely and be allowed to remain, with Mrs. Chandler and and the children, in the home provided by the State, he would, like the apprentice on a fishing boat, be willing to work for nothing.

In these days of unbalanced budgets it may be that people generally have come to be indifferent or careless in respect to public affairs. But in Kentucky, under the Chandler regime, the house has been put in order. Accumulated obligations of the State have been greatly reduced, and a pay-as-you-go rule has been established. Lieutenant Governor Johnson, if chosen to succeed to the governorship, will, it is certain, pursue the prevailing policies.

Governor Chandler's continuing problem is to keep peace in the mining districts in the Harlan County area. He is consistently pursuing the effort to protect both union and nonunion workers in their right to work, and operators of both independent and organized mines in the right to produce coal without interruption. Extreme measures have been necessary on more than one ocacsion. The established rule in Kentucky forbids the so-called sit-down strike.

An invitation to "come again" was the cheering obbligato to unavoidable farewells from the Governor and Kentucky's First Lady. The impulse will be strong to return, sometime in the near future, when "Happy" Chandler courageously resumes his determined warfare upon the once strongly intrenched political forces which he has twice successfully, and once unsuccessfully defied.

Canada Marks Higher Prices On Choice Radio Wavelengths

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Canada has set a higher value on radio wavelengths. A sliding scale of fees which private radio stations in Canada must pay, ranging up to $10,000, has been set by the Government, according to amended radio regulations published in the Canada Gazette, official paper.

Power plus population density in the service area are the factors which will determine the amount of radio station fee. A flat rate of $50 formerly charged Canadian stations brought a revenue of $4,250 in 1938-39, while under the new fees the Government revenue is expected to be approximately $26,000 yearly, according to Canadian Press.

Fifty thousand-watt stations, of which Canada has none at present, are charged the top rate of $10,000. Canada's two highest powered stations, 10,000 watters, in Toronto and Calgary, will probably pay $4,000 and $1,000, respectively, the fee varying, of course, with the population served. One Montreal station of 5,000 watts will also probably pay $4,000. One hundred-watt stations will pay fees ranging from $350 to $500, according to population in their service areas, while 250 to 1,000-watt stations will pay fees of from $100 to $700.

British Radio Survey

Radio is helping toward closer national unity and understanding of other nations, according to two members of the Bristol University settlement in England who have been engaged on an investigation on behalf of the British Broadcasting Corporation into social changes brought about by radiocasting in Great Britain.

The investigators, Miss Hilda Jennings and Miss Winifred Gill, chose a thickly populated working-class neighborhood in East Bristol, in preference to one predominantly middle-class. They declared that, for the wage-earner of all grades radiocasting has taken its place as a normal feature of home life, and that no social innovation since the coming of compulsory elementary education has affected so large a proportion of the working population.

It is clear, they say, that radiocasting is not how regarded only as recreational in function. People are learning to use their sets with discrimination, as a means of acquiring new interests and aiding individual development. The inquiry revealed that the fact that millions are listening to the same program gives them the sensation of being part of a nation in a way that was experienced rarely, and for short periods only, in the past. The continent of Europe is more real to them than the neighboring county was to their grandfathers.

Whole realms of knowledge hitherto unsuspected have been opened to listeners, to their astonishment and delight. A mother of a family rather bashfully admitted that "anything to do with whales or whale-fishing" spelt romance to her.

On the score of entertainment, the BBC received universal praise. Radiocasting "cheered," "comforted," "brightened," "it's like having someone else in the room," while music "helped along with the work." There seems no doubt, states the report, that broadcasting has stimulated the amateur production of music, while at the same time working a revelation in the attitude of the public toward the musician.

Network Pictures?

Network television, heretofore merely a laboratory experiment, will move out into larger scale public tests with the completion of WCAU's television station in Philadelphia. WCAU, owned by the Levy Brothers, also prominent in the affairs of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has recently applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a television construction permit.

Coaxial cable and radio are both expected to be employed to link up WCAU with New York when it is finished. The American Telephone & Telegraph Company's coaxial cable between New York and Philadelphia and the Radio Corporation of America's ultrahigh frequency radio link also between these two cities will probably be used for the network. WCAU's telecaster is expected to be ready within a year from construction permission and will cost $500,000.

Communist Leader Held On Charge of Perjury

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Samuel D'Arcy, Secretary of the Philadelphia-Eastern Pennsylvania Communist Party, is under arrest here charged with perjury in California.

A detective served the warrant from San Francisco in the Party's Philadelphia headquarters Sept. 18.

D'Arcy said the charge, growing out of his candidacy for Governor of California in 1934, was "a mere technicality."

In San Francisco it was said that D'Arcy was indicted in September, 1935, on a charge of falsifying an election ticket when he ran for Governor of California in 1934.

Mr. D'Arcy said he was born in New York, whereas the indictment charged he was born in Russia and that his name was Dardeck.

U. S. Contracts for Ships Revivify Pacific Ports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20—The American Merchant Marine of 1940 is on the ways.

The shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast, which has been dormant for 20 years, jumps into sudden activity that presages jobs and good wages for 10,000, perhaps more, shipyard workers.

From Seattle's Puget Sound to Los Angeles' Long Beach Harbor contracts have been let by the U. S. Maritime Commission totaling—at this writing—some $60,000,000 for the construction of 22 ships. With the exception of about $13,000,000 of this all these contracts have been announced within a 10-day period, which amounts to practically a "boom" in the keel laying business.

More contracts are expected for Coast yards totaling the expenditure for U. S. merchantmen on this slope alone to somewhere near $70,000,000 in the near future.

The letting of these contracts on the West Coast is the culmination of a three-year-long drive to secure the "proper percentage" of U. S. Government shipbuilding for the Pacific yards; yards that haven't knocked the blocks out from under a major commercial vessel for 20 years.

This activity on the part of Pacific Coast public officials, private individuals, and groups was first noted last May when the first contract was let to the Moore Drydock Company here for the construction of two of the combination passenger-freighter C-3 type. This contract was for nearly $6,000,000.

Almost symbolically, the first of these two ships slipped off the ways into San Francisco Bay the very day most of the large contracts were made public. It was almost an historic event for the Pacific Coast when the Sea Arrow—495 feet long and 12,000 tons dead weight—was christened by Mrs. Joseph R. Sheehan, wife of the Government-introduced President of the revitalized (Dollar) American-President Line.

Present was former Senator William G. McAdoo, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco, Mayor William McCracken of Oakland, and a host of other dignitaries.

This shipbuilding activity has given a tremendous impetus to business confidence out here already. For instance, the San Francisco Stock Exchange was particularly sensitive to this construction, noting a rise in issues relating to such building.

Supply firms and industries even remotely affiliated with the shipbuilding industry are already lifting their heads with an eye to increased business—and what is seen as more important, the result of business; pay rolls.

Twelve and possibly 14 or 15 ships will form the present shipbuilding business in the San Francisco Bay region. This is the largest single allotment with the contracts split at the present writing between three yards: Moore Drydock Company, the Western Pipe and Steel Company, and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

Los Angeles now has contracts for four ships, Seattle for five, with Tacoma and Portland, Ore., sitting on the edge of their piers expecting some action.

Start Is Granted $7,400,000 Harlem Slum Clearance Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—The New York City Housing Authority today had permission from the City Planning Commission to acquire by demolition, land for a $7,400,000 East Harlem Housing Project, to be constructed under supervision of the Board of Estimate.

Details of the project were not approved by the Commission in the order to begin demolition proceedings, however, as city architects were still working on the type of houses to be erected.

"The distinguishing characteristic of East Harlem," the Commission said, "is that the section along the river used to be commercial and industrial and is now a blighted and decayed nonresidential district."

The Federal Government will pay 90 per cent of the cost of the project and the city the remaining 10 per cent. The dwellings will cover three city blocks, from the north side of 102nd Street to the south side of 105th Street, between First Avenue and East River Drive.

Six-story apartment houses with a ground coverage of not more than 30 per cent of the whole area is the most suitable plan for the 11-acre site, the Commission held. Transportation facilities are plentiful near the project, the area being served by the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines, the Lexington Avenue subway, and various motor bus lines running both crosstown and north and south.

At the same time the Planning Commission held the East River Drive would be converted into an express traffic street with infrequent access roads to aid the movement of automobiles around that district.

Approval by the Planning Commission of the housing project follows a report by the Citizens' Housing Council describing Harlem as New York City's "Community Problem No. 1," the report, made by Harold S. Buttenheim, President of the Council, revealed that West Harlem, occupied almost exclusively by Negroes, shows the greatest congestion of population in the city, the highest rent levels and the most acute shortage of dwellings, while it held East Harlem was among the most deteriorated and dilapidated areas in the five boroughs.

Arizona Cotton Marches On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Phoenix, Ariz.

Though cotton has been cultivated for 3,000 years, a dozen varieties and strains valuable to growers for certain purposes have been brought out at the Sacaton Field Station of the United States Bureau of Plant Economies here in Arizona.

It is at Sacaton that most of the work of Dr. T. H. Kearney, described in a recent Department of Agriculture Yearbook as America's leading cotton geneticist, has been carried on. Dr. Kearney is in charge of all cotton genetics work for the Federal Government.

Keeps Eyes Open

Some of Dr. Kearney's triumphs have come merely from keeping his eyes open. He launched the production of Egyptian cotton in Arizona in the early years of the present century when he made a selection from the Mit Afifi variety that was called Yuma. Since it had lint over an inch and a half long and was very fine, Yuma found a ready market for purposes which the shorter Southern cotton would not serve.

One day, in a patch of Yuma, Dr. Kearney noted an extra large plant with an unusually large number of big bolls. That plant became the parent of Pima, which in a few years displaced Yuma.

By the more tedious crossing process, Dr. Kearney and his staff produced SxP. This is a combination of Pima with Egyptian Sakellaridis, perhaps the finest cotton grown along the Nile. By itself, Sakellaridis is a failure in Arizona. Pima lint is not desirable for thread manufacture. But one offspring of their union bore lint which was exactly what thread makers sought. Two acres of SxP now are grown in Arizona to every one of Pima.

Patience Required

Today Dr. Kearney leaves most of the comparatively simple crossing and selection to younger men such as Robert Peebles and Harold Fulton, while he tries to peer into involved processes of cotton genetics.

Every cell of cotton tissue is made up of chromosomes, and in every chromosome is a "string" of genes which control the plant's characteristics. A cotton plant has broad or narrow leaves, smooth or fuzzy leaves, five-lock or three-lock bolls, is tall or short, in accordance with the genes.

Since 1917, Dr. Kearney and his associates have been trying to solve the mysteries of genes. They strive to rearrange and combine them in different order, mainly by crossing different varieties and by the patient process known as "back crossing." However, many varieties possessing desirable characteristics will not cross readily. Sometimes when they do cross they produce only infertile hybrids. One reason for this is that all cottons which originated in Asia have only 13 chromosomes to the cell, while American kinds have 26.

Ernest Douglas

Illinois School's Course In Selling One of First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Enrollment has begun at the high school here, in a comprehensive merchandising course, believed to be one of the first attempted in the United States, in an effort to make high school education more practical for students who must later fill jobs in the retail field.

Students will spend half their time in the classrooms and the other half working as sales clerks in Rockford stores.

The classes were launched in response to the contention of merchants that students are being trained for practically every type of work except the retail jobs that large numbers of them are called upon to fill after they finish school

Forty-eight jobs at the prevailing rate of pay are being provided by retail firms for members of the classes. Students who fill them are being required, however, to meet the qualifications insisted upon by the store for which they are seeking to work. Only students of 17 years or older are being allowed to take the course.

Behind the Headlines

It is never too early to start thinking of peace on an enduring world basis.

"THERE is a way to keep both peace and freedom, and keep them securely and be done with this nightmare—the way is union now of the democracies in a great federal republic built on and for the thing they share most, their common democratic principle of government for the sake of individual freedom."—CLARENCE K. STREIT in *Union Now.*

With a war just started, it may be premature to speak of peace. But it is never too early to think of peace, since wars are fought to win a satisfactory peace. The end of war is peace, not more war. Those who prosecute a war must consider their objective, and the nature of the peace they wish to see realized.

The purpose of the present war in Europe should be to establish a satisfactory peace. The task of the peacemakers, whether the war ends soon or late, will be gigantic. It is not too early to begin to examine the possibilities of obtaining an enduring basis for peace in Europe, and throughout the world.

Both sides in the present war have made certain statements concerning peace. Herr Hitler has indicated that, with Poland conquered, he will propose, or cause to be proposed, a peace based on his conquests. The British and French Governments have declared they will listen to no such conditions.

The British Government has announced that "Britain does not want another Versailles, or any collapse of Germany, but a just and enduring peace with any honorable German Government."

The aims of the principal belligerents appear irreconcilable. There is still much ground to be explored before agreement can be reached.

A Plan for Peace

The immediate objective in any war must be the complete and overwhelming defeat of the enemy. But that is only the immediate objective. Beyond it must lie a plan for peace.

The German plan for peace apparently consists of military and economic domination of Central and East-Central Europe. This would be, at best, an armed peace based on violence.

The British-French plan for peace has as yet been defined in only negative terms. It is not, according to the British Government, to be another Versailles, and it does not imply the collapse of Germany. Beyond that, there are as yet no precisely defined allied objectives.

Instruments of Peace

There are few who believe that, in the event of an Allied victory, it would be possible to destroy Germany. The most numerous and resourceful people in Central Europe cannot be eliminated. Now that Germans have succeeded, for the first time in history, in uniting all their people under a highly centralized, powerful and ambitious Government, their disruption does not appear possible. The trend in the modern world is toward larger and more highly unified countries, and Germany has followed that tendency. It is doubtful whether such a country could be dismembered, if anybody wanted to dismember it.

During the World War, there was evolved the plan for organizing peace which came to be known as the League of Nations. It was made a part of the peace treaties at the end of the war, and the defeated Nations naturally looked upon it as a league of the victors. Even the victors were not willing to make the necessary sacrifices of their individual sovereignty to make it work, and it collapsed as a federal union of the democracies which might, at the end of the war, provide a foundation for the maintenance of peace. The plan is expounded in detail in Clarence K. Streit's stimulating book, "Union Now." Whether such a plan may be considered practical at the close of the current war remains to be seen. But the project is interesting as perhaps the most positive proposal now being agitated for some kind of organized peace.

Unceasing Search

The United States, neutral in the present conflict, awaits some clarification of the objectives of the belligerents. The war is daily becoming more complicated. Russia's sharing in the partition of Poland and the Russo-Japanese armistice in Asia have brought new factors, with incalculable consequences, into the situation.

Above all, the United States awaits some plan for enduring peace. It is indeed difficult to conceive of such a plan at the present time. But its achievement appears to neutral countries the most important thing in the world.

Here is a challenge to the loftiest capabilities of man. Here is a task worthy of the profoundest thought. Here is an objective which should call out not only the greatest intellectual capacities, but the deepest spiritual insight. Somewhere in the universe of mind, this grand idea awaits recognition by those who are capable of perceiving it. It must be the object of unceasing search.

Rex Miller

Citizenship Day In Georgia Oct. 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Much attention is being given to organization for effective State-wide action to make Citizenship Day felt by all new voters of Georgia, on Oct. 12 of this year.

In an extensive recent discussion of the program over the radio Round Table of the Georgia School of Technology, the significance of the date, as related to the objectives sought, was labeled as "discovery of their Country in a spiritual sense," and this was indicated as of special significance, in the light of the uncertainty in the thought of so many persons in the present world crisis.

The new citizens will assemble at a central meeting place in each county and be greeted by representative persons who will interpret and explain the meaning and value and significance of their heritage of citizenship.

The earlier use of Oct. 12 has had comparatively little significance to citizens of Georgia. The State has been interested in more detailed information about early American expeditions and discoveries which have tended to relegate Columbus' attempt as simply one in a long chain of such episodes, fading into some insignificance beside others better understood.

Arizona Boys Cheer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—No more "reform school" will there be for Arizona boys, if Gov. Bob Jones has his way about abolishing the State Industrial School at Fort Grant and establishing "conservation camps" on the order of the CCC.

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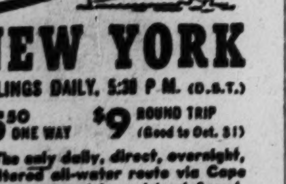
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Canadian Fliers Summoned For War Service in Europe

OTTAWA, Sept. 20 (CP)—Canada summoned trained fliers today for immediate overseas duty and launched organization of a volunteer expeditionary force of two divisions — 32,000 men — to be available in event they are needed in the European war.

At the same time the Government ordered doubling of the naval personnel and construction of "a large number of anti-submarine craft" as additional measures of co-operation with Britain.

The expeditionary force will be recruited by volunteers from the 50,000 men now under arms in Canada, the Defense Ministry explained. It was expected the first division would be ready for overseas service early in the new year.

Announcement of plans for expansion of the Dominion's naval forces disclosed that Canada has been co-operating with the British Navy in defense of Canadian ports and in convoy work off the coast.

The Government said it anticipated civilian pilots would co-operate with the Royal Canadian Air Force in meting immediate demands for trained fliers abroad.

To maintain a constant supply of airmen the Government authorized "a plan of intensified training."

The first aid requested by Britain in answer to Canada's offer of assistance, a Government statement said, was facilitation of purchases of essential war materials.

To meet this request, the statement added, the first step will be establishment of credits here, probably involving "repatriation" of Canadian securities held in London.

A British Government mission now is in Ottawa with authority to place orders for munitions and supplies.

Announcement of the new wartime measures was accompanied by a Cabinet shakeup in which Labor Minister Norman M. Rogers assumed the Defense portfolio.

Former Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie becomes Minister of Pensions and National Health. Postmaster-General Norman A. McLarty was named Minister of Labor, and his former post was taken over by C. G. Power, until now Minister of Pensions.

Mr. Rogers, a former professor at Queens University, served overseas in the ranks during the World War. He abandoned an academic career to enter politics in 1935.

Mexico Aids Americas' Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — Fullest co-operation will be given by Mexico for the maintenance of peace in the Americas, and the restoration of peace in Europe, at the Assembly of the American Nations in Panama.

A proposal will also be made by the Mexican delegation to pay homage to Simon Bolivar, who called the first Assembly of the American Nations on the Isthmus of Panama.

Since the American Republics are united by democratic traditions which made the Nations of this continent independent, free and sovereign to determine their own destinies, all possible will be done to maintain continental solidarity, says the Foreign Office statement. It also declares Mexico's intention to maintain peace on this continent on terms of inter-American promises.

The majority of the delegations will be accompanied by economic experts, and it is possible that concrete commercial benefits for the American Nations will be achieved. However, Mexico says that if no other object was accomplished than that of presenting to the world the spectacle of a continent at peace and working in unity, this would suffice 'o justify the calling of the Assembly.

The proposal to pay homage to Simon Bolivar has been sent by Mexico to all of the "Bolivian" Nations. These include Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, all of which achieved their independence through the ideals and actions of the great patriot.

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Burckhardt Returns Home, His Job Over

BASEL, Switzerland (AP)—Dr. Karl Burckhardt, whose post as League of Nations High Commissioner for Danzig was wiped out by German occupation of the Free City, returned to his native Switzerland Sept. 20 after crossing unmolested through Germany in an automobile from Sweden. Dr. Burckhardt went to Sweden when Danzig was rejoined to Germany Sept. 1 and after some time there obtained permission to cross Germany.

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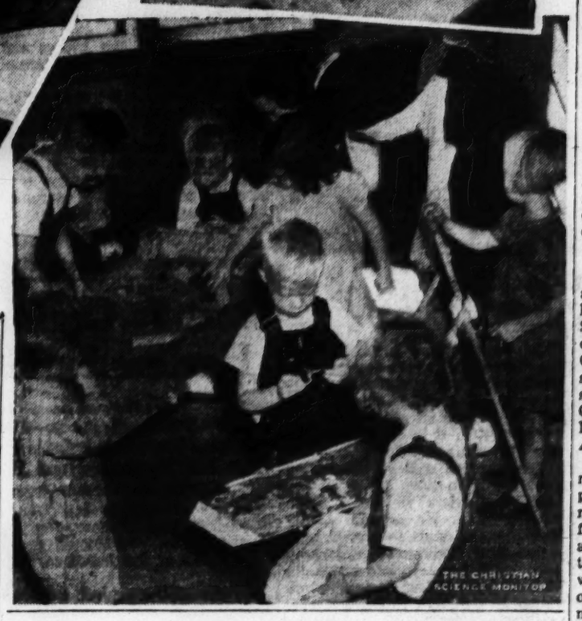

Works Progress Administration

At Self-Help Cannery, Kirkland, Wash.

Left: Women prepare to "put up" for their family's use next winter produce from their own gardens and Government-donated surpluses. Upper right: Registering for opportunity to "help themselves." Lower right: Children play in WPA-maintained nursery while their mothers work.

Cannery Has Self-Service; Raises Community Morale

Kirkland, Wash.

"Help to help yourself," is a motto with much a meaning these days in the little community of Kirkland, where people of all ages, types and needs are benefiting from a self help cannery. At the Kirkland cannery produce from surrounding areas is being saved for the future need of those who do the canning.

Provision is made for persons to bring produce, either from their own gardens or from available surpluses of fruits and vegetables and have it processed for winter use. Each prepares his own product and places it in tins.

The rest is done by machinery and WPA help. A toll of one-third of the finished product is taken by the State for use in State institutions. Groups like the Parent-Teachers use the cannery for preparing food for school lunches for needy children.

This is the method, but the idea, as worked out, is much more than the processing of food. It means that persons have been encouraged to grow gardens, taught to depend more on their own resources, and helped to keep off—or get off—relief.

During the four years it has been in operation the idea has grown until it has enlisted the entire community, including the better-off families with beautiful homes on the Lake Washington in a plan of co-operative neighborliness.

Air of Affluence

At the cannery there is no psychology of poverty or "relief" but rather one of the affluence of a hearty farming community. On a day in early August, family groups were gathered at the long tables engaged in preparing carrots, peas, beets, apples, and cherries, with pea shellers and vegetable dicers helping out. The bright orange of diced carrots, green peas, ruby beets, red cherries, the green of chard, and creamy cauliflower, together with the bright prints worn by women and girls, made a scene of almost extravagant color.

A pleasant nursery in the plant is well-patronized. With their babies cared for and with no standing over a hot wood fire to process vegetables that might not "keep," the cannery is a boon to housekeepers.

Pigs Supplied

When families have shown a willingness to dig in the ground, chickens are supplied next. And baby pigs. During the past season the thought came that goats are cheaper and easier to keep than cows so now "Jennie" or "Nanny" has become a milk supply, a pet and a diversion to many families.

A smokehouse was added last year. It was expected that possibly 1,000 pounds of meat might be processed last year. Instead, seven tons of hams and bacons were cured. This year close to 30 tons will be cared for. Even sub-marginal families now have a pig which gets the family's vegetable parings and all food refuse and will form a good part of next winter's food supply.

The idea of the cannery originated with Walter H. Henry who has been its stanch promoter all along the line. Governor Clarence D. Martin has approved the idea and today the State supervises it with WPA labor and some help from the county. But the feature which makes it a significant contribution to social economy is the support and co-operation of the entire community.

Courage Gone

Soon after the project was begun it was found that the very families who needed a winter food supply most had no gardens. They had no seed, no knowledge of gardening, and many of them had no courage. Having lost a job, they were, as Mr. Henry describes them, "sunk."

The importance of getting these families to turn, as their pioneer forefathers did, to the land, was seen. With this as an objective Mr. Henry went up and down the countryside enlisting every conceivable agency in a plan for helping people to help themselves. Had it not been for the help of "fine Christian women," he declares that it could not have been done. Two of them, Mrs. John Hancock and Mrs. W. B. Brobst, were women who themselves had homesteaded and pioneered and knew what it was all about. The wringer on Mrs. Hancock's washing machine was the first pea sheller they had at the cannery.

Among the neighbors who help most are the families in the fine homes along the lake. And emphatically they declare that their work is that of "neighbor."

"It might have happened to any of us" is a frequently heard expression.

Commenting on the rehabilitation work, Mr. Henry observes: "It is leading people back to self-reliance, for which there is no substitute. The old pioneer spirit appears to have oozed out of the modern family—they have lost their cutting edge. The good earth still is here under their feet, the sun still shines, the rain comes down and the wind blows from the south. But they look to a job for security. When the job fails they look to Uncle Sam.

"But these families are hoeing their way out. A man who makes a garden has got to work hard just as his forefathers did. The community slogan is 'Rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery through production.' In the end this is the way of national recovery."

Italian Press Lauds Poles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 20—The Italian press is maintaining its objectivity regarding the collapse of Polish resistance and the speech of Reichführer Hitler. Long extracts of the speech were reported but without any partisan comment. Reports from the front continue to refer to the bravery of Polish troops and to the "glorious page in Polish history" which is being written by those who prefer to be killed fighting rather than to surrender to the Germans.

Roman Catholic circles, led by L'Osservatore Romano, organ of the Vatican, are particularly outspoken in their sympathy for the Polish cause. They assert that Poland is a bulwark of Christianity against Russian atheism and forecast the ultimate revival of the Polish State. The Russian invasion of Poland has provided an opportunity for the Vatican to express its sentiments of sympathy toward Poland which it has exercised to the fullest extent.

Considerable space has been devoted to developments in Washington under completely objective headlines, thus further emphasizing the Italian policy of remaining on sidelines of the European struggle, thereby conserving its strength and retaining its freedom for future action.

Vatican Studies Motive

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 20 (AP)—L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican City newspaper, has expressed fear that the Soviet Army might follow its thrust into Poland with an attempt to spread Communism further into Europe.

The Vatican newspaper said that a radiocast from Moscow asserted that the aim of the invasion was "not only to protect White Russians and the Ukrainian minority, but to open the way of Communism toward the western world."

The paper asked why Russia "felt is necessary to renovate her entire program in the Far East" when one or two army corps would suffice to achieve the establishment of order in the Polish region.

Franco Visit Off

ROME, Sept. 20 (AP)—The scheduled visit of Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain to Italy this month has been postponed indefinitely.

An official communiqué said: "As was known, El Caudillo was coming to Italy for an official visit at the end of September. Because of international developments, that visit to which the Italian people have been looking forward with pleasure will be postponed until a date to be fixed."

Italy Clears Border

ROME, Sept. 20 (AP) — Italy announced today the withdrawal of its troops from the Albanian-Greek frontier as evidence of "complete reciprocal trust" between Italy and Greece.

Poles Stream Into Hungary

BUDAPEST, Sept. 20 (AP)—The massing of Russian troops along the Rumanian border cut the stream of refugees from Poland, but thousands, finding their way barred on that border, poured into Hungary. Soldiers among them were disarmed, and civilians were sent to special camps.

A Hungarian agency estimated 30,000 civilians and 10,000 soldiers had reached the Rumanian border town of Cernauti before the Soviet lines were drawn.

[Reports from Riga, Latvia, said 900 Polish soldiers had crossed the frontier today, joining approximately 1,000 other Polish refugees in Latvia. The troops were disarmed and confined.]

Streams of Poles poured into Hungary through the Tatar, Verecke, and Uzok passes. Polish automobiles were backed up in long lines at frontier stations. Most refugees, however, came afoot over the Carpathian Mountain routes, climbing to heights of 3,000 feet at some places.

There were touching scenes as Hungarians welcomed their traditional friends. There was warm food for all from temporary kitchens and sweets for the children.

Poles who had passed through the Ukraine said Ukranian uprisings had started as soon as Russian intervention was announced. The area 12 miles within the Polish frontier was said to be in confusion.

So hasty was the flight of the Poles that children lacked proper clothing. Some of them wore only night shirts. Few families had more than a handful of Polish currency and even that was of little value now.

At least five Polish battalions, fully equipped and followed by a supply train and field kitchens, crossed the border into Hungary and laid down their rifles.

Polish railroad men said they were bringing 400 locomotives to Hungary when they were cut off by German armored cars. With the line blocked, the railroad men fled, leaving the locomotives to their enemy.

German Pilots Reported Replaced by Colombians

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reports have reached the State Department from Colombia that some pilots of the German-owned Scadta Air Line, operating in northern South America, have been replaced by Colombian pilots.

One end of the Scadta Line operates near the Panama Canal and has been under scrutiny by authorities here because of its ownership.

An official here said there were no negotiations with Colombia on the subject, but he admitted conversations may have taken place.

Officials here have recently discussed the advisability of Latin-American Nations operating their own air lines now that the European war renders difficult the replacement of foreign airplanes on lines operated by European companies.

The possibility of extending United States assistance, financial and technical, in the process of taking over the air lines by Latin-American Republics, came up in the course of the discussions.

Situation Now in Europe Not So Simple as in 1914

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The arms embargo issue, which will be before the U. S. Congress Thursday, may seem primarily a question of American traditions and ideals. But it is also governed somewhat by the situation in Europe. Senator Borah and his isolationist colleagues have argued with their accustomed emphasis that the conduct of the European democracies is not sufficiently above reproach to warrant a change in the Neutrality Act for their benefit.

But the situation in Europe is not quite as simple so the isolationists imply. It is by no means so simple as it was two decades ago when America entered the war on a great wave of enthusiasm after an 86-to-6 vote in the Senate, and withdrew from the Versailles Peace Conference in a mood of disillusionment which has not tended to diminish since. There are composite forces operating both in Britain and France, the interplay of which must be taken into account in any fair estimate of the situation.

In 1914 the declaration of war came with a great surge of nationalism. Patriotic parades shouted their way through Vienna and St. Petersburg; the reputedly phlegmatic, easy-going Germans cheerfully goose-stepped off to the front; the French jubilantly tore the crepe from the Strasbourg monument; Londoners turned Trafalgar Square into a waving mass of union jacks. Nationalism suddenly went rampant.

Strong Pacifist Movements

There were strong left-wing and pacifist movements. Socialists had begun building their pacifist Second International. They had enrolled more than 1,000,000 in Germany with 110 out of the 397 seats in the Reichstag and the same proportion in the French Chamber, while Britain had its Liberal-Leftist Government led by Asquith and Lloyd George.

But this peace-progressive movement was too recently planted to stand up to the cry of national danger. The Socialists forgot their peace International and climbed down under the nationalist banner. Romain Rolland, who had been carrying on a kind of "Dick Sheppard" pacifist movement in France and preaching a United States of Europe, fled into Switzerland.

When the war ended there was too little idealism and internationalism left among the allied nations to balance President Wilson's move for a League of Nations. The nationalist elements, seeing nothing in the Wilson plan that could adequately take the place of national armaments in doing the world's elementary police work, resisted any attempt of the League to take that work out of their own hands.

But 1939 is very different from 1914. In two decades the democratic world has been submitted to the most determined drive for peace in modern history. Helped by the return of Liberals and leftists to power in Britain and France, the League began to flourish and the Kellogg Pact made war a crime. A new generation was raised in Britain, France and America that no longer regarded war as a stirring form of frontier heroics, with professional soldiers measuring their prowess with Zulus and "Fuzzy-wuzzies."

Empire's Greatest Menace

It was taught in Britain that war was the greatest menace to the Empire; in France that a nation with a declining population could not sustain the drain on its manhood of another such holocaust, in America that never more would its sons be sent on such a futile errand as that of 1917.

For two decades nearly 700 peace organizations have been working in all parts of the world. American colleges such as Chicago, Columbia and California, have taken the lead in inviting students from foreign countries. The British National Union of Students has carried on a similar work. America's International Friendship League and France's Correspondence Scolaire Internationale and the Anglo-German Kameradschaft have organized exchange visits and letter writing between schools. Geneva started an International Labor Office and various social welfare agencies; the Pan-American conferences here brought the Western Hemisphere together. The world has grown progressively smaller; international contacts have become easier and the majority of the people assumed that at least the groundwork of a warless world had been laid.

Neglected Police Work

But the peace forces had forgotten one detail in the foundations. They had forgotten that there is police work to be done in the large community of the world, just as in the small communities of county and town. They had not sufficiently grasped that police work for the century before the war had been performed mainly by the British fleet. In its duty of protecting its own outlying imperial interests, Britain's predominating navy had necessarily to act as a general police force.

With the rise of other fleets in Atlantic, Pacific and Mediterranean since the turn of the century the British Navy is no longer supreme. Britain has found itself too preoccupied with its own problems for general police work. Japan in 1931 and again in 1937 essayed a piece of lawlessness and found there was no police control to stop it. Italy followed suit in 1935. Disorders began to increase —in Spain and then in the interior of the continent.

In short, the peace forces had built a world peace structure, without a police system. The League organization, which cost about $6,000,000 a year—the price of one destroyer—to be shared among 50 or more nations, had no effective system of law enforcement. Put to the test it collapsed.

Peace Work Left Its Mark

Nevertheless, two decades had raised a great mass of internationally-minded people in all nations and for these the call to war on Sept. 3 signalized only failure in a great article of faith — the temporary frustration of the great ideal of twentieth century civilization. In sharp contrast with the nationalist outbursts of August, 1914, was the absence of flag-waving in London on Sept. 3 — the silence in the Paris boulevards. The lights had gone out both figuratively and actually in the nightly "blackout" of the streets.

The call had come from nationalist governments that had kept steadily to the idea of security based on national armaments. But while the international peace forces have joined the nationalists, as they did in 1914, they have not surrendered to them. They had demanded that police work be done on behalf of Czechoslovakia and Poland, and in the latter request they obtained the nationalists' assent, although the Germans so far have refrained from any appearance of threatening the imperial interests of Britain and France, beyond an attempt to force a halt in the naval blockade by submarine raids.

Paper Bombs for Peace

There is even a noticeable touch of internationalism creeping into the war strategy. It is evidenced in the dropping of leaflets over Berman cities and other means calculated to win the sympathy of the German people, as opposed to that of their leadership. While nationalism was rather pointed in Anthony Eden's reference in his broadcast of Sept. 11 to German aggression since 1864, the burden of Premier Chamberlain's recent speeches, summed up in his remark in Parliament on Sept. 13 "Il faut en finir," has meant that a stop must be put to fascist lawlessness—a supreme measure of police work.

There may be gains for nationalism as war dominates the nations, but the international forces have been too often justified to be easily shaken—certainly they are not likely at any future peace conference to suffer the eclipse that came to them at Versailles.

When that peace conference does come, it will devolve upon all free nations of both hemispheres, either to admit frankly that they believe in old-time nationalism based on the natonal armed forces, or to share unreservedly in the construction of an international police force that will help restore justice, integrity and order to the world.

Church Conference Is Postponed By Conflict in Europe

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—H. B. Holloway of Indianapolis, Transportation Chairman, announced Sept. 19 the third world convention of Churches of Christ had been postponed indefinitely because of the European war.

The convention was to have been held at the Canadian National Exposition grounds in Toronto, Ontario, next Aug. 6-12.

Mr. Holloway pointed out that of six nations from which most of the delegates would come, Great Britain, Poland, Australia, New Zealand and Canada are at war. The sixth country is the United States.

In addition, Mr. Holloway said, the Canadian War Ministry has taken over the Exposition grounds.

Upward of 10,000 delegates had been expected from 41 countries. The denomination holds a world convention every five years.

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U. S. Rushes Aircraft Orders For Allies Despite Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — America's controversial embargo on war materials such as military aircraft is failing to impede full production here of the British and French aircraft orders, status of which is considered decisive in the current war in Europe.

The local manufacturers, who have already delivered nearly half of the $63,000,000 in fighting craft under orders originally to have been filled by next April, have announced uninterrupted continuation of production, acording to contract, with the single but all-important exception that for the present the completed craft are being stored in the United States instead of being delivered abroad. Thus the craft would be ready for delivery in the event of repeal of the embargo, a step regarded in many quarters as likely.

The orders were placed mostly since 1938's Munich settlement, in an attempt by the western democracies to attain sufficient strength to stop any possible German offensive.

The embargo now in force affects both military and commercial craft on order to all warring parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The commercial models, for such regular customers as Australia and Canada, are embargoed to prevent conversion into military models or auxiliaries. Aside from delivery, the contracts, including installment payments, are being followed out to the letter, and in many cases ahead of schedule.

Regarding undiminished production of the crucial foreign orders here, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce recently reported that as of the first of September, delivery was 93 ships ahead of schedule, totaling $28,000,000, or nearly half of the total military craft ordered. The Chamber found that the trio of companies concerned, Douglas, Lockheed, and North American, are producing at the rate of $7,500,000 in planes monthly on the foreign orders.

In addition, August became the greatest month in the history of this "aviation capital," when $24,835,000 in new American and commercial orders swelled the backlog to $100,000,000, with 20,400 at work in the five principal factories, an all-time high.

Britain Underwrites Cargoes At Reduced Insurance Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Great Britain will underwrite eastbound cargoes aboard vessels operating between Atlantic ports and the United Kingdom at a rate below that offered by American Marine Insurance Companies, it was announced today. Regardless of nationality of the vessels carrying cargo to British ports, war risk insurance is available at 2 per cent. It was said in shipping circles that a similar rate had been placed in effect on westbound cargo out of United Kingdom ports, although confirmation of this was lacking.

Observers believe this move is an effort by the British Government to keep commerce moving at reasonable prices.

The Washington of the United States Lines was today added to the list of vessels held in port by the strike of seamen for bonuses and wider insurance coverage. The Washington was to steam from here at noon today for British and French ports to aid in evacuating Americans there, but the company announced its departure was being postponed until noon on Friday, Sept. 22, to await strike developments.

Negotiators between ship owners and the National Maritime Union continued today to seek a settlement of union demands for $250 monthly bonuses and $25,000 insurance policies for each seaman and a 40 per cent increase in personnel which operators have declared "impossible" and which have precipitated the strike.

Trial of Sailors

Meanwhile the trial of 61 sailors of the American Trader before the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation continued yesterday, when 21 more members of the crew told almost identical reports of having signed articles on the Trader fully believing they were to get bonuses and insurance policies. When they heard that negotiations between operators and the Union had broken down just before sailing time on Friday, they met and decided to quit. The trial resumed today.

The mystery of "ammunition" on board the American Trader, which was hinted at in testimony at the trial by some of the seamen, was cleared up in New Haven, Conn., by Robert C. Swanton, Assistant Secretary of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, who said that his company had cartridges on the vessel. He said they were .22 caliber short gallery cartridges which did not come under the provisions of the Neutrality Act.

Simultaneously the United Licensed Officers of the U. S. A., an association that represents ship officers, made public a demand for extra compensation for officers going to war zones. The Association asks a bonus of 50 per cent and individual insurance policies of $10,000 for each man.

Britishers Back at Work

A strike for higher wages by 46 British seamen employed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey on tankers of one of their subsidiaries flying the Panama flag was dropped by the British sailors last night when it was announced they would ship on the vessels "for patriotic reasons."

The Exochorda of the American Export Line, with 172 passengers, more than 40 over its usual capacity, arrived here today from Mediterranean ports, and the Pipestone County of the American France Line, from Bordeaux with 48 passengers.

The breakdown of the transatlantic passenger conference, an organization of leading Atlantic shipping lines engaged in passenger business, was envisaged here today following notice of withdrawal by British and French lines, which said they would not sit down at a table with German operators.

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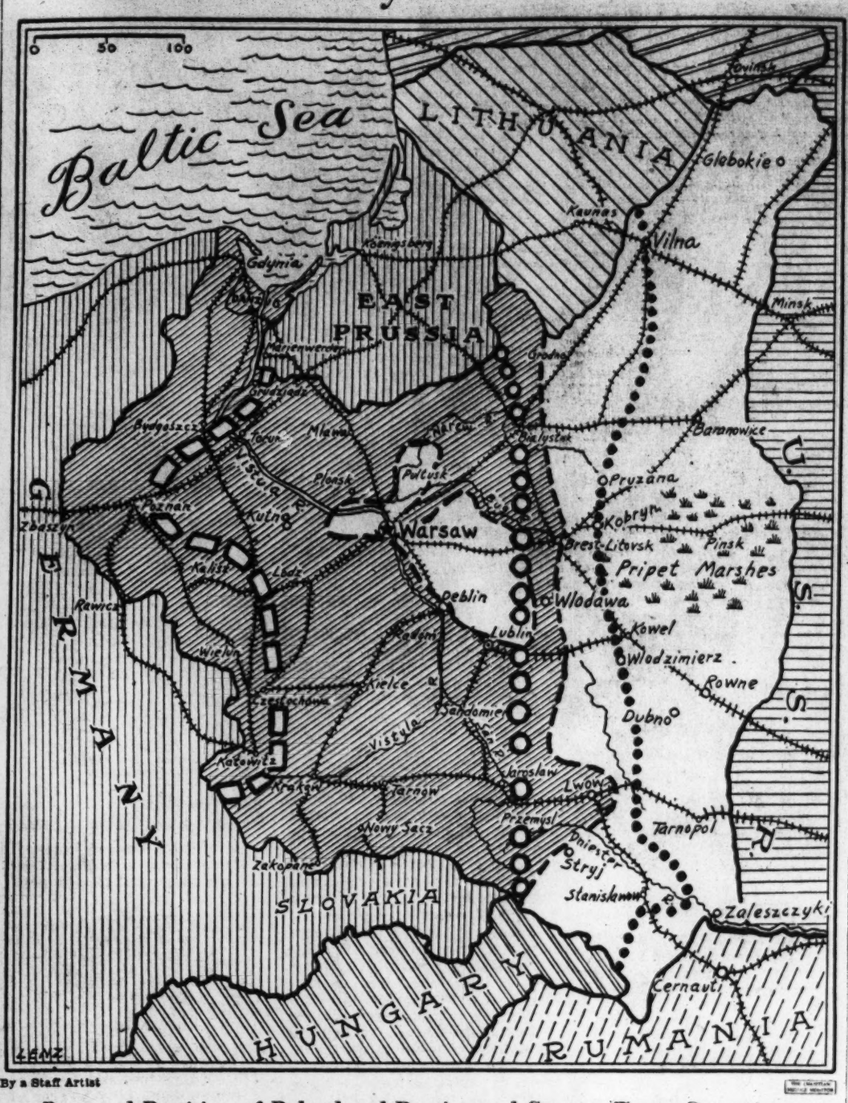
How Poland May Look After Partition



By a Staff Artist

Reported Partition of Poland and Russian and German Troop Operations

Line of open circles shows Soviet border in the reported partition.

Open broken line shows German border in reported partition.

A buffer Polish state, it is thought, would be established between the two.

The German-Polish Front is shown by a small black broken line, while the Russian-Polish Front is shown by a line of small black circles.

West Front Calm Broken by Suspense

(Continued from Page 1)

other easy victories with Soviet co-operation in Eastern Europe is a matter of conjecture.

Suggestion Unusual

The military critic, Matin, this morning suggests evacuation of civilians from Aixle Chapelle, a suspicious statement, since this city is far removed from the Saar Front. A German thrust through Belgium is not considered excluded although the French General Staff doubtless is prepared for this contingency.

The war on the Western Front thus remains remarkably mild, each side refraining from devastating air raids or pulverizing frontier towns of the enemy with artillery.

This restraint on the German side is quite probably motivated by the German desire to avoid exasperating French opinion, hoping for a settlement on the possible basis of recognition of the new situation in the East. Reichsführer Hitler's speech at Danzig yesterday reflected such a hope. However it meets an entirely negative reaction in the French press today. It is argued here no peace on such a basis would possess any durable character and would merely give Herr Hitler an opportunity to organize new Eastern conquests with the purpose of turning against the West later.

It is highly probable some binding declaration of British-French solidarity behind the purpose of prosecuting the war until its aim of overthrowing Hitlerism is achieved will be forthcoming in the near future.

Politics in Neutral Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

ported arms embargo repeal.) Before discussing the matter any further, I want to hear what the President has to say."

So it is still possible that Governor Landon, like Col. Frank Knox, will in the end indorse repeal of the embargo. Governor Landon's declaration that Congress should remain in session represents one point on which the Republicans presumably will agree, although Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Minority Leader, was quoted two weeks ago as saying he believed Congress should deal with the embargo matter and then adjourn.

Awkward Position

Altogether, the Republican position has been awkward, and Party leaders are seeking to recover balance as swiftly as they can. John Hamilton, National Chairman, said that the Republican Party should exert its influence to keep the country out of war, but should not take sides as a party on the embargo issue. In view of the number of Republicans who have indorsed repeal, this is the only stand that could be taken officially. But behind its screen, the most active Party officials are trying to build up an opposition position that will not play into President Roosevelt's hands.

On one point, Governor Landon struck a note that is likely to prove most helpful, and be widely echoed. He said: "There has been a very interesting shift in the last two weeks in public opinion. Of course, everybody wants to stay out of war. But up to recently there was a rather fatalistic conviction that we would get in in the end. It was like the Artemus Ward story of the farmer going to town who said 'I'm going to town to get drunk, and gosh how I hate it.' Well, we have very definitely concluded that we are not going to get drunk—to get into war. And if we have that conviction, there is much more likelihood of our staying out."

Even Families Divided

The keystone of all policy, he reiterated, is to stay out of war. The Kansan repeated his frequent statement that "politics stops at the water's edge." As to embargo repeal, he said that families—and parties—are divided on the issue. Governor Landon intended to tell the President that the country emphatically believes Congress should remain in session.

"The sentiment of the country is very strong for cash-and-carry," said Governor Landon, "including my own view . . . leaving the arms embargo question open."

Gulf Crews Ask Bonus

HOUSTON, Texas (AP) — War bonus and wage increase demands of the National Maritime Union tied up ships in four Gulf ports, the union's office said Sept. 19.

Chamberlain Bars 'Adventures' in Pushing War

(Continued from Page 1)

Courageous, and that an additional 44 persons were reported missing. (The Admiralty reported 578 missing from the Courageous.)

The Prime Minister said "it is still too early to pronounce any final verdict" on what he termed Soviet Russia's "cynical attack" on Poland.

He also declared Herr Hitler's speech at Danzig yesterday "does not change the situation with which we are confronted."

With Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky leaning forward from the gallery, Mr. Chamberlain declared that for Poland, "the unhappy victim" of Russia's attack, "the result has been a tragedy of the grimmest character."

Assurances for Poland

Mr. Chamberlain said that despite the fact that Britain and France had been unable to save Poland from defeat "they have assured her that they have not forgotten their obligations to her nor weakened in their determination to carry on the struggle."

He then declared the Navy's anti-submarine campaign in two weeks had achieved more results than were accomplished "over much longer periods in the last war" and added that "already six or seven submarines have paid the full penalty."

The Prime Minister said that at the April, 1917, peak of submarine warfare in the World War, average weekly sinkings of British shipping amounted to 127,000 tons, or 39 ships.

"During the week ended Sept. 12, this year, it was 95,000 tons, or 17 ships, and for the week ended Sept. 19 it was 45,848 tons, or 13 ships," he added.

Dealing with Herr Hitler's speech, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"It is not our way in this country to speak with boasts and threats.

"I have only one general comment to make. Our general purpose in this struggle is well known. It is to redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression and enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and their liberties.

"No threats will deter us or our French allies from this purpose."

Mr. Chamberlain said Herr Hitler's "misstatements of fact" included his declaration that France agreed to Italian mediation while Britain refused it. The Prime Minister said a new white paper would be issued tomorrow "so that public opinion may have no difficulty in forming its final judgments.

"Hitler says much in his speech about the humane methods with which he has waged war.

"I can only say that methods are not made humane by calling them so and that accounts of German bombing of open towns and machine-gunning of refugees have shocked the whole world.

"The British Government did not seek this war but their hopes were shattered by the unprovoked and brutal aggression of Germany upon our Polish allies."

Mr. Chamberlain said that on the Western Front "valuable strategic and tactical objectives have been secured by the French and ground gained has been held in the face of increasingly severe German resistance."

Of the war at sea Mr. Chamberlain said there had been "intense and continual naval activity, mainly in the form of attacks on U-boats carried out by destroyers, small craft and the fleet air arm acting under cover of the main fleets and squadrons."

These attacks, he declared, had been made "night and day." He continued:

"The great difference between the last war and this one is that, whereas in the last war we were on the defensive against the U-boat campaign, we are now carrying out an offensive against the U-boats and they are continuously and relentlessly attacked whenever they disclose themselves."

Churchill's Report

Earlier Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, said there was "every reason to believe" that the submarine which sank the aircraft carrier Courageous Sunday had been sunk subsequently.

A communiqué was issued last night, containing Britain's formal reply to the Hitler Danzig speech. It undertook to answer step by step his charges of British responsibility in the war and declared there was "no question of Great Britain waging war, as Herr Hitler declares, on German women and children."

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Hull Asks New Neutrality Law If Arms Embargo Is Repealed

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—Secretary of State Cordell Hull and his chief advisers in the State Department are extremely anxious that a genuine neutrality program shall be put in the place of the arms embargo, if the embargo is repealed by Congress.

They do not want to see the ban on arms shipments lifted with nothing put in its place and the country thereby returned to the doubtful mercies of international law.

In particular, the Department wishes the authority to keep American merchant shipping out of danger zones where it is now permitted to go.

Conceivably this could be accomplished by the use of laws already existing, or by the President's broad traditional powers in the field of foreign policy; but heretofore Secretary Hull has preferred to have this authority specifically enacted into law and there is no reason to presume that he has changed his opinion.

Backed by Two Facts

These conclusions are warranted by two facts. First, Secretary Hull yesterday declared that he remained fundamentally in agreement with his neutrality recommendations to Congress of early this summer. These included many provisions designed to avert incidents on the high seas, and in particular, a request that American shipping be barred from combat areas to be determined by the President.

Secondly, an admittedly serious situation is developing with respect to the danger of submarine attacks by Germany on American flag shipping manned by American citizen crews and carrying American financed cargoes branded as contraband.

A revised list of articles declared to be contraband by the German Government was received at the Department last night, and it includes "foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, fodder and clothing, and the articles and materials needed for the manufacture of these," as well as the fuels, oils, monetary metals, chemicals for military purposes and arms and armaments earlier listed as contraband.

No Specific Authority

These commodities, the German Government declares, may not be shipped by neutrals to enemy belligerents, and if shipped are subject to seizure.

The State Department has no specific legal authority to keep American shippers from running this blockade with all the risks to crew, ship and cargo, as well as to American foreign policy, which would result.

Such shipments, in fact, are now going forward in quantity, spurred by the British low rate war risk insurance scheme announced in New York yesterday.

Time to Cross Bridges

Secretary Hull has said that he would await actual incidents before deciding what attitude to take toward them. This serves the double purpose of encouraging the German Government to let American flag shipping alone, and to stall for time until Congress may pass a cash and carry, or a cash and combat areas law which would deal with the situation by keeping American ships and their crews out of danger.

But that Secretary Hull wishes to terminate the present hazardous American trade in German contraband, there is little doubt.

There is a corresponding concern, meanwhile, as to the complications from American shipments of goods branded as contraband by the British, destined directly or indirectly for Germany. The British Government is depended upon to negotiate with the United States in the friendliest manner over any incidents which might arise. But it is recognized that however friendly the British may be, they cannot permit important quantities of war supplies or other vital contraband to reach the German Government.

In sum, while the State Department under Secretary Hull is exceedingly anxious to see the arms embargo removed by Congress from the books, it is equally desirous of seeing a constructive set of neutrality provisions kept on the books, or added to them.

During the current political maneuvers in which the arms embargo has become a symbol and has concentrated the attention of all parties, the State Department prefers to keep the larger perspective to the fore, and to have both Congress and the White House realize that other steps must be taken to keep American interests and citizens from rendezvous with torpedos if the country is to stay clear of war itself.

Warsaw, Firm, Asks for Help

BUDAPEST, Sept. 20 (AP) — Radiocasts from Warsaw, entering the thirteenth day of siege, presented a graphic picture of a city whose defenders had vowed to resist the Germans to the end and seemed to be doing it.

"Warsaw will resist," said a communiqué read over the Capital's radio station last night. "We have confidence in our Government and confidence in our great Allies, France and Britain. Warsaw is doing its duty."

The communiqué went on to tell of widespread destruction from German bombs and shells, of bombs that fell before St. John's Cathedral as worshippers emerged from mass, of machine-gun attacks from the air on the churchgoers.

The communiqué ended: "Many war cemeteries are now in the public parks of Warsaw."

This broadcast said the Royal Palace of Belvedere, the Parliament Building, and "hundreds" of other structures had been destroyed.

Later, the Polish Commander, a General Czuma, came on the air and broadcast a report his men had inflicted heavy losses on German infantrymen in the Praga suburban district to the east and also on the west.

When Will Allies Help?

Mayor Stefan Starzinski asked: "When will Britain and France give such aid to Poland as will save us from the fury of German barbarism, from new deaths, from destruction of the remaining buildings of our city?"

Another broadcast said: "Warsaw will continue to resist so long as her men are able to carry arms."

The declarations of continued resistance came despite the fact Polish Government leaders, including President Moscicki, had left the country.

Every one of the speakers who alternated at the Warsaw microphone declared, "We will not surrender." The station remained on the air throughout the night. Most of the broadcasts apparently were designed to keep up the courage of Warsaw citizens for whom sleep must have been nearly impossible.

Between the speeches, rousing Polish marches were played. As the night wore on, it became apparent the announcer had been instructed at half-hour intervals to read, in Polish, French, and English, the Mayor's message asking when Allied help would reach Poland.

The tragedy that was Warsaw's was emphasized by the matter-of-fact reading of a list of hundreds of missing men, women, and children who were asked to communicate with their families—if they still were alive.

No attempt was made to hide the havoc wrought in the city by bombs and shells.

Mayor's Appeal

The text of Mayor Starzinski's appeal follows:

"In the name of the Polish people and the citizens of Warsaw, the Mayor of Warsaw thanks most heartily the British people for their words of assurance and encouragement in the struggle to beat back the barbaric attack of the Germans who have been ceaselessly and ruthlessly bombing and shelling historic buildings in Warsaw and the Royal Castle of Belvedere

"The Nation's most precious art treasures, the holiest relics, foreign embassies, and workers' dwellings have been destroyed and women, children, and helpless civilians have been slaughtered.

"When will Britain and France give such aid to Poland as will save us from the fury of German barbarism, from new deaths, from destruction of the remaining buildings of our city?"

Germany Says Gas Used

WASHINGTON — The German Embassy here asserted it had received the following official announcement from the German High Command:

"On Sept. 8 a detachment of German pioneers removed a barricade of trees from the Jasiolka Bridge in Jaslo, Poland, when several mines exploded whereby 14 pioneers suffered severe combustion of their respiratory organs and lungs.

"Two of these soldiers have already died. Twelve of them are in the military hospital at Jaslo, one of them facing death. A special commission of doctors, officers and chemical experts which has been sent by airplane to Jaslo, after a thorough investigation, found definite proof that those Polish mines contained mustard gas. Thus Poland violated the convention of June 17, 1925, which forbids any use of poisonous gas."

How The Times of London Told of War

THE TIMES

BRITAIN AT WAR: LATEST NEWS

No. 48,401 • LATE LONDON EDITION

LONDON MONDAY SEPTEMBER 4 1939

PRICE 2d

TIMES

BRITAIN AT WAR: LATEST NEWS

PRICE 2d

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

Newspaper Notable in Conservatism on Sept. 4

The Times departed enough from its conservative makeup in announcing Britain's declaration of war to place an "ear" beside its title line on the front page. A two-column head on the chief inside news page carried the word of the British declaration, while a "leader" on the editorial page was headed "Hitler's War."

Monitor Poll Shows Press Favors Embargo Repeal, 4–1

(Continued from Page 1)

to the second question, answers a frank: "No, because we do not know what these policies are."

The Chicago Daily News, owned by Col. Frank Knox, Republican running-mate with Alf. M. Landon in 1936, in its reply to the Monitor goes the Herald Tribune a step farther and not only supports the President in behalf of repeal of the embargo but gives an unqualified "Yes" to the President's foreign policies.

The strength of the nonpartisan support for the Administration in foreign policy is again attested by four other distinguished Republican newspapers—newspapers representing the East, the Middle West, and the Pacific Coast, all of which are customarily critics of the Administration.

National Support

They are:

The Boston Herald, which replies that it has "consistently supported the cash and carry policy and in general the President's foreign policy";

The Washington Star, which gives an unqualified "Yes" to both questions;

The San Francisco Chronicle, which also gives an unqualified "Yes" to both questions;

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which gives an unqualified "Yes" to the repeal of the arms embargo, and "yes, with reservations" to the President's general foreign policies.

Nonpartisan Support

A further illustration of the nonpartisanship behind the support of the President's foreign policies are the two best-known liberal newspapers which supported the election of the President in 1932 and turned against him to oppose his election in 1936. They are the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the Baltimore Sun, both of whom give to the Monitor's question an unreserved "Yes" on both questions.

The replies reveal also a notable sectional unity, as well as a nonpartisan unity, in foreign policy.

Walter M. Harrison, Editor of the Oklahoman and Times, of Oklahoma City, wires a "yes" in answer to the question as to whether his paper supports repeal of the arms embargo, and on the second question: "Yes, in general, but I should like to see Congress in session or a joint congressional committee empowered to confer with Mr. Roosevelt after session has adjourned."

Dwight Marvin of the Troy (N. Y.) Record wires: "We favor Hull amendments to Neutrality Act, and we will support the President in policies pointing to peace."

A. Y. Aaronson of the Louisville (Ky.) Times: "Answers to questions 1 and 2 respectively are yes and yes, up to war participation with either loans or armed forces."

Support for President

George B. Armstead of the Hartford (Conn.) Courant: "Favor repeal of arms embargo. Support President's handling of foreign policy."

Manchester Boddy, editor of the Los Angeles Daily News: "Yes. Yes."

Paul Bellamy, editor of the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer: "Yes on both."

Dallas (Texas) News: "Yes. Yes."

The Newark (New Jersey) News telegraphs:

"The News believes first of all the 'cash and carry' principle should be adopted to keep United States ships out of the war zone. It has said editorially as to the embargo: 'The present paradoxical position of the United States is one that ought not to be long continued. Leaving out all question of aid to the British and French democracies, for American ships to go into the war zone with cargoes of war supplies is to invite disaster. That would be one of the surest methods of raising in acute form the issue of American participation.

"Isolationists Mistaken"

"The isolationists are sincere, although in our opinion mistaken, in their belief that the present embargo will afford us maximum assurance against involvement. The cornerstone of the News' position is that this country should be kept out of war. The means and methods of so doing must be devised as events and circumstances dictate.

"The News has not attempted to indorse or reject President Roosevelt's foreign policy in toto. Each step of the policy must be appraised as it is taken and viewed only in the light of how best to keep us out of war."

The Kansas City Star wires:

"The Kansas City Star favors the renewal of the cash and carry policy as the best way to shorten the war and avoid American involvement. A clarification of the President's foreign policies must be awaited. The United States was disquieted by reports last spring that Mr. Roosevelt had intimated to Senators that the first line of defense was in France. While the Star detests the policies of Hitlerism, it holds that this country should keep out of war unless its vital national interests should be evidently threatened. It believes the will to keep out of war is far more important than any legislation devised to that end. So long as the President shows that will for peace in his foreign policies, he should command full public support."

Opposition Viewpoint

Opposition both to repeal of the embargo and to the President's general handling of foreign policy comes from the largest circulation newspaper in the Middle West, the Chicago Tribune—the only Chicago newspaper to take this position.

Another paper voicing opposition to the President's foreign policies on all points is the New York Mirror, a newspaper of large circulation, owned by William Randolph Hearst.

The Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette opposes the President both on repeal of the arms embargo and on general foreign policy, as do the Idaho Statesman, the State Journal of Lansing, Mich., the Duluth Herald and News Tribune.

The Fort Wayne News-Sentinel wires: "I do not favor repeal of the arms embargo. I hope the President is sincere in his efforts to keep us out of the European conflict."

Divided Opposition

The Washington (D. C.) News (a Scripps-Howard newspaper) and the Illinois State Journal oppose repeal of the embargo, but support the President generally on foreign policy.

The Casper (Wyo.) Tribune-Herald states that now that war has started, it does not favor repeal of the embargo, but supports the President generally on foreign policy.

In its letter to the Nation's newspapers, The Christian Science Monitor prefaced its questions with this statement of purpose: "In an effort to present a faithful picture of representative press opinion on one of the most important issues before the United States today, we should appreciate it very much if you would send to us collect your answer."

The Christian Science Monitor presents to its readers and to the United States Congress the findings of this survey as one important cross-section of American public opinion on this issue.

How the Papers Stand

Following is a complete tabulation of all of the newspapers' replies to the two questions:

Newspapers favoring both repeal of the arms embargo and the President's general foreign policy:

Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.
Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.
Fort Smith (Ark.) Times-Record.
Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.
Los Angeles News.
San Francisco Chronicle.
San Jose (Calif.) Mercury-Herald.
Pueblo (Colo.) Star-Journal.
Bridgeport (Conn.) Herald.
New Britain (Conn.) Herald.
Waterbury (Conn.) Republican.
Washington (D. C.) Herald.
Washington (D. C.) Post.
Washington (D. C.) Star.
Miami Herald.
St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times.
Atlanta Constitution.
Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.
Macon (Ga.) News.
Chicago News.
Chicago Times.
Rockford (Ill.) Register-Republic.
Indianapolis News.
Davenport (Iowa) Democrat-Leader.
Des Moines (Iowa) Register.
Wichita (Kan.) Beacon.
Louisville (Ky.) Times.
Shreveport (La.) Times.
Bangor (Me.) News.
Baltimore Sun.
Boston Herald.
Lowell (Mass.) Courier-Citizen.
New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times.
Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.
Jackson (Miss.) News.
St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
St. Louis Star-Times.
Springfield (Mo.) News.
Lincoln (Nebr.) Star.
Concord (N. H.) Monitor.
Atlantic City (N. J.) Press.
New York Morning Telegraph.
New York Post.
Niagara Falls Gazette.
Long Island (N. Y.) Press.
Asheville (N. C.) Citizen.
Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Dayton (Ohio) News.
Oklahoma City Times.
Allentown (Pa.) Call.
Easton (Pa.) Express.
Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.
McKeesport (Pa.) News.
Philadelphia Public Ledger.
Woonsocket (R. I.) Call.
Greenville (S. C.) News.
Chattanooga Times.
Austin (Tex.) American.
Dallas (Tex.) News.
El Paso (Tex.) Times.
Galveston Tribune.
Waco (Tex.) News-Tribune.
Salt Lake City Tribune.
Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.
Richmond (Va.) News-Leader.
Roanoke (Va.) Times.
Cheyenne (Wyo.) Eagle.

Newspapers favoring repeal of the embargo but not, in general, supporting the President's foreign policy:

Butte (Mont.) Post.
New York Herald Tribune.

Newspapers favoring repeal of the embargo, and non-committal on the question of general foreign policy:

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.
Kansas City Star.
Newark (N. J.) News.
Binghamton (N. Y.) Press.
New York News.
New York Sun.
New York Times.
Troy (N. Y.) Record.
Akron (Ohio) Beacon-Journal.
Canton (Ohio) Repository.
Portland Oregonian.
Erie (Pa.) Times.
Philadelphia Bulletin.
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.
Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Record.

Newspapers opposed to repeal of the embargo as well as to the President's general foreign policies:

Hartford (Conn.) Courant.
New Haven (Conn.) Register.
Boise (Idaho) Statesman.
Pocatello State Journal.
Chicago Tribune.
Fort Wayne (Ind.) News-Sentinel.
Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gazette.
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press.
Lansing (Mich.) State Journal.
Saginaw (Mich.) News.
Duluth (Minn.) Herald.
New York Mirror.
Providence (R. I.) Journal.
Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus-Leader.

Newspapers opposed to repeal of the embargo but in favor of the President's foreign policies in general:

Washington (D. C.) News.
Illinois State Journal.
Boston Transcript.
Battle Creek (Mich.) Enquirer-News.
Jackson (Mich.) Citizen-Patriot.
Daily Worker.
Charleston (W. Va.) Mail.
Casper (Wyo.) Tribune-Herald.

Newspapers opposed to repeal of the embargo and non-committal on the question of foreign policy in general:

Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette.
Rochester (N. Y.) Times-Union.
Racine (Wis.) Journal-Times.

Newspapers which in general support the President's foreign policies and were non-committal on the question of repealing the embargo:

Sacramento (Calif.) Bee.
New York World-Telegram.

Newspapers which in general are opposed to the President's foreign policies and were non-committal on the question of repealing the embargo:

Cincinnati Times-Star.

Five of the newspapers questioned were non-committal on both points:

Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.
Omaha (Neb.) World Herald.
Buffalo (N. Y.) News.
Utica (N. Y.) Observer-Dispatch.
Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.

Salvation Army To Aid Both Sides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—The Salvation Army will try to bring "moral and spiritual influence" to bear upon the men in the trenches of the European war by providing something to offset the conditions that confront fighting forces, George L. Carpenter, General-Elect of the Army, said here.

General Carpenter is at present Territorial Commander of the Salvation Army for Canada and will take over its international headship on Nov. 1, when he will succeed Gen. Evangeline Booth, who has reached the age of retirement. He is scheduled to leave here today aboard the Steamship Washington, of the United States Lines, for London, headquarters of the international body.

General Carpenter said the Army would be working on both sides of the battle line, adding that each country's forces were more or less autonomous. He declared the Army was very active in Germany. "I don't believe the mass of the Germans are war minded," he continued. "Given sufficient stress, this feeling could become an important factor in restoring peaceful conditions."

Swiss Council Prohibits Baking of White Bread

BERNE (AP)—The Swiss Federal Council decreed Sept. 19 that henceforth only dark bread, with a reduced amount of flour, can be made, sold, or consumed.

War Life Insurance Plan

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—John Lloyd, Ohio Insurance Superintendent and Chairman of the Life Insurance Committee of the National Association of Insurance Commissions, Sept. 18 called the Committee to meet Oct. 2 in Chicago to consider an inter-State requirement for uniform war clauses in life insurance policies issued by various companies. Fourteen States are represented on the Committee.

Coast Guard Increases

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt issued an executive order Sept. 18 providing for an increase of 2,000 men in the Coast Guard. The order was in line with steps taken recently, under a proclamation of a limited national emergency, to boost the strength of the Nation's armed forces.

Germany and Russia Agreed On Areas Armies Will Rule

BERLIN, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Supreme High Command disclosed today that Germany and Soviet Russia have reached an agreement on the partition of Poland, at least so far as their armies of occupation are concerned.

That the demarcation line has been set was announced in a High Command communiqué which, however, did not say where the line runs.

It asserted the German forces would withdraw from their present positions after "destruction of the last remnants of the Polish Army there" to the "demarcation line definitely fixed between the German and Russian Governments."

Whether this line lies east or west of Warsaw was not indicated. The communiqué said German forces had advanced to a line running from Stryz, in Southeast Poland, north near the industrial city of Lwow, thence almost straight north to Brest-Litovsk, about 160 miles from the Soviet frontier and up to Bialystok, about 150 miles from the Russian border.

The entire Rumanian frontier, bordering Southeast Poland, is in Russian hands.

Presumably as the Germans retire, the Red Army will take their place by advancing westward from their present positions. Whether the army occupation areas will become the new boundaries between Germany and Russia was a moot question.

Informed quarters intimated this question was not yet completely solved.

[Four German Army officers arrived by plane in Moscow to take part in consultations, presumably concerning the future of Poland. The Moscow communiqué reported the Russian occupation of both Lwow, in the Southeast, and Wilno, in Northeastern Poland.]

Germany's "Blitzkrieg" (lightning war) was considered here at an end except for mopping up activities in Poland. The Poles, however, were still fighting in and south of the fortified town of Modlin, immediately north of Warsaw. Warsaw itself also has not capitulated to German arms.

Maps of 'Partition'

CERNAUTI, Rumania, Sept. 20 (AP)—Establishment of a new Polish regime friendly to Germany and Soviet Russia after partition of Poland by those powers was predicted here in reports from across the Polish frontier.

Maps mailed from Germany were circulated here showing such a partition which would leave only about one-third of Poland as a buffer state between powerful neighbors.

Informed persons said a new government, replacing the regime of President Moscicki and Foreign Minister Joseph Beck, would sign an immediate peace with Germany and Russia.

Significance was attached to the maps although they were not regarded as official. They envisaged Russia as getting all of Eastern Poland from a line drawn from south of Przemysl to the East Prussian frontier northwest of Bialystok.

The map-makers assumed that Germany would take the territory west of a new frontier which would start below Katowice, extend north nearly to Lodz, then loop westward near the present German frontier and finally swing northeast to join the East Prussian border.

Poznan and Bydgoszcz would be incorporated in Germany. Lwow and Wilno would become Russia's.

The map indicated about one-third of Poland would remain as a buffer sate without access to the sea and without its industrial districts.

Sinking of Trawlers Strikes At Britain's Supply of Fish

The following accounts of shipping losses in the present European conflict are compiled from Associated Press dispatches.

The mounting toll of British shipping losses continued unabated with the sinking of two more fishing trawlers, Arlita and Lord Minto, yesterday, bringing the total of fishing boats destroyed to four.

The trawlers Rudyard Kipling and Davara were sunk earlier this week off the Irish Coast.

These attacks on England's vital food fish supply were taken to indicate that German U-boats were operating close to English and Irish shores. An Admiralty announcement on the sinkings gave no details beyond saying that the crews were rescued by a third trawler.

Torpedos Were Gone

At the same time the Admiralty announced that three other merchant vessels had eluded submarines. One of these was the 3,395-ton Baron Lovat.

The Admiralty's account of the escape states:

They (the crew) said the submarine, apparently short of torpedoes, shelled the Baron Lovat for 50 minutes without registering a hit, while the ship plowed ahead at full steam.

"Then she submerged suddenly," a deck hand said, "and there was a violent explosion. Water shot high in the air. The Baron Lovat shuddered from stem to stern, and we thought a torpedo had hit us. But we were safe and the submarine itself must have been the victim."

The Baron Lovat had a cargo of sugar.

The crew of the Baron Lovat came safely ashore at Greenock, Scotland.

Survivors of Courageous

The Admiralty announced that its final list of survivors of the torpedoed British aircraft carrier Courageous left approximately 578 men not accounted for. The official list gave the number of survivors as approximately 682—610 seamen and 72 officers. The Admiralty said that "from all the information available" the list issued "must be regarded as the final list of survivors from the H. M. S. Courageous. The 578 not accounted for were 560 seamen and 18 officers.

In Berlin the German High Command communiqué announced that the submarine which sank the carrier had escaped.

Meanwhile shipping observers believe that Germany's alactrity in sending its surface craft home or to neutral harbors at the outbreak of the war kept down its known losses.

The last definite German loss occurred eight days ago when the old type destroyer Oresund struck a mine near Sweden—the ninth Nazi casualty.

German Pilots Ship

The American liner Scanyork arrived at New York with a graphic story of how a German pilot sailed it through mine-infested waters near Sweden at top speed, zigzagging continually as he sought indistinct channel markers. He had to follow a channel 100 feet wide which allowed the ship only a 20-foot margin on each side.

France announced that "the submarine warfare has begun under excellent auspices." A semiofficial statement said "four or five" submarines had been sunk by French warships. England had previously announced that "many" Nazi subs had been destroyed.

In a warning to the United States Government the French advised "that all vessels other than French warships are forbidden to approach the French coast at night, closer than six miles."

Meanwhile in Washington the State Department was informed by the American Embassy in London that the cargo of two American freighters have been seized by the British.

The freighters are the Saccarappa and Shickshinny, which sailed from Savannah, Ga., reportedly bound for German ports.

The State Department, it was reported, does not at this time contemplate diplomatic action regarding the seizure. An official said Secretary Hull was studying these and other recent cases and has not yet formulated his policy with regard to them.

In Liverpool, it was reported that survivors from the 4,060-ton Furness cargo steamer Aviemore declared the vessel was sunk by a submarine last week. Eleven survivors of the crew of 40 were landed here.

Soviet Detains Vessel

ATHENS, Sept. 20 (AP)—It was reported here today Soviet harbor authorities at Nocorovist on the Black Sea had detained the Greek cargo boat Iacovos for a short time without explanation. The boat was carrying timber to Alexandria.

Air Boat Crew Rescued

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (CP)—The Swedish freighter Pollux Sept. 18 took aboard the crew of a Canadian Air Force flying boat which was forced down in the Atlantic off Nova Scotia.

Royal Canadian Air Force officers said the freighter was standing by the disabled ship while a tug steamed out from Sydney to tow it into port. The plane's position was given as off Sydney.

It was said "possibly a half dozen" men were aboard the plane, which was on a reconnaissance flight when a broken aileron forced it down.

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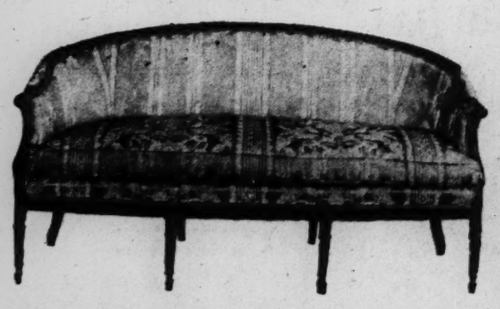

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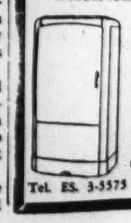

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Red Navy Blockades Estonia; Aim for Baltic Harbor Seen

TALLINN, Estonia, Sept. 20 (AP) — Foreign reports that Soviet Russian ships had blockaded Estonia's Coast were described here today as unfounded.

The Russian fleet was acknowledged to be at sea near Estonian waters, but it was said it had not yet interfered with Estonian trade.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 20 (AP)—Reports reaching here from Tallinn, Estonia, last night said the Soviet Navy had blockaded Estonia's Coast.

The reports said the Harbor of Tallinn was under particular surveillance and that no ships were allowed to enter or leave.

The action was assumed to be retaliation for the failure of Estonian authorities to prevent the escape of the interned Polish submarine Orzel from Tallinn.

Soviet Taking Measures

Tass, the Soviet official news agency, announced that "measures" were being taken by the Red Baltic Fleet because Polish and other submarines were hiding in neutral Baltic ports.

[From Stockholm it was reported that the Polish submarine Rys, with an exhausted crew of 54 aboard, took refuge in a Swedish harbor. The commander said the craft had been slightly damaged by German depth bombs.

[The submarine Sep (Vulcan) limped into port previously with a crew of 67 who had been without food for several days.]

Particular mention was made in the Tass communiqué of the escape of the Polish submarine from Tallinn. It was charged Estonian authorities had abetted the escape.

[The Ritzaus, Danish news agency, reports that the Polish submarine Orzel eluded Estonina gunfire and escaped from Tallinn Harbor where it had been interned as a result of the Polish-German war.

[Estonian shore batteries and warships attempted unsuccessfully to halt the submarine which made the break at 3 a. m.

[Tallinn is on the Gulf of Finland, an arm of the North Baltic.]

Meanwhile the action on Estonia's Coast by the Russian Navy, gave rise to question concerning the future of the three small Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Dependent for their existence on the mutual interest of Germany and Russia in their independence, the Baltic States bobbed helplessly, like corks on turbulent waters, in the surge of events which struck Poland and which may at any time be directed against them.

Despite Russia's assurances of neutrality, there loomed indications that it intended to dominate the North Baltic Sea where it was said to want an ice-free port.

In Copenhagen, the Berlinske Tidende carried a report saying English sources believed it was only a question of time before Estonia and Latvia would be incorporated into Russia, advancing as the reason a reported German promise to give Russia a Baltic harbor.

In Riga, Latvia, the official Latvian news agency, commenting on the Soviet Russian allegation that Polish and other foreign submarines are hidden in harbors of Baltic States, said that no foreign submarines had been in Latvian territorial waters since the Polish-German war began.

The agency said the re-inforcement of coastal defense since the promulgation of Latvia's neutrality regulations excluded any possibility of foreign warships remaining in Latvian waters without the knowledge of authorities.

Moscow Speculates

News that the Soviet Baltic fleet was sent into action to "take measures" following the escape of a Polish submarine interned at the Estonian port of Tallinn, was regarded in Moscow as significant.

Soviet Russia's present sea base on the west is Leningrad on the Gulf of Finland and Russia is known to want a Baltic base.

Diplomats said that should Russia decide to occupy part of Estonia this might give it complete control of the Gulf of Finland. Estonia now has a number of fortified islands in the Gulf as well as shore batteries controlling certain large sectors.

Estonian circles in Moscow insisted, however, there was not a single conflict in the relations of their Government with the Soviet Union. They emphasized that their guards had tried to prevent the escape of the submarine and denied there was any connivance.

U. S. Coast Guard Cutter Off to War Patrol Duty

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP) — With new four and six-inch guns mounted on decks and superstructure, the Coast Guard cutter Alexander Hamilton sailed under secret orders Sept. 19, presumably to take up war patrol duty on the Atlantic Coast.

The big cutter was supposed to sail on a scientific expedition to the South Seas, but the plans were cancelled recently.

Polish Bank Gold Hoard Reported Sent to Egypt

OSLO, Norway (AP)—The gold hoard of the Polish National Bank was sent to Alexandria, Egypt, by way of Constanza, Rumania, with a naval escort, according to a representative of the Polish Government at Bergen.

Indian Work Goes On Despite War

Both Canada and U. S. to continue cultural plans discussed at Toronto University Conference.

By Ta-De-Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—War or no war, Indian workers are determined to carry on and try to put on a practical basis, Indian arts and crafts, law courts, co-operatives, anything that will make for the betterment and happiness of the American Indian.

Delegates met at Toronto for the Yale Toronto University Indian Conference just when the European cloudburst came, but they feel that the reforms stressed at the Conference are all the more needed in these uncertain times.

Problems that came to light at the Conference were unusual since Indians differ from other minority groups in Canada and the United States in that by treaty and public sentiment they have been definitely accepted as national responsibilities by the two governments, asserted Charles T. Loram of the Department of Race Relations, Yale University.

According to Mr. Loram, in these two democratic governments where men and women still make and unmake laws, facts about Indians should be known in order to guide them in forming opinions.

Whether in the United States or Canada, it was stressed at the Conference that the Indian problem is basically one of acculturation; that it centers around the effect which western civilization has had, is having and will continue to have upon the Indian peoples.

Questions that kept coming to the fore during the Conference were: What are the merits of the hogan, wigwam, tepee and similar habitations as regards successful family life? What substitutes are possible? What are the objectives of the Canadian and the United States Governments in administering Indian affairs? To what extent do Canada and the United States observe and respect Indian law and custom? Should a difference be made in this connection between communal and civil law?

Is it advisable to segregate Indians on reservations or should steps be taken gradually to induce Indians to abandon them and mix with the rest of the citizens? To what extent does craft work retain its native forms and how far has it been subject to the influence of the white man? Have Indians themselves prejudices against whites or other races and do whites regard Indians as enemies to be fought, nuisances to be segregated, responsibilities to be borne or are they looked upon as fellow citizens?

The most complex of these questions, conflict of laws, was taken up in detail by Prof. C. W. M. Hart, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto.

"The time is long past, I hope," said Professor Hart, "when anyone dealing with non-literate people is likely to dismiss the culture of this people with the remark about—'Manners none, customs terrible,' the attitude of the nineteenth century which has given way to a new attitude of respect for and recognition of native custom, including native customary law."

Professor Hart explained how the law of any people, ourselves or Indians, is merely codified custom, where it is impossible to separate the purely legal from the purely customary.

Scientifically sound and humanitarianly desirable as anthropological respect for native custom is, nevertheless according to Professor Hart, it is impossible to apply it in practice without certain reservations, as when John Collier, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, instructed his superintendents that native law should be respected unless it was clearly "contrary to propriety."

In summing up this question of acculturation which might be called the focal point of this Conference, Professor Hart contended that the absolute preservation, in their present form, of native laws and native customs, is, by and large, impossible. Absolute and dogmatic annihilation of native custom and native law is equally undesirable, and experience proves it quite ineffective. A middle way is necessary between these two extremes, and such a middle way must take into account the particular circumstances of time and place.

Canadian Pacific Railway; Extension Department, University of Toronto; United States Indian Service

Indians Continue to Progress

1—From Alberta, Canada, comes this grand type of Indian.
2—Blackfeet Indians on the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana, engaged in drying meat.
3—Willard W. Beatty, Director of Education, United States Indian Service.
4—Navajo men, of populous and growing American tribe.
5—Dr. H. J. Cody, President, University of Toronto, scene of recent Indian Conference.

Bulgar Trade Pact Sought by Germany

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—A German trade delegation arrived Sept. 19 to discuss details of German-Bulgarian trade exchanges for 1940.

Well-informed quarters said the German mission was asking an immediate increase in the volume of Bulgarian export of foodstuffs to Germany.

The German delegation denied categorically that the Reich had promised Turkey a free hand in Bulgaria in return for Turkish neutrality.

Poles Await British Aid

BERLIN, Sept. 20 (AP)—The handful of Polish troops who gave the Germans "some trouble" on the heights back of Gdynia, Polish port at the end of the Corridor, gave up last night under the pressure of shelling from the cadet ship Schleswig-Holstein and a minesweeping flotilla," a German communiqué today declared.

Several thousand prisoners were reported taken.

GDYNIA, Poland, Sept. 20 (AP)—Some 2,000 or 3,000 Polish troops yesterday waged a losing fight against great odds on the heights west of Gdynia known as Oblosz and in the village of Ochshoeft because as some captives said, "we are waiting for the British to arrive."

Eyewitnesses yesterday watched the battle from a distance of only two miles, on the eastern height above Gdynia known as Steinberg.

By the time Reichsführer Hitler had arrived at Zoppot, Danzig beach resort, shortly after 2 p. m. yesterday, this fight seemed at its height, with Germany's armed might on land, sea and air pounding away at the Polish positions.

While Danzig was decking itself out to receive the Führer the conquered port of Gdynia was showing marks of the armed conflict. Here solemn people walked about aimlessly or stood in long queues to get ration cards or comply with some other formality of the German Army of Occupation.

Standing on Steinberg Height east of Gdynia some 60 correspondents from the four corners of the globe saw the Germans advance in three waves on the Oblosz height. Each time during our one hour's stay they won some 10 yards more of hotly contested ground. Each attack was preceded by scouting planes dropping light signals to guide the artillery.

They were supported by the cruiser Schleswig Holstein shooting from Danzig harbor 10½ miles away and later by bombers unloading their missiles upon the hapless Poles.

The Poles apparently had no communication with the outside world and, according to the captives, still believed the British were about to come. They also seemed to have no anti-aircraft guns, for the planes flew very low and unmolested.

Their artillery fire seemed exact, but not so long ranged as the Germans'. Occasional fire enveloped buildings held by German troops and thick smoke over the heights held by the Poles indicated the devastation wrought by both sides.

Later we descended into Gdynia, Poland's modern port. Broken windows, holes in the houses, and occasional smashed walls showed that, here too, the war had raged.

But now there was peace—depressing peace. For most stores were still closed, most shop windows still boarded up, and business life stagnant. While Polish signs for the most part were left in place, the occupying army lost no time in renaming the principal thoroughfare of the city in German: Adolf Hitler Strasse.

Italy and Japan Restrict Wires

NEW YORK (AP)—Italy and Japan have been added to a growing list of nations imposing restrictions on communications.

Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company reported Italy had prohibited its radio stations, ships, and coastal stations from receiving private radiograms. Japan instructed that messages not signed by the full name would be received at the sender's risk.

Belgium, Iraq, Reunion Island (French), east of Zanzibar, Togoland, British mandate in Africa, and Liechtenstein, lying between Germany and Switzerland, also announced new regulations.

New French Moves to Push to Victory

PARIS, Sept. 20 (AP)—The French Government, facing collapse of its Polish Ally under combined German and Russian assaults, adopted measures today to pursue the war "to definite victory."

Premier Edouard Daladier's new War Ministry at the same time reaffirmed its union with Great Britain and pledged that Poland, now facing dismemberment, would eventually be reconstituted.

The Cabinet communiqué, which was the first formal statement of French policy since the start of the European conflict Sept. 3, implied firm rejection of any German overtures for peace on Nazi terms such as were read here into Adolf Hitler's speech at Danzig.

New Measures

The new measures approved by the Cabinet were described in the communiqué as "military, economic, and financial." Their exact nature will become known only upon publication in the official journal.

The text of the communiqué:

"The ministers met this morning in council at Elysee Palace under the Presidency of M. Albert Lebrun.

"M. Edouard Daladier, President of the Council, gave an amply documented account of the entire military and diplomatic situation.

"Adopting unanimously the conclusions of this account, the Cabinet paid homage to the heroism of Poland, which will find in common victory the just redress of the right.

"It approved military, economic, and financial measures destined to carry on the war to definite victory.

"It reaffirmed with this intention the solidarity, closer daily, of France and Great Britain."

Premier Daladier called the Cabinet to meet tomorow for a general review of operations.

Communist Question

The question of the dissolution of the Communist Party in France, which has been under discussion since Russia signed its nonaggression pact with Germany, was said to have come before the Cabinet meeting.

A group of Communist Deputies mingled with several Conservatives in a fist fight in a Chamber of Deputies lobby after the Communists issued a statement supporting the Russian march into Poland. The antagonists were quickly separated without casualties.

The Premier conferred with Air Minister Guy de Chambre and Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin and Admiral Jean Darlan, Army and Navy chiefs, in preparation for the Cabinet meeting. M. Daladier's aides, August de Ribes and Robert Coulondre, meanwhile, talked with the Polish, Turkish, and Belgian Ambassadors.

The Polish Ambassador to France, Jules Lukasiewicz, in a broadcast, however, declared Poles were being recruited abroad, and the forces still resisting at home would "continue the war under new conditions with an unyielding determination to vanquish the enemy."

A French commentary on the Hitler speech at Danzig was issued simultaneously to the press.

"France and Britain will not let the dictatorship of Hitler condemn the world to slavery and ruin of all moral values and the destruction of liberty," it said.

Sources close to the Government said French embassies abroad already had received instructions to notify nations to which they were accredited that France and Great Britain were determined to prosecute the war until the Nazi regime is crushed.

Although France and Britain accepted Russia's declaration of neutrality and are maintaining diplomatic relations with Moscow, these sources said the Allies refused to let the Soviet intervention affect their war policy.

Hitler's speech, in semi-official comments, was called a "poor appeal for internal consumption in Germany."

Germans Ask French To Hold Their Fire

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 20

French dispatches from the Western Front said the Germans were distributing along the Rhine thousands of cards bearing crossed French and German flags and the words:

"Frenchmen—do not fire and we will not fire."

The dispatches did not say how the cards reached the French, but it was presumed they were dropped from airplanes.

Observation balloons were flying on both sides of the river, unmolested by enemy fire.

G. B. S. Acclaims Soviet Actions As 'Good News'

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—George Bernard Shaw, the playwright, wrote to the Editor of The Times today that he considered the news from Soviet Russia "good news for us, as far as any war news can be called good."

"The question," said Mr. Shaw, "is not whether Mr. Molotoff's speech resembles certain utterances of Herr Hitler's or not. What concerns us is whether Mr. Molotoff's statements are true or not. They are obviously true to the last syllable."

Mr. Shaw added:

"We have encouraged Poland to fight by our pledge to support her; and we have encouraged ourselves by silly reports that the Polish Army was unbroken and that the Poles were performing prodigies of valor. The truth, as we now have to admit, and as Mr. Molotoff notes, is that our support has so entirely failed that the Polish resistance has been wiped out, and with it the Polish Army and the Polish Government, leaving Poland derelict to be picked up and put on by Herr Hitler as a shepherd putteth on his garment.

"At this point, we being helpless, Mr. Stalin steps in and says, 'Not quite. If the Ukraine and White Russia are going begging, Russia will occupy them, Hitler or no Hitler.'

"No sooner said than done. The Red Army is in occupation. Mr. Stalin, who was very explicit as to his objection to being made a catspaw to take our chestnuts off the fire, has no objection whatever to using Herr Hitler as a catspaw. The unfortunate Führer is compelled to disgorge half his booty and to face yet another army saying, 'Thus far and no farther.'

"And instead of giving three cheers for Stalin we are shrieking that all is lost.

"Mr. Stalin lately sent us a photograph of himself laughing at us. When will we learn to laugh at ourselves?"

Policy of Neutrality Reiterated by Mexico

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—President Cardenas reiterated Mexico's neutrality policy Sept. 20 in a letter addressed to Gen. Jesus Agustin Castro, Secretary of National Defense. President Cardenas said his Government would be "loyal to the spirit of continental solidarity" and offered to participate in any peace effort.

Uruguay Boosts Patrol

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Uruguay strengthened its neutrality coast patrol Sept. 19. Three coast guard vessels were transferred from the Plate and Uruguay rivers to sea duty. Several squadrons of military planes were sent to a new base on the extreme eastern point of the country.

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Textile Standards Kept High By Workers of Long Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Among this locality's many and varied industrial concerns, two—the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., and the Monarch Textile Corporation—merit uncommon regard. The Berkshire firm is the largest in town, being part of a corporation that employs 10,000 persons, maintaining three plants here, one in Adams and North Adams, Mass., three in Rhode Island, and one at Brattleboro, Vt. It manufactures broadcloths, lawns, marquisettes, and pique. As for the Monarch Corporation, established here only three years ago, it is accounted the largest American plant of its kind north of New York City and one of the six largest in the United States.

At the King Philip Plant E, of the Berkshire Associates, with 2,100 operatives, a number of the employees have been with the Company from 25 to 40 years. Patrick J. Barrett, a veteran in the textile industry, with a record of 47 years in six mills, is considered by Superintendent John Openshaw as one of the best carding overseers in the country. He has been at the King Philip plant for the past nine years. He is a member of the municipal Board of Park Commissioners, and a Kentucky colonel, having been named to that rank by former Gov. Ruby Laffoon of that State. He has worked with the Stevens, Laurel Lake, Flint, and Ancona Mills, while his superintendent, another veteran and in the field since youth, has been weaver, loomfixer, designer, and assistant superintendent, working with the Manville Jencks Company and the Lonsdale Company, in Rhode Island, before coming here. A graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design, Mr. Openshaw was a night instructor there for a dozen years, teaching weaving and designing.

The other Berkshire superintendents here are: Henry F. Horn, Plant A, and Andrew B. Cavenaugh, Plant B. The corporation's executive offices are in Providence, R. I., with sales offices in New York City.

The Monarch firm, which "started from scratch" here in May, 1936, manufactures chenille tufted bedspreads as its principal product, and rugs, bath mats, toilet covers, drapes, dresser sets, beach capes, house coats, and shopping bags, all chenille with a "fluffy plush" finish.

Demand for these products is seasonal, so that the working force, varying from 125 to 175 operatives, keeps busy all the time, on one product or another. According to President Murray Taradash, chenille, a factory made product, has supplanted the candlewick materials once principally made in homes of the South.

Race Track Permit Refused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The State Racing Commission has again turned down the amended petition for a permit to operate a horse race track in this county.

Somewhat Homelike, After All

A Fall River Inspection Department
Left to right: Mrs. Mary F. Silvia, Miss Jeannette Courtemanche, and Mrs. Claire Dussault

An Operating Division
Mrs. Stasia Cunard, Head Instructress, supervises tufting of bedspread being done by Miss Lucille Dufresne

Early America in Oils: WPA Tells of Heritage

Itinerant painters, house painters who made portrait painting an avocation, and the "great," like Copley and Stuart, left Massachusetts a heritage of more than 2,700 works depicting the faces and fashions of early Americans in two centuries which ended in 1825, a Works Progress Administration survey just completed reports.

The list of names in the two-volume catalogue containing the survey reads like a directory of notables taken from a schoolchild's history primer. Apparently it was a fairly easy task for early artists to convince the Nation's builders to take time off to sit for a drawing, oil, a pastel, or even a waxwork.

There are 72 portraits of Washington listed, including originals by Gilbert Stuart and John Trumbull, as well as copies in oil by other artists, wash and crayon drawings, mezzotints, miniatures, and waxes. There is even a portrait worked in quilt of Washington in military uniform on the "original cloth map of the City of Washington made prior to 1763" by Mary Woodman, according to the survey. Of the latter there is some doubt, as the Capital City was not laid out until 1790, although a small village is recorded by historians as having been on the site shortly after 1750.

Oils of all the Presidents from Washington to John Quincy Adams, done by Stuart, are owned by Bay Staters. Stuart and John Singleton Copley of Boston painted more than 500 pieces listed as hanging in Massachusetts private or public galleries.

Although American artists predominate, there are several portraits by foreign artists whose names are immediately recognizable. The subjects of these paintings are usually early settlers here whose pictures were painted before they emigrated to America. A portrait of Sir Richard Saltonstall, founder of the family of the present Governor, is attributed to Rembrandt; there is an oil painting of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, of Woburn, Mass., and Bavaria, Germany, which is listed as the work of Thomas Gainsborough, and now hangs in the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge. Hogarth, Lely, and two or three lesser known Dutch artists are also listed.

Little known as an artist, Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko, Polish patriot who fought for the Revolutionists, varied his duties at Valley Forge in 1777 by drawing sketches of his friends. One listed as having been exhibited at the Boston Athenaeum in 1856 is of Maj. Judah Alden of Duxbury, shown in cap and uniform.

The catalogue contains a lot of odd historical data in connection with its portraits. There is an oil portrait of Sally Manning, "seventh child and second girl born in Boston," now owned by Charles K. Bolton of Shirley, who assisted Miss Sylvia Schlafer in editing the catalogue. According to the records, Miss Manning was born in 1630. The artist is unknown.

John Alden, Plymouth minister and great grandson of John and Priscilla, is depicted as an elderly man with long white hair, black coat and waistcoat, and black stock, in an oil by Cephas G. Thompson. The painting hangs in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth.

David Mason of Boston and Salem said to have erected the first lightning rods in America, sat for an oil painting now in Essex Institute, Salem. There is an interesting painting of Ninigret, the Indian sachem of the Nianticks of Rhode Island who, legend says, saved the life of Gov. John Winthrop, Jr. By an unknown artist, the oil hangs in the galleries of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston. Mum Bet, nurse in the home of Thomas Sedgwick of Stockbridge, Mass., and first slave freed under the Massachusetts Bill of Rights in 1783, was also subject of a portrait, done in 1811 by Susan Sedgwick.

The list goes on with Tom Veale, pirate who later turned shoemaker, represented by an oil portrait owned by the Lynn Historical Society; an oil of Col. Benjamin Hanks, of Mansfield, Conn., and New York, who the catalogue lists as the "founder of the first bells and brass cannon in America." The Hanks portrait is after an oil copy by Ralph Earl, the artist credited with having painted the originals for Amos Doolittle's noted engravings of the Battles of Lexington and Concord.

Gravestone sculpture was in its early stages at this date, and the 42 reproductions found in the State are of a rather crude nature, the catalogue reports. John Christian Rauschner, a European artist who worked in Salem and Boston in 1809 and 1810, predominates in the listings of wax portraiture.

To gather material for their catalogue, WPA workers surveyed portrait collections in museums and historical societies in the Commonwealth, examined private holdings, gallery exhibits, and newspaper files. The Frick Art Reference Library in New York contributed information about individual portraits. A check of the first 155 portraits in the WPA catalogue with the Frick Library files revealed that 84 of the WPA listed portraits were not recorded in the New York library. WPA officials plan to issue another volume as a supplement of works which may be called to their attention later.

Tilton School Reopens

Preparations for the opening of Tilton School in Tilton, New Hampshire, have been completed with the curriculum offering precollege training in the fields of English, foreign languages, mathematics, physical and biological sciences, social sciences and general business. The school also offers a general basic program for students who do not plan to continue work in a university or professional school.

G. O. P. Head Facing Ouster in Pawtucket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 20—Harry Haley, Chairman of the Republican City Committee, whose investigation was responsible for the General Assembly's inquiry into alleged election frauds in the Blackstone Valley, and who is also credited with ending the political power of Walter E. O'Hara in the city where he established the Narragansett Racing Association Track, has been threatened with the loss of his position.

A movement to oust him has been started by the Pawtucket Young Republican Club, headed by Harry J. Mains, former Providence College baseball star. It is said that the young Republicans are at odds with Mr. Haley over organization policy and feel that a less militant policy would result in dethroning the Democratic machine, headed by Mayor Thomas P. McCoy.

Adult Students Find Opportunity In 4,000 Courses

Nearly one third of the adult population of the United States participates in educational activities.

The adult education movement's roots are in the thousands of cities, towns, and villages. Greater Boston is particularly rich in opportunities. The catalog, "Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston," just published by the Prospect Union Educational Exchange, lists 4,000 courses open to adults, offered by the selected list of schools.

The majority of these courses are offered in the evening, or late afternoon, and fees are nominal. In addition to publishing this annual book, the Prospect Union offers a guidance service in the selection of courses. The purpose of this service is to help each individual find the course of instruction best suited to his needs. Private interviews are given prospective students. The office of the Exchange is at 678 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Miss Zelda Lions is Director.

Suffolk Law School Opens

Suffolk University Law School reopens for its thirty-fourth year with approximately 1,000 students, not counting pre-legal students who will begin their studies Sept. 25. Advance registration of law freshmen with college degree, or 60 semester hours of college work, indicates a class nearly double that of last year.

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Milk Dealers Ask Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCITUATE, R. I.—Federal control of prices and profits will be sought by Rhode Island milk dealers unless the State Board of Milk Control adopts an audit plan which will show whether dealers are conforming to prices set by the Board, 300 members and guests of the New England Milk Producers' Association were told by their general manager, Wendall P. Davis at a gathering here.

Mr. Davis pointed out that recently Dr. Granville W. Breed, State Director of the Department of Agriculture and Conservation, had decided not to call in the Federal Milk Board.

Warren D. Nichols of Warwick, district manager of the Producers' Association, said the State Milk Control Board would probably raise the price of milk from $3.18 per 100 weight to about $3.55, an increase which would give the producer about 7½ cents a quart instead of 6½ cents.

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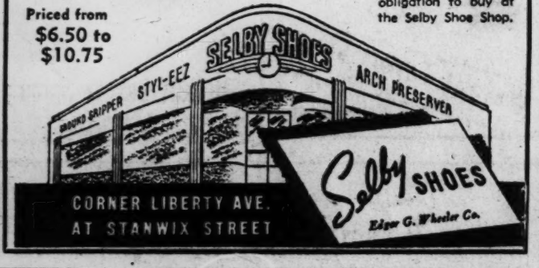

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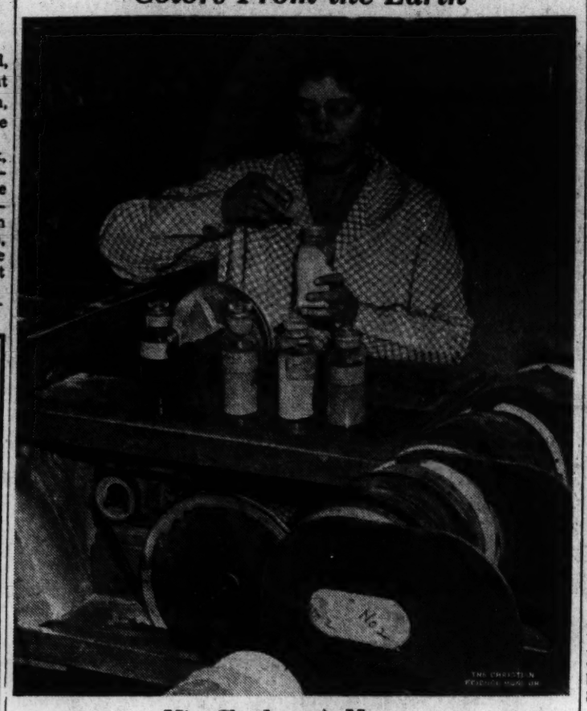
Colors From the Earth



Miss Charlotte A. Morton

Artist shown experimenting with pigments for artists' paints which she has developed from earth and rocks.

California Art Experiment Yields Rich Earth Colors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Discovery here of earth colors claimed to be similar to those used by the "old masters" five or seven centuries ago has suggested the possibility of developing a domestic industry supplying pigment for artists' paints.

The colors have been developed by Miss Charlotte A. Morton, artist and former art teacher, in connection with a local Federal Arts Project.

The research work has been carried on by Miss Morton almost single-handed, including the pick and shovel work to obtain the rocks and earth she wanted. This material she pulverizes in a machine of her own designing and calcines (heats) to various temperatures to produce a variety of shades from each true color the earth yields. Other artists on the project are experimenting with the colors and report they are suitable for working in water colors, tempera, oils and other media. They find them especially good for fresco work over wet plaster.

Importance Stressed

"The importance of discovering domestic earth colors that will meet with approval of American artists has been emphasized by the revival in mural painting," says Miss Morton. For murals, she explains, earth colors are more reliable than chemical colors because they will not deteriorate. "Earth colors," she declares, "are not affected by the sulphurated hydrogen in the air near the seacoast nor by the air of industrial districts. They are permanent and retain their natural colors."

One of Miss Morton's first acts when she began the work two years ago was to obtain a miner's pick and shovel and tramp off into the Oakland hills. For years she has observed earth colors there which apparently would yield pigments to paint the same hills whence they came. Pieces of rock and clay, even the heap of earth deposited at the top of a gopher burrow, yielded colors which proved highly desirable when reduced to powder in her laboratory.

Among the natural colors which have been produced are oyster shell white from oyster shells of San Francisco bay, lemon yellow from San Diego earth, light, golden and dark ochre, as well as light and Indian red, two shades of violet and a gray, all from the Oakland hills; terre verde from the Mojave desert and Death Valley; and a velvet-like black from burned peach pits.

Enduring Paints

Comparison between Miss Morton's color chart and colors in "old masters" at the Golden Gate International Exposition revealed identical colors. "I found all the colors of my chart in paintings from 500 to 700 years old," says Miss Morton. "That proved two things; that the colors we are producing from California earth are the same as used by the old masters and that those old pictures have not 'mellowed with age' as some people claim. The artists of that day generally made their own pigments since there were few chemically-produced paints. The endurance of that type of paint is attested by the quality of the colors in those paintings."

"Even in the shadows," says Miss Morton, "these earth colors in the old masters have a translucent luminous quality, due to the fact that light can penetrate between the particles of earth pigment to the ground (canvas) underneath and reflect back to the eye."

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Use our Convenient Budget Plan. Women's Coats—Third

Visual Education Expands in Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—School children and their parents will be able to receive supplementary education by going to the movies under a new program of visual education inaugurated this fall by the University of New Hampshire's General Extension service.

One hundred and seventy-six films, with more than 75 per cent in sound, have been made available to primary and secondary schools, granges, clubs, and other community organizations through a rental library. Including many from the current list of best educational films of the Association of School Film Libraries, the reels have been selected by a committee of university staff members and representatives of Dartmouth College and state secondary schools.

Conspicuous among natural science films is the use made of animated drawings to describe the working of steam engines or to show the flow of sap through the tree. Agriculture, arts and crafts, juvenile adventures, physical education, natural science, social studies, and travel are included in the library.

Directing the work is Donald W. Smith, a graduate of the University of Illinois. Mr. Smith came to New Hampshire this summer as assistant in visual education after seven years' experience at Illinois.

In speaking of the new library, John C. Kendall. Extension Director, recently said:

"Many of us are only beginning to realize the high place which films may take in the field of education. New worlds, undreamed of by the schoolboys of the last century, are being opened up through the medium of the silver screen effectively placed in the classroom or at the club, in the Grange or at an extension meeting, or at other public gatherings."

Available also is a film strip service, a library to include 115 subjects in agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry, beekeeping, clothing, dairying, entomology, forestry, 4-H Club work, gardening, home management, horticulture, nutrition, poultry husbandry, songs, and tourist service.

Honorary Consul Of Lithuania Named

The Republic of Lithuania has appointed Anthony O. Shallna, Cambridge attorney and former President of the Cambridge Bar Association, an Honorary Consul of Lithuania. The appointment has been confirmed by the United States Government.

Mr. Shallna has lectured on Danzig in a series of talks on international topics given by the Department of Education University Extension Course. In 1932 he was a delegate from the Law Society of Massachusetts to the International Congress of Comparative Law at The Hague, Holland.

At present Mr. Shallna is a Director of the International Institute of Boston and Vice-Chairman of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association.

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THE NAN DUSKIN LABEL IS AN AUTOGRAPH OF GOOD TASTE

Salt, Once Reason for War, Defies Modern Monopolies

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If the salt shaker on the dining room table could acquire the ability to speak like the mock turtle of Alice in Wonderland, what a story it could tell.

Mankind has already made its demands loud enough in the matter of dyes, camphor, nitrogen, grain—and salt, to cause the chemist to go to work producing substitute articles or processes, some better than the originals. No nation today would think of warring over salt. But it wasn't always that way. The Hermanduri and the Chatti fought in the First Century over possession of a salt-producing stream. In 1864 a battle of the Civil War was over the salt works at Saltville, Va.

No nation today holds a dominant position in the market, even though the United States, as the largest producer, accounts for about 28 per cent of the annual production.

In the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry there is housed a model salt plant about 20 feet long that tells the whole story of salt from brine well to packed product at the press of a button.

Sea water contains a large percentage of common salt and an inferior product is obtained by evaporating sea water in many parts of the earth. Great Salt Lake still yields large quantities of salt by this method.

So-called "rock salt" is very inferior and contains many impurities. These must be guarded against, particularly when salt is to be used for seasoning food. All salt is not "just salt."

J. M. Duncan, inventor of the vacuum-pan process of salt evaporation, and founder of the Worcester Salt Company, America's oldest refiners, is generally considered to be the parent of modern salt-making.

Practically every canner today knows that even 99 per cent pure salt is not pure enough. The half pound or more of calcium salts in every 100 pounds of sodium chloride means harder peas while the bitter magnesium chloride would spoil flavor.

But the use of salt is by no means limited to food. In fact one chemist summed up the value of salt exceptionally well at a recent congress, "Give a chemist coal, salt, water, lime, sulphur, and cellulose, and he can perform nearly all the modern miracles in chemistry."

Best of all, there's no danger of the supply ever giving out. If it did, the sea wrung dry of its supply would yield about 5,000,000 cubic miles of salt, or 14 times the bulk of the whole continent of Europe from the high-water mark on up.

Florence Drape Shop
Millinery
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12th Floor
PHILADELPHIA

Quiet Spot in Downtown Cincinnati

Davidson Fountain Was Cast in Bavaria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—This bronze fountain, cast at a cost of $120,000, is Cincinnati's best-known downtown landmark. Designed as "The Spirit of Water" by August von Kreling, it stands 43 feet high, topped by a woman representing rain. There are 15 large figures, and each figure, large or small, has a definite part in the design. None are alike.

N. H. Republicans Unite Behind the Tobacco Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 20—Rivals within Republican State circles are joining to fight for a constitutional ruling in favor of the State tobacco tax. Originally advanced by Gov. Francis P. Murphy, it is now producing revenue for the State at the rate of more than $1,000,000 a year.

The Merrimack County Superior Court is hearing evidence in the plea of John Havens, Concord tobacconist, who seeks to have the tax measure set aside for alleged failure to meet the requirements of the State's Constitution.

Newton Taxpayers' Group Opens Drive

Seeking a goal of 3,500 members for 1940 as against the present total of 1,860, the Newton Taxpayers' Association, Inc., organized to curtail unnecessary municipal expense, entered upon a new-member campaign this week which will continue through Sept. 30. The Association began with 405 members in 1938.

As campaign "ammunition," the Association points out that in co-operation with the Board of Aldermen, it was instrumental in eliminating $197,119 from the proposed budget, saving $1.20 on the tax rate; helped defeat the proposed two-platoon system for the fire department, which would have increased the budget by $44,110; and through an outside survey of the street department evolved a plan for a cost system which will save the department $20,000. This plan has been submitted to City Hall.

Recreation Congress Delegates Are Named

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has completed the appointment of more than 150 persons who will represent the State of Massachusetts in the Twenty-fourth National Recreation Congress to be held in Boston, Oct. 9 to 13, under the auspices of the National Recreation Association.

"The annual Recreation Congress," the Governor declared, "brings together the men and women who possess the most up-to-date information on the best methods of meeting the problems of leisure time. I am sure that our State will profit most substantially by having delegates present at this conference to share in its discussions and proceedings."

$35,000 Suit Opened Over Post-Office Job

Edward J. Turcott of West Roxbury has filed suit for $35,000 against Ernest L. Reynolds, former Civil Service Manager for New England, for the loss of his job as substitute post office clerk which Mr. Turcott claimed was accomplished illegally. He was removed from his substitute post under the provisions of the law prohibiting Federal employees from also holding local positions.

The former postal clerk is also an assistant assessor for the City of Boston. He charged that his Federal post was only a part-time night job, and he believed he should have been allowed to keep it, pending a permanent position with the Federal Government.

Colorado Rules Hitchhikers From Highways of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo. — Colorado's highway police—the State Courtesy Patrol—were recently placed under orders to "courteously" escort hitchhikers from the highways.

Not only are those who walk the highways, "thumbing" rides, a menace to the motoring public, said Supervisor Joseph J. Marsh, but many of those who do solicit rides this way are dangerous characters.

The State has had on its statute books for some time laws prohibiting the practice of hitchhiking, but it has never been enforced until this summer. This, though, is only one of the more minor duties of the Patrol, which in its three years of existence has proved a worthwhile organization for those who motor in the State.

Founded on the theory that the motoring public should be treated and assisted with the utmost of courtesy, that violators of laws should be dealt with in a polite way rather than gruffly, the Patrol was credited with reducing the number of auto accidents in the three years of its existence.

Last year the courtesy patrolmen reported that they assisted nearly 25,000 persons on the highways. They were women drivers who had flat tires, motorists who ran out of "gas," those who needed to be pulled out of the ditch or various others who were in need of help.

Mr. March said his 72 patrolmen last year traveled 2,662,879 miles, investigated 3,844 accidents, issued 10,171 traffic tickets, and through its port of entry system to check trucks in interstate commerce collected $139,293 in taxes which otherwise may not have been collected.

Most recent of the many and varied jobs of the courtesy patrolmen has been their participation in running down the "rubber tired cattle rustler"—cattle thieves, like those of the pioneer era, but who operate now by backing large trucks into herds of valuable animals grazing on the range and stealing them. The patrolmen have made many arrests.

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CHESTNUT STREET AT SEVENTEENTH, PHILADELPHIA

New Bridal Melody

"Oh Promise Me"—That famous melody from Reginald de Koven's "Robin Hood," is now the American bridal classic, according to a booklet entitled "Wedding Music" just issued by Meyer Davis, whose orchestras set many of America's leading society functions to music. The booklet recalls that this song was especially written for the wedding of the leading lady and manager of The Bostonians, the light opera company, which introduced "Robin Hood" in the nineties.

Mr. Davis recommends that married couples preserve records, not only of musical numbers played at their wedding ceremonies but also of melodies closely associated with the romantic days before the ceremony. Such tunes, he says, have often dispelled ominous clouds gathering on the domestic horizon in later years.

"Mr. Chips"—A recent costume party in Cohasset found many appropriately dressed, but none more so than the popular headmaster of Derby Academy in Hingham, whose costume was that of the beloved "Mr. Chips."

♪ ♪ ♪

Peripatetic Fan—Modern writers would have us believe that "you can't take it with you," perhaps, but sometimes evidence is to the contrary. For example, we passed a man in Summer Street the other day who was headed in the direction of South Station and home, yet he didn't let this keep him from his pet sport by any means. For he was carrying one of those popular portable radios in his hand, and was most intent on listening to a play by play description of a baseball game!

Water-Ground Meal While You Wait

Outdoor Indiana

Tourists Watch Giant Wheel Turn

An ancient water wheel, along with other pioneer industries and activities, has been restored and the village made a State Park at Spring Mill, Ind., where tourists last year bought 31 tons of corn meal from the miller, fresh and sweet from the stones.

Indiana Pioneer Village Restored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MITCHELL, Ind.—Asleep and forgotten for a half century in its secluded valley, the pioneer village of Spring Mill has awakened under the touch of the Indiana Department of Conservation to become a little Williamsburg of the Middle West, a restored community of a century ago. Twelve years of work have gone into this park, and this year a new hotel, built of native limestone, was added.

The great wheel of the grist mill that was started turning in 1817 by settlers from Mount Vernon, Va., is revolving again under the power of the clear, rapid waters of Spring Mill's stream. And again customers make their way to the sturdy old mill to buy sacks of cornmeal ground by century-old French buhrstones. The customers bought 31 tons of cornmeal last summer.

A sawmill like that of a century ago fascinates small boys who never guessed how the pioneers made their timber, and elderly gentlemen who remember sawmills of this very same type that they loved to watch in their boyhood.

Pioneer Activities Restored

Pioneer activities are carried on here, just as they were when Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt of Virginia built the mill in the wilderness. Cloth is woven in one of the restored homes, and as time goes on other crafts will be added. It is hoped that some time the restored "bee gum" hat shop can be set in operation.

Other restorations are the apothecary shop, the tavern, the homes of the Hamer Brothers, New Yorkers, who owned the mill from 1831 to 1872; the mill office, and a number of other houses and buildings.

Before 1927 few people even in this section knew about Spring Mill village. Built when water power and water transportation were all important, it was deserted in the railroad era, since the rails did not find it practical to enter this hill-girt valley. When the settlers left, nobody bothered to tear down anything, so the stone walls of the Hamers' formal garden became overgrown with wild vines and bushes, and the mill buhrs lay on the ground where they fell, and the ruins of the flume remained to mark its course.

Gift of Cement Company

In this state of picturesque decay engineers of a cement company found the village. Spring Mill lies in the famous Bedford limestone section, and its site along with many other acres had come to be owned by the Lehigh-Portland Cement Company, which uses limestone for its product. When the engineers reported their find to the company, its officers decided to present it to the State of Indiana, providing it would be restored as a park.

Nearly 1,300 acres were included in the gift. Some of the hills are thickly covered with timber; under others wind "air conditioned" limestone caverns that can be explored by visitors. The whole area is picturesque and unspoiled, and the State is striving to keep it so. All it has done is to provide conveniences for those who want to enjoy the quiet charm of this village of the 1820's. To this end it has provided picnic and camping grounds, a lake for swimming, hiking trails and parking spaces.

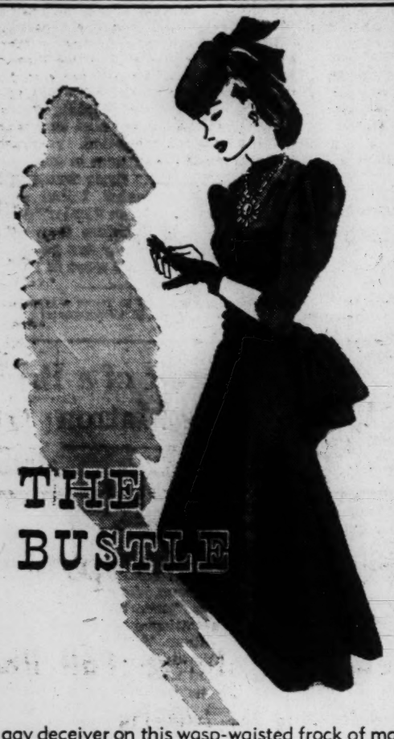
The Bullitts who built the mill were kinsmen of the pioneers of that name who were among the founders of Louisville, Ky., 55 miles away, and of William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France.

Wilson to Retire From City Council

Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr., Republican leader of the Boston City Council, will not be a candidate for re-election this fall, he has announced.

Mr. Wilson, who is finishing his sixth term on the Council, has been a consistent advocate of pay-as-you-go policies and has frequently criticized City administrations.

"In the firm belief that on the whole our present Mayor is operating the city on a business basis," Mr. Wilson explained, "I feel that the time has come when the district I have represented for so many years (Dorchester) may wisely try the experiment of a new City Councillor."



is a gay deceiver on this wasp-waisted frock of matelasse crepe. The sash that nips your waist becomes a knowing little bustle as it ties, and graceful gores sweep out behind you as you walk. A Victorian medallion falls from the neckline. In black, from 12 to 20.

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for the larger woman

Sizes 38 to 52

★ Mail and Phone Orders RIT. 0660

$15

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Also at Ardmore and Jenkintown

The Home Forum

A Night in the Algarve Sierra

A GREAT FAIR was in progress at Portimao on the south coast of Portugal, the open places of the town being filled with hundreds of brown and white goats, brown hairy pigs, donkeys, mules, horses and oxen. There were booths selling every article of necessity and luxury, from bright harness and boots to ice-cream. But the peasants who later took the road to the sierra with us walked in bare feet beside their richly decorated mules, on which were perched wife and child and great straw sacks of bought (or unsold) goods. Most of the men looked well in their colored shirts, sleeveless black jackets, long trousers with cummerbund, and broad black straw hats. Like the women, who wore black skirts below colored blouses, and hats like those of their men above a nun-like head wrapping, the men were dressed for the day and the occasion. It was a Sunday, the only day of the week which the peasant can spare from his work.

On the homeward road some drove a pig, others a flock of goats or sheep or a reluctant ox. Our dust blew over all as we out-distanced the vanguard and climbed through cork-oak and eucalyptus to three thousand feet, above the umbrella pines. Here were many birds of many colors: crested tits, hoopoes, golden orioles, azure-winged magpies, great spotted woodpeckers, turtle-doves and wood-pigeons. We found a late nest of the woodchat shrike, a bird whose russet head is as vivid as the bole of a newly-stripped cork-oak.

At last we were out of the trees in a cool mountain air. Swifts were flying northwest in a steady stream, as if they would catch up with the sinking sun. Later an eagle held the last rays of the sun, wheeling at a great height while we were covered by the long shadows of the serrated mountains.

* * *

Roads in Portugal are few, but this one was newly built; and it provided, every few miles, drinking-fountains for man and beast. We stopped beside one of these, and selected a site for our sleeping-bags in the cistus and heath near by. The last thing we heard that night was the late song of a rock-bunting, apart from the hum of stray midges which attended us until a bright moon and a blessed wind drove them away.

Shortly before seven, the sun rose in a cloudless sky over distant Spain. Linnets began to sing, and we watched a rosy-breasted cock feed his gray hen. From where we lay the ground fell steeply to the dried-up watercourses of the sierra, which now at midsummer were marked with the vivid red of oleanders. Here and there were the mud-walled, red-roofed homes of the shepherds and mountain peasants, one-roomed huts without window or chimney. Men and women were stirring, like flies on a wall, far below us. We could hear, faintly, the bells of a huge flock of goats and see their broad horns forcing a way through the tall cistus, their watchman guiding them with a long wailing cry and a stone flung from a catapult at the stragglers.

* * *

Strips of these stony hills are cultivated, the brushwood being cut and dried one summer in readiness for digging the cleared plots in the spring rains. When one piece is worked out, it lies fallow and in a few years reverts to cistus and scrub again. At best, it yields a poor crop of barley or wheat. Where there is water, the land is terraced with great labor and irrigated, but these plots in the steep glens seem in great danger of disappearing in the eroding rains of spring. The peasant here is a great worker. He moves slowly but he works, in the old tradition, from sunrise to sunset. He employs no machines other than hand tools; and he lives entirely on what he produces, having little surplus to sell.

The air was sweet in the mountains. The sound of mule-bells announced the first homecomers from the fair, who passed us by as we washed at the fountain on the high road. They had evidently been travelling all night to cover so many kilometres. Some talked eagerly, others were singing a monotonous marching song. We left them and went down into the sweltering heat, to the aloes, the prickly pears, the shrill grasshoppers and the scorched fig-trees, of the Algarve plain with feelings of regret. We envied the shepherds their sweet solitude, their flock of goats and the cool wind on the mountainside.

R. M. LOCKLEY

Louis Agassiz Starts His School

THE PLEA WAS printed in the paper that night, for newspapers were avid for any word that Agassiz might speak. The next morning John Anderson read it in New York. Once more in his life, Louis Agassiz was to feel the surge of amazement and delight when a strange magician produced out of nothing the thing which his heart desired. For John Anderson decided that here was a man who should have what he wanted and have it at once. I have an island called Penikese, he told Agassiz, and on it a furnished house and a great barn. You may have the island, and the buildings, for your school, and I will throw in fifty thousand dollars to run it. That from a man he had never seen, and for an object that had no precedent! All within a week.

Of course Louis accepted the offer. He seemed not to hear the opposition all around him. . . . He went straight ahead with his plans. And as usual when a man has an unshakable conviction, everybody fell into line behind him, and the march toward a summer school was on. . . . On Sunday night by dark the floors were laid; on Monday the partitions were up dividing the upper story into two long dormitories, and the lower story into laboratories; on Tuesday, and this was the promised eighth, the women took hold and finished things up. Some of the teachers had arrived early and they began their work with brooms instead of microscopes. Out went the shavings, sawdust, tools; in came rows of white beds and plain furniture; the windows were thrown wide and the wind swept through, salt from the ocean beneath. Out of the barn they carried all the Anderson farming equipment, and the men rushed into it with new floor boards and nails. Someone called, "The steamer is in sight!" and they drove harder. As the last board went down, the boat eased into the wharf. But there were flowers on the lunch table, and the new lecture room, with barn swallows flying in and out of it, was ready when the school gathered in it. . . .

A moment of quiet with only the faint rush of wings overhead. Then he talked to them, and no man or woman that was not moved. For Louis Agassiz was talking out of the sense of dedication which comes to a person with such an audience. People of maturity, their vague gropings directed into purpose; people who hungered for what he had to give them; people who would know how to use it wisely and well; people who would find health and happiness through him; Louis Agassiz was the first to experience that dedication which belongs to such an audience. . . .

Here on this low, wind- and fog-swept island the things which had made life for him seemed to foregather. Even reminders of his mountains in the clear signs of glacial travel caught and held the old days of the Aar. The shores of the island yielded him untouched pools of the sea life which had captured him when mountains let him go, and now gave him fresh research material. Still another magician appeared and presented the school with a yacht for dredging, and his good friend Frank de Pourtales came down and took charge of it. Old friends about him and new friends, his wife Elizabeth, a group which had no dissension among themselves or toward him. And most of all, a chance to teach the kind of inspired teaching which was one of Louis Agassiz's great gifts. The island held all that a man could wish.—From "Runner of the Mountain Tops, The Life of Louis Agassiz," by MABEL L. ROBINSON. (New York: Random House.)

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The Christian Science Monitor — Photograph by Dessanase, Paris

"THE OFFERING": *A Statuette in Plaster by Antoine Bourdelle*

"THE OFFERING" was made in 1905 by Antoine Bourdelle (1861-1929). It represents the young wife of the artist, an Athenian, who came from a country renowned for its great sculptors of antiquity to study with a sculptor of France. With one hand the figure is offering to the world the "cup of cold water"; with the other, some fruit.

The statue, which is of plaster, shows the pencil dots for the guidance of the three compasses in measuring for an enlargement the depth, height and width of the figure at different points. The enlargement for the "mise au point," of which it served as a model, was unfortunately never realized. However, even in this small size (its height is about thirty inches) it expresses the same strength and solidity of structure as the larger statues and monuments of Bourdelle. The modeling is powerful and displays his usual careful attention to the planes of his sculptures.

It has been widely acknowledged that Bourdelle was able to assimilate to a marked degree the spirit of other ages. He has synthetized from the past and used its discoveries anew as only a great artist can.

The works of Bourdelle are numerous. His activity was prodigious, his invention inexhaustible. Not only was he a great sculptor, but a painter as well, an aquarellist, designer, engraver and pastellist. He was familiar with and practised all of these types of creative art. He even wrote many poems and commentaries on life and art.

In the Luxembourg Museum of Paris may be seen a cast of this statuette in bronze.

River Evening: Late Summer

The great rumble of motor vans is silenced
at last,
and at last the traffic of ships has come to
rest;
it is the hour of pause, the hour of quiet,
with the last vestiges of sunset pale in the
west,
fading to smoky violet, to a line of green,
and gone,
and the full lemon-colored moon rising
through webs of haze,
limning dim freighters' rust-encrusted sides,
rising past cargo booms, through wireless
and rigging maze,
plating a golden pallor on the river's dusk.
Somewhere in this twilight a foreign song
is sung,
and from a lighted porthole comes quiet
laughter
and voices speaking quietly in an alien
tongue.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Japan's Maples Are As If on Fire

THE AUTUMN HAS come at last, and the maples are all on fire. Since one autumn, when I wandered through the New Jersey woods as a tiny child, I have never seen such a gorgeous explosion of colour, such a storm of scarlet and gold. Since the blossom and the rosy glow of the cherry, the colour has been deepening on the cheek of Nature, and has flushed out strong and high in the sunset of the year. All the gardens are mantled in wide panoplies of the wonderful foliage, which grows in a lovely equable way on the branch, each star-shaped leaf coming well to the surface of the mass, so close that no space between it and its neighbor breaks the stretch of colour, but also well spread forth to the light, none crowded out of the honours of the show. I have been to one temple garden after another, and drive almost daily to Oji, the maple village, which is all alive with Japanese holiday-makers.

That which impresses me most in all these shows is the extraordinary variety of the specimens. I believe our European botanists only admit some twenty species in Japan (America boasts nine in all); but the Japanese subdivide these again and again, and a maple gardener told me that he knew three hundred and eighty separate varieties. Those which please me most are, I think, the kind which grow about ten or twelve feet high, with leaves in five or seven long points, exquisitely cut, and growing like strong fingers on a young hand. They always seem to be pointing to something, and one involuntarily looks round and about to see what it is. They are deep red in colour all the year round, and are constantly grouped with vivid greens making splendid masses in the shrubberies.

The true autumn maples are quite glorious for these few days during which they last. There is a lovely verse describing them in Chamberlain's book, the classical poetry of the Japanese:

"The warp is hoar-frost and the woof is
dew,
Too frail, alas! the warp and the woof to be;
For scarce the woods their damask robes
endue,
When, torn and soiled, they flutter o'er
the lea."

—From "Letters From Japan," by MRS. HUGH FRASER. (New York: Macmillan.)

Divine Deliverance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOD'S ANSWER TO the Apostle Paul's prayer that "a thorn in the flesh" might be removed from his experience, has rung triumphantly down the ages: "My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness" (II Corinthians 12:7, 9). Every human need is answered in this promise. It opens a way of deliverance from all seeming inharmony—a simple, sure, direct way of salvation from every phase of human discord. This promise is certain of fulfillment, because it is based wholly upon God's eternal law of righteousness.

The Bible teems with inspiring records of release from danger when those in need of help relied unflinchingly upon God for deliverance. Today Christian Science is proving that God's power to save and heal is just as available and authoritative as it was in the days of Abraham, Moses, and the prophets. It is proving that divine Mind is ever at hand to comfort and bless, with tenderness unspeakable, the spiritual creation of the one and only God.

Christian Science not only offers to mankind the remedy for mortal discord, but shows how this truth may be applied to all human problems. Those who accept its loving ministry, who endeavor to obey its divine Principle and rules, find that the way to greater freedom from seeming discord opens step by step as they go onward. Quietly and with unerring precision, God's law of harmony, revealed through Christian Science, when understood and rightly applied, acts directly upon the human consciousness, uncovering and destroying belief in the reality of evil.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written on page 254 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path." When in human helplessness we look to God for harmonious adjustment of our unsolved problem, giving up our futile human planning, we have started on the right path. We may listen with loving courtesy to human advice, but it is true wisdom to turn to God for the right answer to our problem, to wait on Him. He has equipped His children with the spiritual understanding to hear His voice, obey His will, and take the right direction. God's plan for His spiritual ideas is perfect, containing no fluctuating good, no inharmonious conditions, no times of suffering.

Whatever form error may assume to troubled human sense, it is but a phase of mortal thinking, and is without foundation. It is the result of ignorance of God and His laws; and even as a mistake, when detected and removed, is proved powerless to affect the solution of a given arithmetical problem, so error, denied and cast out of thought, is rendered powerless to harm. When we perceive that all being, government, action, and power of necessity belong to omnipotent Mind, God, and will forever belong to Him, we may expect and experience increasing harmony in our human affairs. Jesus declared to Martha, a sister of Lazarus (John 11:40), "Said I not unto thee, that, if thou wouldest believe, thou shouldest see the glory of God?" Those loving and living words are a clarion call to every follower of the Master today.

When we seem to be surrounded on all sides by error, hemmed in by mountains and barriers of nameless fear, then is the time to listen for God's commands, and with Him as our only counselor, to turn retreat into advance; to open wide the doors of thought to His angel messages, realizing that the battle is not ours, but God's. What we need to know is that His law is operating, is never out of balance, is never subject to change. He will surely deliver us; and when we turn to Him in quiet trust, the difficulties which we thought real, perhaps terrifying, will lessen, and eventually disappear.

A Christian Scientist once found herself heavily burdened with an unjust financial obligation, from payment of which there seemed to be no escape. Friends declared that she must assume the debt, even though it was based upon an illegal claim. The problem was taken to a Christian Science practitioner, who recognized the claim as a malicious suggestion of the carnal mind. Both practitioner and patient held firmly to the spiritual fact that God is omnipotent, and that His law of righteousness overthrows and obliterates every phase of evil, including injustice and dishonesty. Within a short time the unjust claim was legally canceled.

God's grace is sufficient to meet all human need, and He hears those who call on Him for help. The prophet Isaiah voiced the promise of God (Isaiah 65:24): "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear." Can we ask more of Love divine?

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese.)

Portrait of a British Matron

TO HER CHILDREN, especially while they were at school, Mrs. Anderson wrote with unfailing regularity, usually sending two letters a week to each. . . .

To the young, she pointed out two classes into which people fall—"getters" and "givers," making it clear that they should join the latter group. Another division she favoured was "absorbents" and "radiants," having no patience with those who spread gloom to others. To the world she appeared a practical, able woman, a little brusque perhaps, and sometimes hard; yet her heart was very tender. The sight of a brakeload of children cheering shrilly and away to the country for a day's outing always brought tears. "I know it is silly," she said, "but I can't help it. They are so happy and it is so little." . . . She enjoyed fine stitchery, drawn-thread work especially, and she introduced home industries to Aldeburgh and also encouraged musical taste there. . . .

She was the first woman to hold the office of mayor. . . . On official occasions Mrs. Garrett Anderson led the procession up the Church Hill—preceded by the mace-bearers. A little old woman, in a black velvet bonnet with the mayoral chain and robe, and unfurled umbrella in her hand and wearing stout laced boots, she stepped out bravely to play her part and maintain the dignity of her office. The corporation in their robes followed her, and the lifeboat crew, and the Volunteers, and the Boy Scouts.—LOUISA GARRETT ANDERSON, in "Elizabeth Garrett Anderson. (London: Faber.)

Libertação divina

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

A RESPOSTA DE DEUS à oração do Apóstolo Paulo, para que "um espinho na carne" se apartasse de sua experiencia, tem soado triunfalmente através dos tempos: "Basta-te a minha graça, pois a minha fôrça se aperfeiçoa na fraqueza" (II Coríntios 12:7, 9). Todas as necessidades humanas encontram acolhimento nesta promessa. Ela abre o caminho que nos liberta de todas as discórdias aparentes—uma forma de salvação simples, segura e direta de todas as fases da discórdia humana. Esta promessa é infalivelmente cumprida, porque se baseia na lei eterna da justiça de Deus.

A Bíblia está repleta de narrativas inspiradas que contam como foram salvos do perigo todo os que necessitavam de socorro quando implicitamente confiaram a sua libertação a Deus. A Ciência Cristã está provando que o poder de Deus de salvar e curar, pode ser utilizado hoje em dia com tanta autoridade quanto nos tempos de Abrão, Moisés e dos profetas. Ela prova que a Mente divina está sempre presente para confortar e abençoar com indizível ternura a criação espiritual do único e exclusivo Deus.

A Ciência Cristã oferece à humanidade não somente o remédio para a discórdia mortal, mas mostra como esta verdade pode ser aplicada a todos os problemas humanos. Aqueles que aceitam a sua ministração carinhosa, que se esforçam por obedecer ao seu Principio divino e ás suas regras, descobrem que, passo a passo, se lhes abre o caminho que os liberta de discórdias aparentes, á medida que avançam. A lei divina da harmonia revelada pela Ciência Cristã, quando é compreendida e corretamente aplicada, age, com calma e precisão infalíveis, diretamente sôbre a conciência humana, pondo a descoberto e destruindo a crença na realidade do mal.

Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, escreveu na página 254 de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), "Quando esperamos pacientemente pelo Senhor e procuramos honestamente a Verdade, Êle dirige a nossa senda". Quando no desamparo humano nos volvemos a Deus em busca do ajustamento harmonioso para os nossos problemas a solver, abandonando o nosso fútil planejar humano, temos dado os primeiros passos na trilha certa. Podemos escutar com amavel cortezia os conselhos humanos, mas a verdadeira sabedoria é volver-nos a Deus afim de obter a resposta ao nosso problema, esperar pelo Senhor. Êle dotou Seus filhos com a compreensão espiritual para ouvirem a Sua voz, obedecerem à Sua vontade, e enveredarem pelo rumo certo. O plano de Deus para as Suas idéias espirituais é perfeito, não inclue flutuações do bem, nem condições desharmoniosas, nem épocas de sofrimento.

Qualquer que seja a feição com que ao perturbado sentido humano o erro se apresente, não passa de uma fase do pensar mortal, e não tem fundamento. É o resultado da ignorância acêrca de Deus e Suas leis; e, assim como um engano, quando descoberto e eliminado, não tem o poder de afetar a solução de um problema aritmético, do mesmo modo o erro, negado e rejeitado do pensamento, torna-se impotente para nos prejudicar. Quando percebemos que todo o ser, todo o govêrno, toda a atividade, todo o poder, necessariamente, pertencem à Mente onipotente, Deus, e que para sempre Lhe pertencerão, podemos aguardar e experimentar a harmonia crescente nos nossos afazeres humanos. Jesus declarou a Marta, uma irmã de Lázaro (S. João 11:40): "Não te disse eu que, se creres, verás a glória de Deus?" Essas palavras carinhosas e vivas são o toque de clarim para todos os que hoje seguem o Mestre.

Quando parecer que o erro nos cerca por todos os lados, oprimindo-nos com montanhas e barreiras de indizível mêdo, então chegou a hora de prestarmos ouvidos às ordens de Deus e, tendo a Êle como único conselheiro, transformar a retirada em ofensiva; abrir de par em par as portas do pensamento às Suas mensagens angelicas, pela realização de que a batalha não é nossa, mas de Deus. O que precisamos saber é que Sua lei está operando, nunca está fóra de equilíbrio, nunca está sujeita a mudanças. Êle certamente livrar-nos-á; e quando a Êle nos volvermos em calma confiança, as dificuldades que se nos afiguravam reais e talvez mesmo terrificantes, diminuirão e finalmente hão-de desaparecer.

Uma Cientista Cristã viu-se certa vez oprimida sob o pêso de injusta obrigação financeira, de cujo pagamento parecia não poder salvar-se. Amigos declararam-lhe que tinha de se responsabilizar pela dívida, embora esta se baseasse sôbre uma pretensão ilegal. O problema foi levado aos cuidados de um praticante da Ciência Cristã que descobriu ser essa pretensão uma sugestão maldosa da mente carnal. Tanto o praticante como a paciente mantiveram-se firmes no fato espiritual de que Deus é onipotente e que Sua lei de honestidade aniquila e anula toda a fase do mal, inclusive a injustiça e a deshonestidade. Dentro de pouco tempo a pretensão injusta foi legalmente cancelada.

A graça de Deus é suficiente para fazer frente a todas as necessidades humanas e Êle ouve aos que Lhe clamam por socorro. O profeta Isaías deu voz à promessa de Deus, exclamando (Isaías 65:24): "Acontecerá que, antes de clamarem êles, eu responderei; e estando êles ainda falando, eu os ouvirei." Podemos pedir mais do Amor divino?

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em portugués, obtém-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

SCIENCE
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 19-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1939

Quincy Yards Get Orders On 4 New Ships

Bethlehem Steel firm to build steamers costing $2,720,000 each under new award.

Four more cargo express steamers, costing $2,720,000 each, will be built by the Bethlehem Steel Company at the Fore River Ship Yards in Quincy, Mass., it was announced this afternoon following the awarding of the construction contracts in Washington.

Already four cargo ships have been awarded to the Fore River Yards, one of which—the Explorer—was launched last Saturday. The new contract provides for four additional ships similar to the Explorer in size, detail, and cost, making a total cost of $10,880,000.

Subsidy Helps

The new ships will be built for the American Export Lines for use on the Mediterranean-North American ports service. The cost of the ships is financed under Government subsidy through the United States Maritime Commission.

Built to cruise at 16½ knots, the ships are much faster than ordinary cargo ships in the service of American lines.

The ships are to be 14,450 tons each, 473 feet long with a 66-foot beam, and a 42-foot depth. They are to be equipped with the most modern devices for cargo service and have a cruising range of 15,000 miles.

Part of Fleet of 10

The four cargo ships now being built at Fore River and the contract for four more, which was awarded at Washington at noon today and on which the Bethlehem Steel Company was the low bidder, are part of a fleet of 10 ordered by the United States Maritime Commission. Contracts for the remaining two vessels have not yet been let.

Boston Expects Big Savings In Garbage Removal

Transfer of the garbage-collecting responsibility in the Elm Hill section of Roxbury from the City to private contractors may cut sanitation costs for the area by more than 40 per cent, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland declared today in outlining new moves in an economy program now under way.

Extension of the contract system to the Elm Hill district is but one step in the gradual elimination of the City's garbage-collecting organization—a process which is being carried forward as fast as practical — Commissioner Hyland stated. This year Charlestown was placed under private contract and a saving of about 60 per cent resulted, figures of the Boston Finance Commission and Commissioner Hyland show.

In 1938, garbage collection in Charlestown, by City facilities, cost an estimated $41,000. A private firm was given the contract to do the same work for this year at a total cost of $16,800—a saving of more than $22,900.

"Basing our estimates for possible saving in the Elm Hill district during 1940 on our experience at Charlestown, I think a prediction of a 40 per cent slash is very conservative," the Commissioner explained. No figures are available on the cost of collection in the Elm Hill area, as it is part of a larger district.

Further extension of the private contract system eventually may bring a total annual saving to the taxpayers of more than $200,000, another source close to City Hall stated.

The trend toward greater employment of private firms was inaugurated by the Boston Finance Commission when, early in Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's term, it presented figures showing that in districts where garbage was collected by the city, the average cost a cubic yard was $1.50, but that private contractors were doing the work in residential sections for an average of 68 cents a cubic yard.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with possibility of a light shower this afternoon becoming fair during tonight and continuing Thursday; slightly cooler Thursday. Lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 50's; gentle to moderate southerly and southwesterly winds shifting to northwest tonight and increasing.

For Central New England on Friday: Probably fair with moderately cool weather.

Vermont: Light showers this afternoon followed by generally fair tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday and in north portion tonight.

Rest of New England: Light showers this afternoon followed by generally fair tonight; Thursday fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwesterly winds becoming fresh northwest tonight. Overcast to broken clouds tonight. Thursday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	71	Minneapolis	46	56
Chicago			New Orleans	72	79
Denver	48	83	New York	61	69
Helena	48	80	Norfolk	69	78
Kansas City	58	90	Philadelphia	62	73
Los Angeles	62	104	St. Louis	56	80
Miami	75	89	San Francisco	70	89
			Washington	62	76

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., Sept. 20.
B—Maximum, Sept. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:40 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Thursday, 6:19 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:16 p. m.

'Where the Tall Corn Grows'

C. L. Deering — Karl M. Sayles

Towering corn stalks 14 feet high that came through the summer drought at Deerfoot Farm, Southborough, Mass., serve notice of a serious Bay State threat for "tall corn" honors that heretofore have been conceded to the Middle West's Corn Belt.

Mr. Deering is Farm Manager and Mr. Sayles is Vice-President and General Manager of the Deerfoot Farms Company. In the foreground, little Miss Daisy Deerfoot eyes the fodder hungrily.

Possible Morton Successors

Two Federal Judges in Massachusetts were today considered leading candidates for a seat on the United States Circuit Court bench here, following reports from Washington of the expected retirement in a few days of Judge James M. Morton of Fall River, member of the First Circuit.

Judges George C. Sweeney of Newton and Hugh D. McLellan of Lexington, both of the Federal District Court for this Commonwealth, appeared as possible nominees.

Judge Sweeney's candidacy appears slightly more favorable from available facts. A former Assistant United States Attorney-General, and early Roosevelt supporter, Judge Sweeney is thought to have considerable support among Administration officials. Since his appointment as a District Court Justice, he has become known for his decisions upholding the constitutionality of the Social Security Law and milk marketing regulations.

That Judge McLellan has not advanced beyond the Federal District Court is said to have been based on his previous political connections. He was appointed by President Hoover in 1932. Observers add to this that the President believes the Circuit Court nearly as important as the Supreme, since many cases go no farther. Judge McLellan, however, is considered one of the foremost jurists on the Federal bench today, and has been supported in the past by influential officials of both parties.

Whether one of the Massachusetts judges is named, or the President follows his recent trend and nominates a law school professor to the judgeship, it is felt that the nominee will come from Massachusetts.

Quincy Police Hold Two for Questions

Two youths were detained by Quincy, Mass., police today following the murder of Carl Emil Carlson, watchman of the Quincy City Hospital, while apparently resisting a robbery attempt near a Quincy granite quarry yesterday. The affair climaxed a series of petty holdup attempts in that vicinity in the past two days.

The youths were scheduled to be brought before the Quincy District Court late today when it was expected that charges would be made by police. Ordinarily, juvenile cases are put over for the regular Saturday juvenile session of the Court, but owing to the serious situation in this case, police planned to place the matter before the Court without delay.

Police say that a gun was found on one of the youths and that information from one of them has been secured. The weapon was being examined by Charles J. Van Amburgh, State ballistics expert. Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney of Norfolk County, conferred with Quincy police on the affair.

Rail Hearings To Bare Needs Of South Shore

Plans made to continue service on Old Colony after date of proposed abandonment.

Public hearings on a proposed revision of railroad service to the South Shore as a substitute for the present Old Colony service, scheduled to be abandoned Jan. 1, will be held in the communities affected starting next week, it was announced today. The hearings will be conducted by the Special Legislative Railroad Commission.

The proposal to be considered at the hearings, the first of which probably will be held at Brockton, is as follows: To continue regular present service as far as South Braintree and to operate rush-hour service, three trains night and morning for commuters, to Whitman on the Plymouth line, to Compello on the Middleboro line, and to Hingham on the Greenbush line.

Beyond those points passengers would have to depend on bus service and the railroad has not presented any proposition to provide bus service as yet.

Whether or not this or a similar revised schedule may be recommended by the Special Legislative Railroad Commission depends upon litigation now before the United States Supreme Court to decide whether or not the Federal District Court had prior jurisdiction in ordering 88 and then 47 additional stations of the Old Colony Railroad abandoned before the Department of Public Utilities had ruled on the proposal. This case will be argued in the United States Supreme Court on Oct. 9.

Meanwhile the Commission will go ahead with its task of determining proper substitute commuter service if the final decision upholds the closing of the 135 Old Colony stations.

Visitors Called To Fair of States At Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 20—With new buildings and equipment replacing those demolished or damaged by the hurricane of last fall, the Eastern States Exposition is proving more attractive to visitors and exhibitors than ever before. Good weather has brought a continuation of the patronage which marked the opening on Sunday, when Governors of six states and officials of four others took part in ceremonies.

Through a special campaign, $80,000 was raised to repair hurricane damages and to ensure the usual prizes.

The horse show sessions have been scheduled for Friday and Saturday, instead of at the beginning of the week, and it is expected that the largest crowds will be present on the afternoons of those days.

The Christian Science Building, at a new location near the New England Grange Building, is open daily until 9 p. m., and is an attraction to many visitors, as it was last year. It presents a display of different departments of the Christian Science Monitor, mounted on large screens. On Monday, Children's Day at the Exposition, more than 3,000 boys and girls visited the building, in addition to 254 adults.

Tax Bills Sent From City Hall

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin declared today, as more than 135,000 real estate and personal tax bills were being mailed out to taxpayers, that he hopes next year to be able to reduce the tax rate further.

The levy this year has been fixed at $39.90 per $1,000 of assessed valuation — a reduction of $1.40 under last year's rate. Fifteen thousand of the 135,000 bills already have been put in the mails, the Mayor said, and the balance are expected to be sent out in the next week or 10 days.

Concord, N. H., Hears Old Two-Party Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Concord, N. H., Sept. 20

Although the movement to modernize the charter of the City of Concord failed, it is now suggested that the nonpartisan city election be abandoned.

While it is held that the nonpartisan system is considered idealistic by many, it is pointed out here that it has proved a barrier against the entrance of many capable men into public life because under this system there is no city party organization to sponsor their candidacy, thereby making it necessary for individual campaigning which requires more time than many desirable candidates desire to devote.

Pittsfield Youth Makes Lucite Bar Fully Diffusive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—An invention that may revolutionize the Nation's electric sign business has been produced by a Pittsfield youth working with home equipment in his father's barn. James A. Penoyer has patented certain processes which transform lucite into a substance which diffuses light as well as conveying it, and which promises to bring it into the commercial field.

Luicte is the new resinous material that has been a sensation at the New York World's Fair. It is plastic and looks like glass. Its use, up to now, has been merely to convey the light of an electric bulb, or the sun, to a point at the end of a plastic rod. That is as far as the du Pont corporation, its inventors, had gone with it.

Mr. Penoyer, by a secret process, has given the bar of the plastic material a corrugation which causes the light to be diffused over its entire length. It is thus usable for sign lettering and other purposes. Proving the commercial adaptation of his invention, for which the United States Patent Office has already issued patents, is the installation of signs reading "Police" on the cruiser cars of the Pittsfield Police Department. All six letters are lighted equally, the light being conveyed to the corrugated letters through "tails" that extend into the light chamber on which the letters are mounted.

The youth has such utensils as an electric oven made out of a toaster heating unit and hand-packed asbestos. With this he makes the lucite material pliable. Moulds are made of wood fashioned by hand, and so constructed that as the lucite letters are cooled in proper form, the moulds may be taken apart. Only the parts actually required for the lettering are given the corrugation or scoring.

With the aim of developing the lucite so that the internal glow would be comparable to that of the now familiar neon sign, young Penoyer was finally successful. The operation of such a unit at lower voltage, instead of the high voltage, with transformer necessary, which must be used for neon signs, makes for greater economy as well as less hazard.

The problem of vibration ceases to be an important factor as the new material is practically unbreakable and is not affected by temperature changes. No heat is radiated in conjunction with the transmisison of light, and the plastic is inexpensively made.

Plans have been made for the incorporation of a company to manufacture various types of illuminated plastic signs based on the Pittsfield youth's patents.

Hospital and Bar Unite in Reform

The Boston Finance Commission announced today, after a conference with Trustees of the Boston City Hospital respecting charges of "ambulance chasing" at the Hospital, that it was "satisfied" with the Trustees' statements.

The Commission declared it "is satisfied that the Hospital Trustees are endeavoring to put an end to the abuses of the City Hospital by attorneys and others." While the announcement, in effect, confirmed charges that abuses have been prevalent at the institution, it was interpreted at City Hall as indicating that the Commission did not plan to investigate the matter further.

The trustees informed the commission that new rules had been put into effect since the charges were made last December. They said the new rules forbade lawyers to visit patients without written permission from a relative, directed staff doctors and others to report any irregularity, and prohibited the transfer of cases from one physician to another without approval of the Trustees.

The Hospital heads also informed the Commission that they had notified the Boston Bar Association last December of the names of several attorneys suspected of hounding accident victims, and that the Association had replied it already had the lawyers under investigation.

World Scottish Rite Supreme Councils to Confer in Boston

Problems confronting Freemasonry the world over are slated for discussion at an international conference of leading Scottish Rite Masons which opens at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Friday.

It is the 127th annual meeting of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, and an International Conference of the Supreme Councils of the World. More than 1,000 distinguished Masons are to attend.

Delegates will be present from the Supreme Councils of South America, North America, Egypt and the United States possessions. Many others planned to attend, but the outbreak of war in Europe interfered.

This is the first such meeting ever held in Boston and the second to be held in the United States, according to Masonic authorities. The previous one in this country was at Washington in 1912, at which time the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States was host. The last previous meeting before the one opening in Boston this week was held at Brussels, Belgium, in 1934.

The Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, host at this meeting, has its headquarters at Boston, and is credited with being the largest, numerically, in the world, being composed of the 15 States east of the Mississippi, and north of the Mason-Dixon Line.

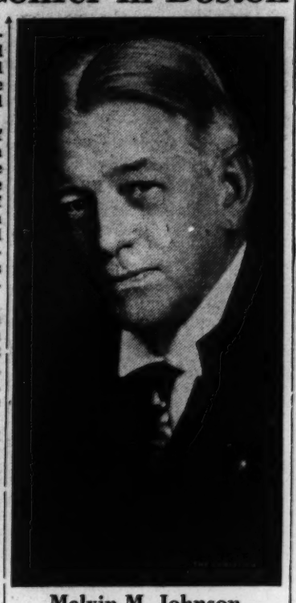
Supreme Council Meets Friday

The Supreme Council meeting opens Friday and the International Conference Saturday. The Council sessions for the day will be mostly committee meetings and rehearsals. The conference session will be for organization, action on credentials, appointments and preliminary matters, continuing through Sept. 28, after the close of the annual meeting of the Supreme Council.

Saturday night, at the Masonic Temple, Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection is to exemplify the Fourteenth Degree in Freemasonry.

Sunday, delegates and active members of the Supreme Council, will visit Seiler's Ten Acres, at Wayland for a "shore" dinner. The Boston Scottish Highlanders Band will provide entertainment. The group returns to Boston in time for all Scottish Rite Masons in attendance, and their ladies, to attend church service at Trinity Church, Copley Square, at 7:30 p. m. The sermon will be by the Very Reverend Percy T. Edrop, 33rd Degree, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral of Springfield, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, 33rd Degree, of Boston.

Monday, Sept. 25, will be devoted to an executive meeting of the Supreme Council and sightseeing, with meetings of Sections of the International Conference in the afternoon. That night in Symphony Hall, the Thirty-second Degree will be exemplified by Massachusetts Consistory, S. P. R. S., for the benefit of a large class of distinguished Masons.



Melvin M. Johnson, 33d Degree

Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Johnson to Preside

Sovereign Grand Commander Melvin Maynard Johnson will officially receive all delegates from foreign Supreme Councils, after which, the four Boston Scottish Rite bodies will tender a dinner at the Copley Plaza, to the delegates.

Most Puissant Johnson will open and preside at the formal session of the Supreme Council at 9:30 a. m., Tuesday at the Statler. He will deliver his Allocution. An open meeting will be held at the Statler at 3 p. m., and a banquet will be held that evening at the Copley Plaza.

General sessions continue Wednesday and that evening, the Thirty-third Degree will be conferred in full ceremonial form in the ballroom of the Statler. The class of candidates come from all the States in the jurisdiction and include those prominent in Government, financial and civic affairs.

Thursday morning the newly elected officers of the Supreme Council, for the three-year term, will be installed by Col. John H. Cowles, 33rd, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction in the United States. That afternoon the International Conference will resume its sessions, concluding Friday, Sept. 29.

Business Leaders Meet Oct 2 and 3

Key speakers at the two luncheon sessions of the 11th annual Boston Conference on Distribution which opens at Hotel Statler Oct. 2 and continues through Oct. 3, are expected to bring messages of importance to the entire business world.

The conference is under auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with Harvard College, Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and others.

Speakers at the luncheon on Oct. 2 are to be Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, Professor of Banking and Finance at the Harvard Business School, and Claude Robinson, President of Opinion Research Corporation of New York.

Dr. Sprague is to speak on "Retail Trade Policies and World Conditions," and Mr. Robinson's topic will be "Public Opinion and World Affairs." Dr. Sprague, former Economic Adviser to the Bank of England, and financial and executive assistant to the United States Secretary of the Treasury, will paint a word picture of present international conditions and their probable effect on American business.

Mr. Robinson correctly forecast the result of the 1936 presidential election and is to discuss America's relation to the present war situation. Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of M. I. T., is to preside at this session.

Don Francisco, President of Lord & Thomas, advertising, of New York, and H. Napier Moore, editor of Maclean's Magazine, Toronto, are the speakers at the luncheon Oct. 3, which will be held in co-operation with the Advertising Club of Boston. Mr. Francisco's topic will be "Advertising in a Democracy," and Mr. Moore will talk on "Good Business Neighbors." Willard Chevalier, publisher of Business Week, is to preside at this session.

Mrs. Harris Called 'Out of Danger'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY, Mass., Sept. 20—Mrs. Mildred Harris, Councilor from Ward 4, Boston, and candidate for re-election, today was reported "believed out of danger" at the J. B. Thomas Hospital where she was taken last night following an automobile accident which the police are investigating. Hospital authorities said Mrs. Harris would remain at the hospital for observation "for a day, at least."

Two companions of Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Mary Barton and Joseph P. Sullivan of East Boston, arrested at the hospital, were arraigned today in the Peabody District Court. Mrs. Barton pleaded not guilty to a charge of drunkenness and was released in the surety of a probation officer, and Mr. Sullivan was released in surety of $100 on a charge of driving under the influence of liquor, and on his own recognizance on a charge of drunkenness. Their cases were continued to Sept. 27.

The police say that the automobile in which the party was riding was found undamaged, and that they encountered a refusal by the persons involved to give any explanation of Mrs. Harris's injuries.

Connecticut Thanksgiving Officially Made Nov. 30

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 20 (AP)—Raymond E. Baldwin announced today that Connecticut will join with other New England States in observing Thanksgivink Day on the traditional last Thursday in November and not Nov. 23.

The Chief Executive expressed regret that he was unable to grant a request for the earlier date advocated by President Roosevelt, as urged by a petition of Hartford merchants.

He said Yale University and the New Haven Railroad would be vitally affected by any change in the date.

Grade Crossing At Three Sites Asked by State

Trend to bridges and underpasses turned back —Automobilists need protection!

One of the strangest outgrowths of the decline in railroad traffic in the United States occurred in Boston today when the Massachusetts Department of Public Works announced it is seeking the restoration of three railroad grade crossings in Franklin and Hampshire counties.

From the turn of the century to the outbreak of the World War, state governments and civic groups campaigned from one coast to the other for the elimination of grade crossings; and the railroads gradually complied by erecting costly bridges and underpasses.

Now, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts seeks to reverse this process, eliminate three underpasses and restore the grade crossings on Routh 5 in Hatfield and Whately; and the purpose of this unusual step, it makes clear, is the protection of automobilists!

Shift in Traffic

What has led to this paradoxical change? The basic cause, it appears, is the drastic shifting of freight and passenger traffic from railroads to motor vehicles during the last two decades; and the specific cause is the resulting abandonment of mile after mile of railroad trackage throughout the country.

On the branch of the New Haven on which these underpasses are located, not a single train has operated for many months, the Department of Public Works pointed out. Moreover, there is no prospect of a train ever operating on those rails again.

As a result, there is no danger of collision between motorcars and trains; but the Works Department does see danger at these points of automobiles crashing into the walls of the narrow and poorly aligned underpasses, unless something is done about it.

Hearings Asked

The Department of Public Works, therefore, today requested the Commissioners of Franklin and Hampshire Counties to hold public hearings on a proposal "to substitute grade crossings for underpasses" at the three intersections, and stipulated that if the Railroad hereafter uses the tracks, the grades will again be separated.

Food Surpluses Near Record Top

(Continued from Page 1)

adjustment in economic relations which will have a greater effect upon prices and industry than present speculative activities.

Price Advance Is Expected

"On the other hand, there is a hesitation on the part of manufacturers to fill orders at quoted prices for a given delivery date. This is caused by the expectation that the general price level will rise, and if this is a certainty manufacturers wish to realize as much as possible on such an inventory gain.

"New prices are now being made on practically all commodities in all channels of trade, manufacturing, and distribution. Few quotations are being given until it is discovered by a volume of transactions what the feeling and the character of the demand actually is. In view of such a new experience it is likely that much readjustment will take place over the next six months, some of quite a violent character.

"At any rate there is no shortage anywhere along the line. Food and commodities are plentiful. Raw materials are abundant. The labor supply is above normal requirements. Plant facilities and real estate will care for any normal load, and credit is plentiful. Careful stock should be taken of all these factors and an honest comparison made with the previous war period. Facts, not faulty memories, will show us best our changed and stronger position."

Firemen Let Blaze Burn Within Reach

When volunteer firemen in Melrose, a suburb of Boston, back in 1870, found that they could not reach a blaze in the steeple of the First Universalist Church, according to the WPA Historical Records Survey, they decided to wait until the fire came to them. So they withheld their stream until the steeple burned down close to the roof, then proceeded to attempt to put out the fire.

Note of this incident is found in an unpublished history of the church, written by the Rev. Harold Marshall, who served for a number of years as its minister.

The fire had been caused by lightning. The volunteer firemen arrived promptly, but were unable to reach the blaze with a stream because of the height of the steeple.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney and the Hardy Family. 3:36, 6:44, 9:50. Also "Million Dollar Legs," with Betty Grable. 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Normandie—
"Goodbye Mr. Chips," with Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "6,000 Enemies," with Walter Pidgeon and Paul Kelly.

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Feathers." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "She Married a Cop." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:55, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
"The Women," featuring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:40. State: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also Boris Karloff in "The Man They Could Not Hang." Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 8:30. State: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
Barbara Stanwyck and Joe McCrea in "Union Pacific." 9:30 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9. Also "Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 3:30, 7:30.

Radio—Page 15.

Fenway and Paramount—
Gary Cooper in "Beau Geste." Fenway: 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

Exeter—
"The Mikado." 1:30, 4:40, 7:50. Also "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney. 3, 6:15, 9:25. Tomorrow: "Maisie," with Ann Sothern, Robert Young and Ian Hunter. Also "Unexpected Father," with Sandy and Mischa Auer.

University—
Mickey Rooney in "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: C. Aubrey Smith and Ralph Richardson in "Four Feathers." Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin.

Fine Arts—
"Life Dances On," featuring Harry Bauer and Marie Bell. 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 9:10. Also "March of Time." 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes." 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Also "To the Victor," with Will Fyffe and Margaret Lockwood. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring the Hardy Family. Also "Tarzan Finds a Son," with Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan.

Metropolitan—
Bette Davis in "The Old Maid." 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Torchy Plays with Dynamite," with Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins and Tom Kennedy. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. Also "Saint in London," with George Sanders, Sally Gray and David Burns. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"History's Man in the Iron Mask," "Tropical Islands of the Caribbean," "Modern Methods," "Seeing Spots," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Everybody's Baby," with the Jones Family. 1:50, 4:55, 8. Also "Four Feathers." 3, 6:05, 9:30.

Uptown—
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 2:35, 5:30, 8:35.

Tremont—
"Juarez," with Paul Muni, Bette Davis and Brian Aherne. Also "Vernon and Irene Castle," featuring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Broadway Serenade," with Jean MacDonald and Lew Ayres. Also "History Is Made at Night," with Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur.

Repertory—
"There Goes My Heart," with Fredric March and Virginia Bruce. Also "The Beachcomber," with Charles Laughton. Continuous from 13 noon to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on a Survey of Pottery by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Movie Houses Continue Current Films—Opera Season Closes

One First-Run House Plans Change of Program for Week

Like the weather, movie openings in Boston this season tend to run to extremes. One week there is an abundance of new films coming to town; the next week, comparatively speaking, none. This week, for instance, the Keith Memorial, State and Orpheum, and the Metropolitan are all holding over their current programs for a second week. That is to say: Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins in "The Old Maid" are continuing at the Metropolitan; Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "When Tomorrow Comes" are remaining at the Keith Memorial; and "The Women" with its all feminine cast stays at the State and Orpheum.

On Friday evening at the Keith Memorial, however, this apparently static booking condition will be interrupted by an unusual affair. The run of the regular pair of films will be broken for one performance at nine o'clock that evening to make room for a preview of "Nurse Edith Cavell." At the same time, as has been announced already, Anna Neagle, who is starred in the film, and Herbert Wilcox, its producer and director, will appear briefly on the stage. After that single performance the regular program (Sherlock Holmes and "When Tomorrow Comes") will be resumed on Saturday morning.

When "Nurse Edith Cavell" may be expected for a regular engagement at the theater is still uncertain. The feature film to follow the current bill seems likely to be "Fifth Avenue Girl," recounting the latest adventures of Ginger Rogers.

At the State and Orpheum, the run of "The Women" is expected to conclude a week from today and to be followed on Thursday, Sept. 28, by "Golden Boy" in combination with "Miracles for Sale." The former film comes from Clifford Odets' play about the violinist who became a pugilist as a shorter road to wealth. The cast introduces a new player, William Holden, and includes such familiar figures as Barbara Stanwyck, Adolphe Menjou, and Joseph Calleia.

At the Metropolitan the film to follow the extended run of the present bill will probably be "The Rains Came," distantly deriving from Louis Bromfield's novel, with a cast including Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power, George Brent.

Festival Continues

At the Fine Arts, the present international film festival begins its fifth week Friday with the showing of René Clair's "A Nous, La Liberté." The same picture will be seen on Saturday. On Sunday the schedule calls for "Dead End"; and on Monday, "Dodsworth." Pare Lorentz' film, "The Plough That Broke the Plains" will be shown with all of this group of programs.

At Paramount-Fenway

The double bill at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Friday will include "$1,000 a Touchdown" and "Charlie Chan at Treasure Island." In the former film Joe E. Brown and Martha Raye will have the star parts, so it is not too difficult to suspect that the entertainment is in the comic vein. In the latest Charlie Chan adventure the featured players will include Sidney Toler, Cesar Romero, and Pauline Moore.

At Trans-Lux

"Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward G. Robinson in the star part, will be shown at the Trans-Lux beginning Friday. Among the others in the cast are Paul Lukas, Frances Lederer, Henry O'Neil, George Sanders, and Lya Lys.

The second feature film will be "St. Louis Blues" with a cast that includes Dorothy Lamour, Lloyd Nolan, Tito Guizar, Jerome Cowan, Jessie Ralph, William Frawley, and Maxine Sullivan. Newsreels will round out the program.

Vaudeville and Films

Art Jarrett with his songs will head the vaudeville program at the Keith-Boston starting Friday. Others on the stage will be Milt Douglas, comedian; Gracella Dancers; Novelle Brothers with a skit, "Two Funny Birds"; and Allen and Kent with a novelty act.

The feature films will be "The Spellbinder," starring Lee Tracy and Barbara Reed, and "Smuggled Cargo," featuring Barry Mackay and Rochelle Hudson.

Nigel Bruce — Basil Rathbone — Ida Lupino
In "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" continuing at the Keith Memorial

Scene From the Film Version of 'Golden Boy'
The picture, from Clifford Odets' play, is expected at the State and Orpheum on Sept. 28

Miriam Hopkins — Bette Davis
In "The Old Maid," continuing for a second week at the Metropolitan

Morning Musicales

All but one of the artists engaged for the coming season's Morning Musicales at the Hotel Statler are believed certain to appear as scheduled despite war conditions. The doubtful one is Walter Gieseking, who is in Germany and has not been heard from.

Lauritz Melchior, Wagnerian tenor, will sail from Copenhagen on Sept. 30, on a Swedish ship, which is expected in New York on Oct. 9.

Elisabeth Rethberg and Ezio Pinza have sailed from Italy on an Italian Line ship and are due in New York soon.

Bidu Sayao and Risé Stevens are in Brazil, and are expected to encounter no difficulty in reaching the United States.

Richard Crooks when last heard from was in Australia, and is expected in the United States soon for his opera and concert engagements.

Robert Viroval, young Hungarian violinist, is in New York.

Mme. Sayao, Brazilian soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, will open the twelfth season of the Morning Musicales, on the forenoon of Nov. 8. The series is given under the auspices of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Seats are to be had by subscription, in order of application.

The other concerts are scheduled as follows: Nov. 29, Robert Virovai; Dec. 13, Elisabeth Rethberg and Ezio Pinza; Jan. 17, Walter Gieseking; Feb. 14, Risé Stevens and Richard Crooks; March 6, Lauritz Melchior.

Model Movie Ships Shown

For the world press premiere of the new Frank Lloyd production, "Rulers of the Sea," Los Angeles had a glimpse of two costly "Baby ships," quarterscale models of the century-old vessels featured in the film. They were displayed in front of City Hall recently. Permission was obtained by the studio to park the models—the "Dog Star," first successful trans-Atlantic paddle steamer, and the full-rigged "Ruler of the Seas"—in front of the city's administrative building, in Spring Street, for the day preceding the premiere.

Two Deanna Durbin Films

Deanna Durbin, following completion of her current picture, "First Love," will go immediately into her next vehicle, "It's A Date." William Seiter has been engaged to direct the new Joe Pasternak production.

'End of a Day' From France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Count among the disruptions caused by conditions in Europe the at least temporary discontinuance of activities in the French film studios. The loss is borne home acutely by a visit to the Filmarte Theater for the rare experience of Julien Duvivier's "The End of a Day." Duvivier belongs with Clair, Feyder, and Renoir among the top rank of France's film masters. And "The End of a Day" belongs well to the front of the French product.

It is almost axiomatic that where acting and direction are concerned, the French are never content to be doing merely what they seem to be doing—or, in other words, the obvious. Ostensibly, "The End of a Day" is the pathetically comic, the humorously tragic tale of some elderly stage folk at a privately supported charity home. Once, they were players "in the grand manner"—or at least moved under the shadow of grandeur. Now, they are forced to play in memory their roles of the past behind a curtain which has been run down permanently on their careers.

"The End of a Day" could, very easily, have been a dismal affair. But it is not. Because in the midst of these plays, whose piece is spoken, lives Cabrissade, the man who understudied all his life, but was never allowed to play before an audience. Refusing to be victimized by the sadness of this lifelong frustration, Cabrissade plays pranks on the other guests, breaks the rules, picks flowers in the garden, becomes the foster father to a troupe of visiting Boy Scouts. Cabrissade's quips are not always kindly, his practical jokes are not infrequently cruel. But there is about him the humor and the courage of one who refuses to be defeated by circumstances, and these are the qualities which endear him both to his colleagues and to an audience.

As played by Michel Simon, Cabrissade is the outstanding character of "The End of a Day." No less brilliantly played, however, are the roles of Marny (Victor Francen), whose double tragedy was to have lost his wife and never truly to have won the public's affection; and St. Clair (Louis Jouvet), the roué, who once stole Marny's wife from him, and whose mounting megalomania almost drives a young waitress to suicide before ending in derangement. Providing the backdrop for these three individual portraits is the story of the home itself and of the men and women whose petty jealousies are completely submerged when they are temporarily threatened with dispossession.

"The End of a Day" falters occasionally in its transitions, but this tendency is more than offset by the performances of the entire cast, by the camera work of Christian Matras—the trucking of the camera past the faces of the old actors and actresses is a particularly effective bit—and by a story the theme of which centers in the lives of retired players, but the overtones of which possess a universal, human appeal.

John D. Beaufort

'The Barber of Seville'

As an antidote to the sentimentality, bombast, and lachrimosity (alternating and combined) of most of the standard opera repertory, there is nothing so completely restoring as Rossini's cheerful farce, which is wholesomely disrespectful to even its own libretto's few lapses into sentiment. It is one of history's fortunate occurrences that, of Beaumarchais' twin comedies, Rossini should have picked the "Barber," and Mozart "The Marriage of Figaro," rather than the opposite. The second of these is richer stuff; its traces of social dynamite and certain of its human situations demanded Mozart's more delicately responsive hand. Complete flippancy would have been out of place, and Rossini's serious vein could be pretty tedious. He could be trusted with a Figaro who was the lusty and ingenious "homme du peuple" but not yet threatening to become its representative against feudal injustice; just as he was equal to the musical treatment of a Rosina faced with no situation less conventional than the choice between an elderly guardian and a youthful suitor.

It was the "Barber" that was given last night at the Opera House by the New York Grand Opera Company as the last performance in an engagement that had been scheduled to run through Oct. 14. Its broadly farcical humors were handled extremely well. The Italians have a talent for this kind of thing which goes back, no doubt, to the Commedia dell' Arte. Even those members of the cast who were not Italian caught the spirit of the occasion. Among these outlanders were John Gurney, whose magnificently grotesque Don Basilio was one of the major successes of the evening; and (we suspect) Miss Ina Mora, who sang the role of Rosina.

Miss Mora, a vivacious and charming little actress, proved to be blessed with that still useful commodity, a supply of brilliant and powerful high notes, and reasonable agility in handling them. Her middle and lower registers, however, were often strangely nasal. It was a pity, also, that she followed a bad tradition in treating the exquisite "Una voce poco fa" as nothing more than a vehicle for a load of ostentatious embellishments under which the lovely little tune completely vanished.

Carlo Morelli was the amiable and witty Figaro, somewhat embarrassed by his guitar in the "Largo al Factotum," but, as always, a magnificently endowed and resourceful singer. Franco Perulli, as the Count, played his part with unusual sense and grace. His voice was light and charming, with reserves of resonance. An occasional excess of melting tenderness crept into his lyricism, however.

The comedy of the admirable veteran Pompilio Malatesta deserves more enthusiastic comment than there is space for. The audience rewarded it, however, with special vigor. Indeed, the performance as a whole and in most of its parts gave the utmost pleasure to those present. Mr. Simeoni and his orchestra contributed fairly solidly to this desirable result.

S. S.

For 'Victor Herbert'

Walter Connolly is to have the title role in the film, "Victor Herbert." Lee Bowman will have the second male lead, and Mary Martin and Allan Jones will have singing parts. The film is being produced by Paramount.

Copley Society and Boston Museum Exhibits

By Dorothy Adlow

The Copley Society of Boston begins its exhibiting season with a display of paintings by Mrs. Edith Clark Chadwick. The small canvases treat themes of the North and South Shores of Massachusetts, in addition to floral subjects.

Mrs. Chadwick paints in modest and pleasing manner. She records with controlled enthusiasm her delight in the outdoors. She selects her material with taste and manages to portray it with freshness. She undertakes what is within her range and does not engage in any technical extravagances. What she communicates is her joy in surroundings which are familiar to, and admired by, many of us. Such calm expression is to be found among many New England painters who have cultivated a technique that makes it possible for them to articulate engagingly with pigment.

Mrs. Chadwick seems at her best in canvases entitled "Streets of Marblehead," "Edgarton Harbor," "Little White Cottage in Rose Time." Her flower pictures have a certain fragrant freshness imparted. Mention should be made of "Flowering Quince" and "Hollyhocks."

Important Loan at Museum

The Museum of Fine Arts was greatly enriched during the summer by loans. While most of them have been removed from the walls there remains a most important exhibit which should be called to the attention of visitors interested in art of the Netherlands. It is an altarpiece by the great Flemish master, Jan Van Eyck.

Known as "The Madonna of Ypres," this tripartite picture has been compared with the Van Eyck masterpiece in Ghent. In it the donor, Maelbeke, is seen kneeling before the Virgin and Child under a Gothic colonnade which terminates on a spreading landscape. On the wings are sketched out, for the altarpiece was left unfinished, Gideon and Aaron with the burning bush, and the Sanctuary described by Ezekiel.

There is some advantage in seeing the unfinished work of a master for we have an opportunity to study his method in progress. Flemish masters were noted for their painstaking technical handling, and for their fastidious treatment of minutiae. Here we find the master preoccupied as well with the broader pattern, with the placing of forms and figures on the surface so that they fall harmoniously into the rhythmical scheme. During this century Flemish artists were still indifferent to the requirements of naturalism and they still painted for the beauty of surface, for the contrapuntal play of pattern, for a vitality which was intrinsic in the design and no mere imitation of living images.

It is worth while to look simultaneously at the "St. Luke and the Virgin" which hangs nearby and is owned by the Museum. This is a "finished" product painted by another Flemish luminary, Roger Van der Weyden. Here we may see how patient and unwearying the Flemish artist could be, never slurring over a single small feature which could enrich his composition, and enhance his theme. Surface and fact are treated with great respect but there is an ingenuousness and taste which saves it from being literal and materialistic.

Blake Water Colors

At the print corridor in the Museum is a display of water colors by the English poet-artist, William Blake. Little appreciated by his fellow countrymen of a century and a half ago, William Blake's reputation has mounted so rapidly that he is estimated by some as the greatest artist Britain has produced.

The pictures are all illustrations and the execution invariably stresses the descriptive qualities. The English remain literati even when they take brush in hand. William Blake's pictures are full of symbolism, charged with a moral, righteously eloquent.

Blake could translate the visions which he saw into most graceful and expressive composition. His pictures flow with exquisite pattern, effervesce with delicate motives.

They are water colors and yet it is less pigment and hue than tone, the soft pearly shaded grays which enhance the drawings. Blake's gift lay primarily in line, a caligraphic, effective line which could be gentle and slow-moving, or abrupt and vehement as the theme demanded.

Shown at the Museum are Blake's illustrations of Milton's "Comus," the Garden of Eden, and the Ten Plagues.

News of Stage

Maxwell Anderson's new play, "Key Largo," is to come to the Plymouth Theater in the engagement which will bring it to Boston for a fortnight starting Nov. 13. The cast, which is headed by Paul Muni, will include Uta Hagen and Jose Ferrer.

Zorina Plans

Dwight Deere Wiman's office announces that Gladys Hurlbut has been engaged to prepare the book for the Rodgers and Hart musical comedy which will star Vera Zorina. The show is yet to be given a title, and rehearsals are not expected to begin until the end of November.

Kern Show Rehearsals

Max Gordon expected to start rehearsals today for "Very Warm for May," the Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein musical show which comes to the Colonial Theater in Boston Oct. 30, on its way to New York. Mr. Hammerstein is directing the production.

"Nice Goin'" for New York

Laurence Schwab's musical version of "Sailor Beware," now called "Nice Goin'," is scheduled to open in New York at Forty-sixth Street Theater on Tuesday evening, Nov. 7. That will take it into the metropolis immediately after its fortnight at the Shubert Theater in Boston.

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25c to 1 P.M. ROXY

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that little Horace has finally left the confines of his home, and has really left you for school . . . he'll be doing things he's never done before. Which means that he'll have to be equipped, as far as his wardrobe is concerned.

Take the little matter of a rainy day, for instance. The days have gone when, at the first sign of a black cloud and a big sprinkle of rain, you could shriek for Horace to get himself into the house, quick! Because now that he's a young man, rain is just one more of the things he'll be out in, trudging along to kindergarten or the first grade, all by himself. Of course the idea of wearing anything extra by way of covering never does seem to appeal to youngsters particularly . . . so the manufacturers nowadays really put themselves out when it comes to thinking up rain clothes with something in them somewhere that will make children take to them more readily. (They hope!) This time it's a white raincoat with a legitimate looking emblem on one sleeve, and combination cap and hood that covers the head, frames the entire face (even the ears are in under cover) and a long expanse of material that comes right down off the hat and over the shoulders. In other words, there's none of the old business of water trickling down his neck! There are two slip pockets, so he can shove his little hands down into them . . . and the idea of the white coat is a talking point when you start selling him on the idea. Because, you reason with him, this is just what the great big policemen on the corner in town wear! You can get them for as little as $2 at Jordan Marsh's, for small children who range in size from three to eight.

Puts Bit of Comfort In Kitchen Drudgery

Personally we're all for the good old days when people had big kitchens and rocking chairs in them. But as long as all this comfort seems to be "out" . . . then perhaps you'll at least allow us to suggest the addition of one of those tall steel kitchen stools around the place. Because women do do an awful lot of work standing up, when they could very easily . . . to say nothing of inexpensively . . . be sitting down! Well, just think of the many little things you do while standing up; and they'll count up into many minutes, we think you'll find. We thought of it especially when we saw one of these stools in colored enamel on steel, with an imitation leather covered seat, for only 97 cents! It's usually more, but Sears Roebuck is having a sale at the moment . . . hence the difference in price in a number of items around their stores. And always plenty of parking space around, too.

Coiffures Made To Fit the Face

Fall, with its new coiffures, and new hats, may present somewhat of a problem to you. We mean you may stand in front of your mirror for hours, sort of poised with a pair of scissors, all ready to take off a whack of hair here, and one there . . . if you could only figure out just where to do it so you could comb your hear differently. But it seems that ideas don't come that way, or if they do, they're invariably quite unsatisfactory. The answer is of course to let somebody with a real flair for this sort of thing take you in hand. Somebody with experience back of them, and one who can see your face impersonally, and style your hair to fit your face; inasmuch as it's easier to change the hair than your face! Somebody like Monsieur Rene, who will be down at Gilchrist's for the rest of this month. We were told that he had created coiffures for various feminine figures in European royalty, along with many Hollywood girls; so surely he could do something with you and yours. At the Beauty Salon, and although you might be fortunate in getting hold of him just by running in at any old time . . . we'd advise an appointment. That is if you'd rather not be disappointed.

P. S. A cunning suit at Chandler's is emphasized with black velvet collar and trimming on the pockets. For $16.95 or so. The newest color in writing paper is "sea blue" . . . as seen at M. T. Bird's on West Street. The lining is of a contrasting color.

(A Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

Rough Going? This Tells You How Rough

Dow Chemical Company

Rufometer Registers Bumps Per Minute

Mounted under the cowl of an automobile near the driver's right hand, the rufometer records exactly the degree of roughness of any road so you can tell just how tough a detour you had over that dirt back road.

New Instrument Tells Rider How Many 'Bumps Per Mile'

A new instrument known as the rufometer and designed to register bumps per mile, promises to make the term "bpm" as familiar to highway officials and others responsible for the upkeep of roads, as the term "rpm" is with engineers and "mph" with the motorist.

It was designed and built by the Dow Chemical Company to be used for measuring and recording the relative roughness of roads. Safety and comfort to the traveling public, elimination of hazards to cars and longer life for the road surface are the vital interests of highway engineers, catered to by the builders of the rufometer.

Fundamentally, the new device measures the up and down motion of the vehicle body when affected by irregularities in the road surface. Car springs, wheels, tires and knee action all help absorb irregularities. The rufometer is mounted under the cowl at the right side of the car. Its essential parts are a linkage from the knee action arm of the left front wheel to the instrument, a pen and a pen arm, numerical integrator, chart and chart drive mechanism.

Ship Reports SOS Calls

Another American vessel arrived from Europe today with news of the efforts of neutrals to escape the effects of the European war—this time with the news that 15 SOS calls had been picked up by the ship's wireless en route.

The vessel was the American Merchant, crowded to twice its capacity with 130 passengers. It arrived as a Pennsylvania student, who had reached here earlier on the American steamship Mormachawk, described a perilous trip through a German mine field in the Baltic Sea.

U. S. Flag Displayed

The latest arrival, the American Merchant, turned back at one of the SOS calls to aid a submarine victim, Capt. Robert A. Smith reported, but resumed her course when advised another ship was nearer the scene. The vessel had American flags prominently displayed on the trip across and sighted no submarines, although, Captain Smith said, "there is no telling how many submarines saw us."

The student who snapped pictures of a gold-braided German pilot as he boarded the Mormachawk to guide it through a maze of mines off the coast of Denmark was Frank Lynn of Darby, Pa. He said the German pilot spoke no English, but safely directed the ship while five loose mines blew up within 800 yards of her.

Squalus Induction System Works

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 20 (AP)—Presentation of evidence was completed today before a naval court of inquiry investigating the May 23 submarine Squalus disaster.

The last two witnesses, Forrest L. Becker and Baxter Curtiss, civilian employees of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, testified they tested the Squalus' hydraulic system since she has been in dry dock and found it satisfactory. The hydraulic system controls the air induction system through which previous witnesses expressed the opinion water entered the submarine and flooded the after section.

The Court previously tested the air induction system on the Squalus and on the Sculpin, sister ship of the Squalus.

The Court's findings, together with recommendations directed toward prevention of repetition of the tragedy, will be reported to the Navy Department in Washington.

Meanwhile, Commander A. J. McKee, planning officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, estimated at $1,400,000 the cost of reconditioning the salvaged submarine for service.

The estimate was made shortly before the time a Board of Survey was scheduled to arrive from Washington to inspect the $4,000,000 craft and determine whether she should be returned to duty.

Wesleyan Head Lauds Student Of Moderate Gifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 20—A plea for men who do their work faithfully rather than strive for meteoric success as geniuses, was voiced here today by James L. McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University and also Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut.

President McConaughy told Wesleyan undergraduates it would be a backward step if they all qualified as honor students.

"You have frequently heard," he said, "that you are a selected, superior group. It is true; only a small percentage of your age group has the privilege of going to college. . . . But thoughts on selection and superiority may produce a harmful attitude on the part of a college man.

"This College is definitely interested in the everyday, average man. This would be a dull place if all of us were geniuses, if each of you won a Phi Beta Kappa key, or your 'W.' A faculty made up entirely of super-teachers and scholars would probably pall and its morale disintegrate.

"The backbone of every institution is the man, sometimes of average, even of mediocre ability, who does his work faithfully. After all, mediocrity may not be a bad trait. We are so interested in success stories that we forget that most of us, after all, are only average.

"'Mediocrity' once meant 'a moderate or temperate state or size.' For a college or a country, that is a good trait to have. It is not unlike the mean which the old Greek philosophers praised.

"Oliver Wendell Holmes made the sage comment in his 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' that although 'genius is glorious, unpretending mediocrity is good.'

"You have heard, and will frequently hear, statistics about the 'big' men in college who succeed, the scholars who win honors in later life. Equally true is the fact that hosts of average men become Alma Mater's most honored sons. I can think of scores of Wesleyan men—some of whom did not graduate—who are honored and successful.

"Democracy depends upon the average men even more than upon the genius."

State Will Tax U. S. Employees And Vice Versa

Massachusetts and the United States Government will take a slice out of each other's employees' taxable salaries as of the calendar year for 1939, it became known today in an announcement by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Taxation, that the two Governments are "in perfect harmony" in so far as income tax plans stand.

Both are agreed they will not tax each other's employees on income received prior to Jan. 1, 1939.

Commissioner Long said he had been advised by the Secretary of the Treasury that the new State law which provides for the taxation of income of Federal employees has been approved and is "in complete accord with the purposes of the Federal Public Salary Tax Act of 1939."

"This means," Commissioner Long said, that the Massachusetts and the United States Governments are thoroughly reciprocal in that the United States Government will not tax the income of employees of the State and its political subdivisions, except on income received on and after Jan. 1, 1939, and Massachusetts agrees not to tax the compensation received by officers or employees of the United States or its instrumentalities, received prior to Jan. 1, 1939, but in line with the Federal Government's practice will tax such compensation on and after Jan. 1, 1939."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 21

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Sept. 21

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Station WRUL

For Thursday, Sept. 21

(1513mc-19.8m)

7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

Daylight Saving To End Sunday

That sure harbinger of fall—the return of Standard Time—will come next Sunday at 2 a. m. in Massachusetts and many other New England communities, and after it will come with seeming rapidity the harvest, the falling of the leaves, and Thanksgiving Day.

The end of Daylight Saving Time comes relatively early this year, for the last Sunday in September, which is fixed by law in the Bay State as the termination date for Summer Time, comes at the earliest possible date—Sept. 24.

There will be an end therefore, to the long summer evenings after this week. In many cases, New Englanders who are now on Daylight Time will turn back their alarm clocks, watches and other timepieces—but especially their alarm clocks—on Saturday night before going to bed. Railroads, bus lines, and many other businesses will put back their clocks at the official hour, 2 a. m. Sunday.

The change-over in time affects the population more intimately than the election of a new Governor. It gives every one an extra hour of sleep, if they choose to use it for sleep; it compels churches to meet an hour later than through the summer; it brings new train and bus schedules for all lines; it means less daylight for athletics, but more daylight for those whose work obliges them to rise early in the day.

Film Rental Library Opened By the University of N. H.

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 20—The University of New Hampshire's General Extension Service has established a film rental library in conjunction with a supplementary visual education program. A total of 176 films—the greater part of them with sound—are now available to primary and secondary schools, grange organizations, clubs, and other community organizations.

Representatives of the University, Dartmouth College, and sceondary schools throughout the State aided in the selection of the films, many of which are listed as being among the best educational films of the Association of School Film Libraries. The films cover a wide range of subjects including athletics, various crafts, travel, music, history, and comedies. The films are all fire-proof, and in 400-foot reels. The sound reels run about eleven minutes while the silent reels run approximately 15 minutes. Standard 35mm. films distributed without any rental fee cover a large field of rural subjects including agricultural economics, 4-H club activities, poultry raising, dairying, and home management.

Tobacco Tax Issue

The question of the constitutionality of the New Hampshire tobacco tax, which is being contested by a Concord resident, is expected to hang in the air for several months. Meanwhile, the Tobacco Tax Division of the State Tax Commission continues to collect revenue from this source that would indicate annual revenue of $1,000,000 if the tax is continued in force and collections are at the present level. The State and the Concord plaintiff have presented evidence before the Merrimack County Superior Court, but as this court is not in a position to rule finally on the constitutionality of the tax, this will remain for the State Supreme Court, and such a ruling from this court is not expected for several months. Meanwhile, the Tobacco Tax Division has removed eight employees from its pay roll, as the preliminary large load has been taken care of, the operations of the Division are now running along at a regular pace, and the Division expects to keep within its appropriation of $30,000 for operating expense. It is considered certain that if the tax is found unconstitutional that Gov. Francis P Murphy will call a special session of the Legislature to provide revenue to offset the elimination of the tax.

Bicycle Registration

One New Hampshire community has taken advantage of enabling legislation enacted by the State Legislature to license bicycles while in another community the Mayor has vetoed such a proposal. The City of Nashua has adopted an ordinance providing for compulsory registration of bicycles with the requirements that all to be registered must be equipped with brakes and signaling devices, and that not more than one person may ride on a bicycle or may such a vehicle be operated after dark without lights. A like ordinance, approved by the Concord aldermen, has been vetoed by Mayor John W. Storrs. The New Hampshire Legislature considered the recent increase in bicycle traffic a factor that should be controlled by local communities, so enacted an enabling act that permits the cities and towns to register and regulate bicycles. It is also conceded that registration should prove of advantage in preventing bicycle thefts and the return of stolen bicycles to their owners.

Gambling Drive

One of the periodic regional drives on illegal gambling in New Hampshire has been taking place in Coos County. Every so often such a drive gets underway in this county or that but antigambling interests still maintain that gambling still goes on in spite of this practically undisturbed. A large part of the blame for this condition is placed on the fact that New Hampshire's laws against gambling provide such a light penalty that it is generally considered but a minor obstruction to operators of various forms of gambling.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Les Brown's Orchestra	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Men and Books"	Les Brown's Orchestra	War news: music	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30	S. Hickman, songs	Dixieland Band	Kene Krupa's Orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	News: sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Oscar W. Haussermann	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	William Green	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news summary	Political talk	News Service
7:30	"Summer Colony":	Dance Music	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	Buddy Clark: orch.	Spanish Revue	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Honolulu Bound":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Dance music	Housing talk
8:15	comedy: music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Dance music	Studio speaker
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	Yom Kippur services	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Orch.: war news	Elman, m. c.; guests	vocalists	Yom Kippur services	"Prairie Pals"
9:00	Helen Chandler;	"Night Was Made for	'What's My Name': quiz	Concert Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Douglas Montgom-	Living": drama	program	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	ery in "Saturday's	"Night Was Made for	George Jessell's Celebri-	Percy Faith's Music	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Children"	Living": drama	ties program	Percy Faith's Music	cal Album"
10:00	Talk: Columbia	War news: Maurice	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15	Concert Orches-	Spitalny's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	tra	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm"	News Service
10:45	W. W. Van Kirk	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00	Forecasts: news	News: sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports: music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:30	Jerry Livingstone's	"Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	The Majestics: orch.
11:45	Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Tony Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Musical Program	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:30	Music; news	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	News from Europe	War news; "Musical	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Clock"	Local news: weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30	"The Handy Man"	'Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
8:45	'The Woman's Page'	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk	"Variations":	'Merry-Go-Round'	Studio speaker
9:15	"Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	'Merry-Go-Round'	Studio speaker
9:30	"Hits and Encores"	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair": sketch	'Merry-Go-Round'	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Household talk	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Bostonalities": orch.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk.	"We Women"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	War news; talk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Organ recital
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Tex and Slim
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	M. MacLaren, soprano	"Road of Life": sketch	Speaker; foreign news	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	War news; music	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review: stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Opening of Special Ses-	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classi-
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	sion of Congress	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Musical Memories"	cal Album"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Memories"	"Pages From the Classi-
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Betty and Buddy, songs	cal Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Light Opera Selections	"Betty and Bob": sk.	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Light Opera Selections	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Your Family": sk.	Irving Miller's Orch.	"Valiant Lady": drama	Burt Tarber's Orchestra	Soprano recital
2:45	President Franklin	Congressional talks	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	D. Roosevelt: Ad-	President Franklin D.	President Franklin D.	Boston Red Sox - St.	Sport reports
3:15	dress to Congress	Roosevelt: Address to	Roosevelt: Address to	Louis baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	President Roosevelt	Congress	Congress	Boston Red Sox - St.	Sport reports
3:45	News Service	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Louis baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	LeBrun Sisters	"Smile Parade": vocal-	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox - St.	Sport reports
4:15	"The Song Shop"	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	Louis baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	"Rhythm Auction": va-	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox - St.	Sport reports
4:45	Orchestra	riety program; news	"Midstream": sketch	Louis baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Woody Herman's Orch.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Woody Herman's Orch.	War news; Reggie	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Swing Patterns"	"Variations": music	Childs' Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Banies	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; musicale; sports	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	H. V. Kaltenborn	News; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15	"Parker Family"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news comment	Elliot Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Joe E. Brown; H.	Everett Hoagland's Or.	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	Bosnik's Orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or.	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	"Sundown Serenade"
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	Vicki Chase, soprano;	Vallee Hour: Carmen	Unitarian Fellowship for	Housing talk
8:15	questions; answers	Thos. Thomas, baritone	Miranda; Bill Robinson;	Social Justice	Studio speaker
8:30	"Strange As It	"It's Up to You": Dale	Erin O'Brien Moore:	"The First Offender":	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Seems"; war news	Baxter, m. c.; guests	orchestra	dramatization	Anthony Guarino, tenor
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	"Good News of 1940":	Johnnie Davis's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	phony Orch.; Reginald	Anne Shirley; Walter	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	Stewart, cond.; Marcel	Huston in "The Mid-	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	Hubert, cellist	night Plane"; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"	cal Album"
10:00	Columbia Workshop	War news; '1001 Wives':	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15	Festival	dramatization	Elsa Lanchester; Ed-	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	"Americans at	Concert Salon: orches-	mund Lowe; Dusolina	Concert Revue: Henry	News Service
10:45	Work"; interviews	tra	Giannini; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:30	Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:45	Hal Kemp's Orch.	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	News Service

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Jack Odle Picked as Player to Fill Davey O'Brien's Shoes at Texas Christian

New Crop of All-America Gridiron Players Billed

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Since the football season is at hand again, remember little Davey O'Brien, Marshall (Biggie) Goldberg, Parker (Bullet) Hall and Johnny Pingel?

They made up the All-America backfield last fall, and they'll probably be heard of again as heroes of play-for-pay football. But unless you follow the fortunes of the pros, it's likely you'll only see their names this fall prefaced by "as good as" or some similar comparative phrase.

New Crop Coming

There's a new crop of All-Americans in the making. The college press agent who hasn't a candidate, usually with a colorful nickname, is as rare as a college coach without an alibi. So you'll see and hear new names in place of that familiar quartet and the fellows who pressed them for top honors last fall—Bullet Billy Patterson, Sid Luckman, Vic Bottari, Bronco Brunner, Bob MacLeod and Howie Weiss, to name a few.

There's no use even trying, at this stage, to pick the rising stars, but there are plenty of hints as the press releases roll in.

No doubt, you'll hear a lot this fall about Len Eshmont, who as a Fordham sophomore last year carried the extra weight of such names as the "Rambling Ram" and the "Atlas Antelope."

Columbia's Hope

Then Columbia offers Les Stanczyk, third of his clan to play for the Lions, as the lad who'll make eastern fans forget Sid Luckman's passing. The relayed words of one observer are "he cuts like Cliff Montgomery and runs with all the power of Al Barabas."

Texas Christian already has picked the player to fill O'Brien's shoes. He's Jack Odle, hailed as being better than Davey or Sammy Baugh were at the same stage of their careers. Pitt has some good backs, but not another Goldberg. It seems unlikely Michigan State will produce another Pingel or "Ole Miss" another Hall, although Merle Hapes is trying his best at the latter job.

California Boosters

California boosters modestly admit "Long Louie" Smith will be the best all-around halfback on the Pacific Coast this year and a worthy successor to Bottari and Sam Chapman. Kansas State fans are praising Elmer "One Man Gang" Hackney, the record-smashing shot putter, to the skies.

Some of the others who may catch the fancy of the fans—with a little urging, of course—are "Bolo" Perdue, the Duke end or Capt. Allen (Sweet Pea) Johnson; Big John McLaughry of Brown, "Bomber" Bill Hutchinson of Dartmouth, Harold Van Every of Minnesota, Jim (Sweet) Lalanne of North Carolina, or maybe one of that Notre Dame gang, Bob Saggau, Lou Zontini or Capt. John Francis Kelley.

Rochester Wings Leading Newark

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20 (AP)—The Rochester Red Wings carried a 2-0 edge over Newark's Bears in the International League Governor's Cup play-offs as the teams moved into Newark to resume the series tonight.

Si Johnson, veteran righthander, held the Bears at his mercy last night, granting but four hits and fanning nine men as the Wings won, 2-0. Twice in the early rounds he walked batters, but made up for it by striking out the side in order in the ninth.

George Washburn, Newark righthander, gave Rochester only six hits, but his wildness, coupled with a circuit clout by Harry Davis, Rochester first baseman and a standout in the series, allowed the Wings to hang up the winning margin.

Davis' homer came in the fourth inning, clearing the right field barrier. The bases were empty.

The second run came in the eighth, when George Kurowski beat out a roller to Ham Schulte, moved to second and third on sacrifices and romped home on the first of Washburn's two wild pitches.

With the tail-end of the Newark batting order facing him in the ninth, Johnson fanned Chartak, Wagner and Pinch-Hitter Max Macon, a former Rochester pitcher.

The Wings, after losing the first of their semifinal play-offs to Buffalo, swept four games straight and continued with two victories over Newark, eliminators of Jersey City in the semifinals.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Di Maggio, Yankees	112	431	102	167	.387
Foxx, Red Sox	125	467	131	167	.358
Mize, Cardinals	138	522	97	183	.351
Keltner, Indians	143	546	79	183	.335
Johnson, Athletics	141	510	107	171	.335
P. Waner, Pirates	114	412	56	138	.335
Medwick, Cardinals	139	553	89	184	.333

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	86	54	.614
St. Louis	84	57	.596
Chicago	79	65	.549
Brooklyn	74	64	.536
New York	69	70	.496
Pittsburgh	65	76	.461
Boston	59	79	.428
Philadelphia	44	95	.317

Results Sept. 19

Chicago 3, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 3.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia 13, Cincinnati 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	100	43	.699
Boston	83	59	.585
Chicago	79	63	.556
Cleveland	79	63	.556
Detroit	78	68	.518
Washington	63	81	.438
Philadelphia	52	91	.364
St. Louis	40	101	.284

Results Sept. 19

Detroit 8, Philadelphia 4.
Boston 6, St. Louis 2.
New York 6, Chicago 2.
Washington 10, Cleveland 9.

About this time of year, Lefty Gomez begins to show up. Perhaps it is the not too distant pot of World Series gold he thinks about. Whatever the reason, he usually reaches his peak in September.

This season hasn't been exactly a parade of triumphs for Gomez. He may wind up the season with 15 victories to his credit but even that will hardly be a record fit for the Great Gomez. Right now he is pitching about as well as he ever did. And when the Yankees square off in the big money series, don't be surprised if Gomez is himself once again.

Lefty boasts an impressive World Series record. He has won six contests, lost not a one. He will frankly admit that he was most fortunate in having a triumph added to his list last Fall when he left the second game against the Cubs with the score 3-2 against him. The Yankees came back to win the game with Johnny Murphy mopping up in place of Lefty but the credit officially went to Gomez.

On the strength of his record, and his good fortune if you will, in World Series contests, Gomez is certain to be a starter in the inter-league tests this fall. Red Ruffing, most likely, will have the honor of starting the series, but right behind him is Lefty. And the chances are that he will do right for the Yankees and himself.

Lefty has been around for quite a while, nine seasons to be exact, and has added a lot of color to the Yankee picture. His best season was his fourth with the Yankees, 1934, when he grabbed off most of the American League pitching honors and won 26 games. For a frail looking individual, he has stood up remarkably well.

—Pap'

Texas Rangers Stage Comeback

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 20 (AP)—Cecil Smith, the 10-goal Texas cowboy, paced C. B. Wrightsman's Texas Rangers in a stirring comeback yesterday to defeat Bostwick Field 10—8 in the opening match of the Monty Waterbury Cup polo tournament.

The result, reversing those of the open championship in which Bostwick Field reached the final while the Rangers were eliminated, sent the Texas quartet into the Waterbury final against the winner of the Greentree-Westbury game.

The game yesterday was played without handicaps, as each team carries a 28-goal rating, although the Waterbury tourney is a handicap event.

Lineups:

Texas (10)	Position	Bostwick Field (8)
C. B. Wrightsman	No. 1	O. H. Bostwick
Cecil Smith	No. 2	R. L. Gerry, Jr.
Eric Pedley	No. 3	E. T. Gerry
W. P. C. Guest	Back	Eric Tyrrell-Martin

Score by chukkers:

Texas	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	2	—10
Bostwick Field	0	0	3	1	0	1	3	0	—8

Goals: Texas—Wrightsman 2, Smith 3, Pedley 2, Guest 3. Bostwick Field—R. Gerry 2, E. Gerry 2, Tyrrell-Martin 3.

Referee—Devereux Milburn. Umpires—Stewart Iglehart and William Post. Time of chukkers—7½ minutes each.

Chicago City Series

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP)—Chicago's Cubs, although still having a mathematical chance to win the National League pennant, began to make plans for a city series with the American League White Sox.

Charles A. Weber, Vice-President of the Cubs, said club officials would meet with K. M. Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, to arrange details. It was expected the series would open at the Sox Park, Oct. 4.

Four defeats for the Cubs or four victories for the league leading Cincinnati Reds would eliminate the Cubs from the pennant race.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Gossip Around the Majors

Caught between the bases . . . And whatever became of Wes Ferrell? . . . When Fritz Ostermueller first joined the Red Sox from Rochester in 1934, General Manager Eddie Collins met him in the Fenway grandstand one day and asked: "Say Fritz, what's your brother doing now?" "My brother?" Ostie answered, with a puzzled expression on his homely countenance. "Yes," Eddie went on. "The one who was pitching for Quincy (Ill.) back in 1926." "Oh," laughed Fritz, as he walked away. "That wasn't my brother, that was me." Collins almost fainted . . . Daily query: In four World Series with the Yankees, how many times has Lefty Gomez been beaten? (Answer somewhere below).

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Joe Di Maggio next year will succeed Hank Greenberg as the highest paid player in the major leagues . . . Lyn Lary is one of the nomads of baseball . . . He already has worn the uniforms of the Yankees, Red Sox, Senators, Browns, Indians, Dodgers and Cardinals . . . Bob Feller has averaged about seven strikeouts per game this season . . . Young Bob is getting to be quite a man . . . Critics contend that Scranton, in the Eastern League, will out-draw the Browns this year . . . On the other hand, Brooklyn attracted close to 1,000,000 with a second-division club . . . Our nomination for future stardom: Maxie West, the Californian in the Bees' outfield.

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If Johnny Mize wins the National League batting crown, he will be the fourth Cardinal to make the grade. . . . Rogers Hornsby won the honor from 1920 to 1925, Chick Hafey finished in front in '31, and Joe Medwick took over in '37. . . . The so-called "experts" are guessing that the approaching World Series will be over in five games. . . . Yes, another for McCarthy. . . . Incidentally, Bill Knickerbocker of the Yankees has appeared in less than half a dozen games this year, yet is in line for a full share of World Series cash, which will go over $5,000. . . . As Honus Wagner always says: "What a way to make a living!" . . . Give credit for Pitcher John Rigney's rapid development to his manager, Jimmy Dykes.

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Ever hear of a pitcher officially striking out, yet scoring the run which won his own game? . . . Tony Freitas, Sacramento southpaw is the boy who did it. . . . Lou Tost, Hollywood hurler, fanned Freitas in the last half of the fifth inning, but Catcher Bill Outen dropped the third strike and Freitas broke for first base, beating the throw by a step. . . . Bill James, Sacramento outfielder, then connected with a double and Freitas went around to third, from where he scored on a fly to the outfield. . . . Sacramento eventually won, 1 to 0. . . . In 15 seasons of National League play, Johnny Cooney has never hit a home run. . . . Paul Derringer figures to be the starting Cincinnati pitcher in the October classic.

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The Netherland-Plaza Hotel will be World Series press headquarters at Cincy. . . . Because of an American Federation of Labor convention in the Ohio metropolis at that time, many of the diamond scribes are having difficulty getting accommodations . . . in fact, by the evening of Oct. 7, some of the boys may find themselves sleeping in the park. . . And we don't mean the ball park. . . . The Yankee headquarters, as usual, will be the Hotel Commodore, atop the Grand Central Station. . . . Answer to above query: Gomez has pitched in six World Series games for the Yankees—for a combined total of 49 1-3 innings—and won them all. . . Lefty has also won three and lost only one decision in All-Star play.

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According to statistics, the Cleveland Indians have hit better under the lights than under the sun. . . The Red Sox have sold two "pretty fair" ball players to the Dodgers this summer—Pee-Wee Reese, shortstop, and Lindsay Deal, outfielder. . . Deal trained with the Sox this spring, but at that time had not completely recovered from an injury. . . The Boston club still insists that Reese is not a big league prospect, despite the fact that Larry MacPhail went well into five figures to make the purchase. . . . Larry hasn't bought many lemons. . . . For proof, look at the present Cincinnati club. . . He is responsible for most of the younger Reds. . . Babe Dahlgren is hitting under .240 for the Yankees.

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Kiki Cuyler has signed a 1940 contract with the Chattanooga club, but a clause in it states that he is free to negotiate with a big league outfit. . . . Mystery out Pittsburgh way: How tall is Johnny Gee? . . . Pie Traynor claims the Syracuse rookie hurler is six-nine, in his stocking feet. . . . However, ball players say John is closer to six-six. . . . Some of the boys in New York are guessing that Gomez and Steve Sundra will be McCarthy's World Series pitchers after Red Ruffing takes care of the opener. . . . Bill McKechnie must be having a time picking his third man for the classic. . . . After he gets Derringer and Walters, he looks down the line—as they say in the dugout—"at a lot of guys named Joe."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Argentina's Olympic-champion polo team defeated Greentree, U. S. open champion, 21-9, in first game of Cup of the Americas series.

Five Years Ago

Harold S. Vanderbilt's yacht, Rainbow, won first victory in defense of the America's Cup, beating Endeavour by 3m. 26s. in third race of series.

'Run on Banks' For Tickets To World Series

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20 (AP)—No sooner had the Cincinnati Baseball Club announced that World Series reservations were receivable than lines formed in banks all over town to satisfy a requirement that only bank-certified checks would be accepted.

"We're snowed under," reported one banker as he scanned a line reaching from his desk to the door.

Conceding that "the National League pennant race has not yet been decided," the baseball club announced that $16.95 would buy one ticket to each of three games that may be played here on the heels of two in New York. If the fifth game is unnecessary, the club will refund a proportionate part of the money "after the series."

Tickets will be limited to two to a customer.

Box seats "are priced at $20.40 per strip of three," said the announcement, but added quickly:

"None will be available to the general public because the supply will have been exhausted by allotments to season box holders, players, visiting clubs, other baseball clubs, press and officials."

Pennant Races At a Glance

By the Associated Press

A combination of fine pitching from an unexpected quarter and a collapse of the enemy defenses breathed new life into the St. Louis Cardinals' National League pennant hopes on Tuesday.

While the first-place Cincinnati Reds were taking it on the chin to the tune of 13-1 from the lowly Phillies, the Cardinals made good on Lefty Max Lanier's five-hit hurling to trim the Brooklyn Dodgers, 6-1. That cut the margin between the two clubs to two and a half games, the least it's been since the Cards charged into second place.

Still in the Reds' favor are two factors. They have two more games to play than St. Louis, and they play ten of their remaining 14 battles with second-division clubs. All of the Cards' remaining 12 are with members of the first division, including four with Cincinnati.

In the American League Tuesday, the champion Yankees racked up victory No. 100, by 6-2 over Chicago, while Boston strengthened its hold on second place and the White Sox and Cleveland remained tied for third.

The National League race:

Club	Won	Lost	Games Behind	Games to play
Cincinnati	86	54		14
St. Louis	84	57	2½	12 (x)
Chicago	79	65	9	10
Brooklyn	74	64	11	16

(x)—One game with New York canceled.

Games to play:

Cincinnati — With Philadelphia Sept. 20, 21; Pittsburgh Sept. 22, 22, 23, 23, 24, 29, 30, Oct. 1; St. Louis Sept. 26, 26, 27, 28.

St. Louis—With Brooklyn Sept. 20, 21; Chicago Sept. 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, Oct. 1; with Cincinnati Sept. 26, 26, 27, 28.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League Final Playoff

Rochester 2, Newark 0.

American Association Final Playoff

Indianapolis 3, Louisville 1.

Southern Association Final Playoff

Nashville 10, Atlanta 6.

Texas League Final Playoff

Fort Worth 5, Dallas 0.

Eastern League Final Playoff

Scranton 5, Albany 3.
(Scranton wins final series, 4-1)

Pacific Coast League Playoff

Sacramento 4, San Francisco 1.
Los Angeles 5, Seattle 4.

And Talking of . . . The Outlook

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

War-Time Scene

LONDON — Well, what with one thing and the other (you see how discreet we newspapermen have become since censorship started) I certainly chose a nice time for the annual brief respite from writing this daily feature.

"I suppose you take advantage of a period of transition," a colleague remarked as we chatted on the eve of what promised to be a vacation taken at the change-over point between summer and winter sport in Britain. Unfortunately, on this occasion, a period of transition took advantage of me. For no sooner had the Department turned its back on the sporting scene than the sporting scene disappeared.

Drastic Changes

And now a new one is being modeled to conform with the drastic changes imposed on national life here since 11 a. m. on Sunday, Sept. 3.

At present the shape of things to come in British sport during wartime is hard to make out in detail. But, judging from the opinions expressed by the authorities controlling various branches of athletic activity, the situation is likely to become more or less analagous to that which obtained here between 1914 and 1918. That is to say, clubs of all kinds will do their best to carry on, for the sake of those people who, more than ever, may need what they have to offer in the way of recreation, but major competitions will be suspended "for the duration," and sport as a spectacle for public entertainment will be subject to restrictions inherent in the altered conditions of living or imposed by the powers that be.

Soccer Football

Now, the greatest sporting entertainment of all in England between the end of August and early May is Soccer Football, as played Saturday after Saturday by the 88 professional clubs operating in the League. This abruptly came to an end a few days after the outbreak of war, but it was soon made clear that the public would be given some professional Soccer to watch in areas where the Government felt that it could permit crowds to assemble.

But, of course, professional play is quantitatively only a small part of Soccer, although it gets such a lion's share of the limelight. The game is played by amateurs who outnumber the "pros" by many thousands to one, and the wholesale diversion of these people into the fighting forces during wartime makes it very difficult for their clubs to keep in action. This remark applies with equal force to Field Hockey and the handling code of football, played under the rules of the Rugby Union. Devotees of Rugger are particularly disappointed at the cancellation of this season's outstanding features, for these included the visit of a strong touring side from Australia and the return of the French XV to the international championship after an absence of eight seasons.

"Friendly" Matches

In the realm of the Rugby League, which promotes professional Rugger in the north of England, the ordinary League and Cup tournaments have been abandoned for 1939-40 and clubs will meet each other simply in "friendly" matches. Here, too, a special attraction has been lost—the tour of a side of Rugby Leaguers from New Zealand, which had already started when war broke out.

Needless to say, since the fighting forces have practically a corner in athletic talent of all kinds, service sport will be more spectacular than ever before, while the clubs will have to get along as best they can with young 'uns, old 'uns, serving members on leave, and members engaged on national service near at hand.

In golf, while the clubs propose to continue, the outstanding major British events of 1939 have been canceled—including, alas! the visit of Britain's professional team that was to have opposed the pick of the Americans for the Ryder Cup on the Ponte Vedra course at Jacksonville, Florida, Nov. 18 and 19—and in cricket, now ended for 1939, the proposed tour of England's team in India this winter has been called off. The Marylebone Cricket Club's side was to have set sail Sept. 22.

Tennis

International lawn tennis has suffered, too, because Donald Budge, Ellsworth Vines, Lester Stoefen and W. T. Tilden—America's ace professionals—have decided not to visit Australia, as they intended, and the proposed tour of an American amateur team in Australia has been abandoned. Lawn tennis clubs intend to keep going. Affiliated to the English Lawn Tennis Association are 3,000 clubs with memberships averaging 150 players and more than 10,000 with memberships around 100, and they are determined to provide their facilities as long as possible, knowing how much these are likely to be appreciated in war time, especially by people engaged on national service, which means many more folk than ever before outside the fighting services and stationed, so to speak, on the home front.

Golf Experts in Spokane Comparing Ward to Jones

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A national golf champion for the Pacific Northwest became a long-awaited reality last week at Glenview, Ill., when young Marvin (Bud) Ward divoted through the nation's best amateur golfers.

Ward, an Olympia boy now working in Spokane, climaxed an already successful season with a sub-par exhibition of golf in the third national amateur tournament he has entered.

In 1937 Ward extended champion Johnny Goodman at Portland, as he lost one-down in the semi-finals. Last year Ward met an early defeat. But after his first round match in 1939 when Eddie Held carried him to two extra holes, Ward's status as champion was never in doubt.

Compared With Jones

Golfing experts in Spokane are now starting to compare Ward with the great Bobby Jones, because of Ward's excellent record in competition against the best of the pros. In the California "big money" tournaments last winter, Ward was consistently high amateur and was usually only one or two strokes behind the pro winner.

Then at this year's national open in Philadelphia, Ward continued his brilliant play by coming within one stroke of tying for the title.

In winning the national amateur, Ward furnished the Spokane Athletic Round Table a quick return for their "human investment." A few months ago, the Round Table, an organization formed by philantropic sportsmen to promote and support Northwest athletics, offered Ward a high-salaried position as secretary of their organization.

Went to Spokane

Ward was working for the Washington State tax commission at the time, and his golfing wins failed to make him any more valuable to a tax commission. Although the amateur golf officials frowned at this obvious case of "buying" an amateur, they could not prevent it as the Spokane job was bona fide employment. Thus Ward went to Spokane, and his recent win gained fame for the Inland Empire.

Ward is not the only amateur golfing ace in the Northwest. Seattle's Albert "Scotty" Campbell and Harry Givan hold Northwest wins over Ward, and hope to improve their national ranking.

Campbell is a two-time winner of the Canadian amateur championships, holds four Pacific Northwest amateur titles, and was a star of the Walker Cup team in 1936. He lost in the second round of this year's national amateur.

Harry Givan advanced to the quarter-finals of the nationals before going down to defeat. Givan is also a former Walker Cupper, and holds two Northwest amateur titles.

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Sideline Banter: When the Seattle Rainiers finished the Coast league season in first place, it was the first time such an event occurred since 1924 . . . Seattle was a summer colony for rowing coaches this year, with Russell "Rusty" Callow of Pennsylvania, Bob Butler of Yale, Tom Bolles and Harry Love of Harvard, Bob Moch of M. I. T., and Ky Ebright of California spending most of their vacation in this city . . . Portland's public links golf team soundly trounced Seattle 55-35 in a team match recently, removing a deficit of an earlier match and taking possession of the annual trophy . . . Howard Hobson resigned his position as a big league scout, but four of Oregon's 1939 ball team have already signed big league contracts. Ford Mullen, Gale Smith, and Bob Hardy are aligned with Detroit, and captain-elect Wellington Quinn decided to wear a Cub uniform next year.

Bill Tilden Back in States

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—The big "T" man is in town, with no more idea where the next bounce will take him than one of those fur-bearing tennis balls he practically skins with every serve.

There is only one "T" in tennis, and he is William Tatem Tilden, the man who made big business out of a tennis racket. He arrived in the United States liner Washington with several hundred other hurry-homers, firmly convinced two and one-half years abroad is just enough, particularly when they start a war around you.

Looks the Same

He looks about the same as when he left, or 15 years ago, for that matter, does "Big Bill." He still has that long, lean, hungry look. His thinning hair is perpetually at high tide, his eyelids droop sleepily, and his gestures are the same quick, flighty movements which intrigued galleries from Forest Hills to the Malay Peninsula.

And if he does say so himself, he never played better in his life than he's playing right now.

"We—Don Budge, Les Stoefen, Ellsworth Vines and I—played quite a bit in England, and also Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles. Budge is the greatest player I ever saw. He has everything. I think I won two out of nine matches with him. Stoefen has improved tremendously.

Abandoned Tour

"We were planning to leave for South Africa last Thursday, to start our world tour, but decided it wasn't such a good idea for Americans to be world touring right now."

With Robert Ramillon, Henri Cochet and Albert Burke, Tilden made an extensive tour during his long absence, touching India, Egypt, the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines and Hawaii, among other spots.

The nipping of the new tour plans has left the "T" man high and dry as to the immediate future.

"I'm here today, I don't know where I'll be tomorrow," he explained. "We haven't thought about an American tour, but I suppose professional tennis will go on."

As to the war, Tilden said England is taking it in the calmest, coolest, most determined manner imaginable.

"Absolutely no ballyhoo," he explained, "but, well, I'd rather not talk about it."

Scranton Wins Cup

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20 (AP)—Scranton's Miners, Eastern League champions, added the Governor's Cup to their collection today after taking the final play-off series against the Albany Senators four games to one.

The Miners won the cup with a 5-3 victory over Albany last night, tallying all their runs in the last three innings to overcome a 3—0 deficit.

Singles by Baer and Colgan, a walk to pinch-hitter Signaito, and singles by Miller and Fiarito scored three Scranton runs in the seventh to knot the score at 3—3. Baer singled in the eighth, took third on an error and scored on Colgan's single to put the Miners ahead. To clinch matters, Fiarito homered to open the ninth.

Scranton won the league pennant and eliminated Springfield, three games to two, in the semi-final playoffs. Albany finished fourth and eliminated Elmira by the same margin to gain the final round.

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Hanley Keeping Boston University Gridders Alert—Big Green Chances Withheld

Sullivan Is Only Terrier At All Sure of Position

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Head Coach L. B. "Pat" Hanley started Boston University's football season this fall, he announced that only two men were sure of their jobs on the Terriers' 1939 edition. Now that practice has been under way just two weeks, Pat announces that only one man—Capt. Paul Sullivan—can feel sure of his position.

"And Sullivan can't afford to take a vacation, either," Pat added yesterday as he squinted critically at his squad of 30-odd hopefuls who were spiraling punts and passes all over Nickerson Field.

"When I was formulating my plans during the summer, it appeared as though Charlie Cremens had cinched the guard berth he held down last season, while Sullivan looked good at tackle. Now, even though the team is shaping up well, these boys will have to work hard, for a lot of others have come fast this fall."

Hartley In Shape

Pat was especially pleased with the way Ray Hartley of Lowell has rounded into shape. Figuring prominently in Pat's plans for the line, Ray reported weighing 235. The Lowell junior, however, wasted no time getting into condition, and encased in a suit of rubber underwear, he lost 17 pounds the first week, improving his guard play all the while. He has improved so much, in fact, that he now appears the starting guard, while Cremens must watch his step to keep his spot from being awarded to Ken Skoropowski, a converted end. "Hartley is just one of football's pleasant little surprises," Pat added, half to himself.

"As far as Sullivan is concerned," the former Northwestern assistant coach continued, "there are several boys who are going to make the fight for the tackle spots a hot one. Two of them are sophomores, Ray Valas of Medford and Ed Rooney of Springfield, and they have the makings of as fine a pair of tackles as I have had here.

Wildcat Tackles

"Those two remind of a couple of tackles we had out at Northwestern, big Del Marvil and Jack Riley, who were considered two of the best ever turned out by the Wildcats. Valas resembles Riley, who was strong and fast, while Rooney, though not as big, is like Marvil. Del weighed nearly 250, and used that weight to great advantage. Marvil, only 21 when he graduated, was one of the youngest captains at Northwestern."

The fact that Boston University's School of Education opened today was no help to Hanley in his efforts to settle on starting players. About one-half the squad began classes and are now down to one session a day. The other half does not begin until next Wednesday, and as a result will have the benefit of two sessions a day.

Five Sophomores

"This will make a difference in several positions," Pat explained. "Take Ray Needham, for instance. I planned to have him step into Capt. Johnny Walker's shoes at center, and he seemed to be doing so all right. Now he must go to school, and Sid Michaels, who will have extra attention, may beat him out. They are almost on even terms now."

For his backfield, Hanley is going to depend a lot on sophomore talent. Altogether he has five second-year men who give promise of adding plenty of power to replace that supplied by the first-string backfield of last year — Crompton, Nechtem, Lawry, and Radcliffe—who were swept away by graduation. The five are Johnny Wedemeyer of Chicago, Walter Williams of Brookline, Jim Cassidy at Attleboro, Charles Thomas of Dayton, Ohio, and Frank Provinzano of Winchester.

In Pat's opinion, Wedemeyer ranks in potential ability with other B. U. stars from the Middle West, such as Lou Blaszynski, the 1937 high scorer, Bob Allen of Chicago, and Eddie Graham, the end. And Williams, he added, is right there with him. Both are triple threat men. The other three, he claimed, should also be heard from.

Despite his uncertainty regarding starting positions, Pat is far from discouraged. "The struggle will make each boy stronger," he declared, "and in the end should find the team stronger. Having two or more boys of equal ability for each position would not be too great a hardship for me when the season opens."

Plymouth Youth Is Newest Husky Backfield Hope

Just one day after having convinced himself that Ronnie Tubbs was sure of the blocking back position at Northeastern, Coach Jimmy Dunn took it all back.

Reason for the sudden shift was the appearance of Mario Montimaggi of Plymouth, a newcomer who did not play freshman football last year, Monti reported last week, but Dunn had his first real look at the 175-pounder from Plymouth only yesterday.

Montimaggi looked extremely powerful in the blocking back position, so Dunn himself put on blocking pads and had Monti work with him. The Plymouth boy rocked Jimmy several times and was promptly put on the second team.

Looks Powerful

"If Monti continues to improve," said Jimmy this morning, "Tubbs may have a real battle on his hands for the starting position. The new boy looks very powerful and also is very rugged, so he is bound to be helpful to us."

Even with Monti on hand, the Husky backfield situation still is not good. Jimmy has only 11 backs who are ready for game duty, and several of them appear to be below calibre.

In last night's scrimmage session the first quartet included four lettermen—Ken Harding, Sonny Yetten, Ronnie Tubbs, and Joe Beaton—while the second backfield, in addition to Monti, had Bob Gurney, Alex Struzziero, and Ed Barry.

Chicago City Series Opens Night of Oct. 4

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Chicago city series between the National League Cubs and the American League White Sox will open with a night game at Comiskey Park, the Sox home ground, on Wednesday, Oct. 4.

Grads Win Second

EDMONTON, Sept. 20 (CP)—Edmonton Grads defeated Des Moines 49-24 here recently for the Canadians' second straight victory in the best-of-five series for the Underwood International Women's Basketball Challenge Trophy. Grads won the first game 61-20.

Johnny Thoren Wins R. I. Open With 290 Score

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20 (AP)—Johnny Thoren, blond Woodland professional, became the first out-of-state player to win the two-day Rhode Island open when he turned in a 290 total over three Rhode Island courses. Pacing the field at the halfway mark with 146, Thoren played steady golf yesterday, to win the 72-hole event by eight strokes over Jim Turnesa of Louisquisset, (Providence, R. I.) leading hombred standard bearer, who finished with 298.

Thoren was 71 in the morning and 73 in the afternoon. At noon, his lead was reduced to three strokes when Turnesa turned in a sub-par 68 in the morning round at Agawam Hunt. Turnesa jumped to 78 in the afternoon and Thoren coasted in, although he was hot, with a 34 for the first afternoon nine. Thoren won $125 for his efforts, while Turnesa gained a similar amount for second place and for being the leading Rhode Island pro.

Don Gill of Waunemetonomy (Newport, R. I.) was the leading amateur with 299, while Hary Nettleblad of Framingham, Mass., was next with 301. Guy Paulsen, Nashua, N. H., with 303; Bill Cute, Rumford, R. I., with 309; Joe Pezzullo, West Warwick, R. I., with 310; and Louis Myers, Providence Municipal, with 311, were next in line.

Boston Pitching

Bees	W	L	Red Sox	W	L
Posedel	15	11	Wagner	3	1
Lanning	5	5	Grove	14	4
Barnicle	1	1	Heving	11	3
Fette	10	10	Ostermueller	11	9
Errickson	5	8	Dickman	7	3
Morgan	1	1	Bagby	5	3
Sullivan	6	7	Lefebvre	1	1
MacFayden	8	13	Auker	9	10
Turner	4	10	Galehouse	8	10
Sullivan	0	0	Wilson	9	11
Earley	0	1			
Frankhouse	0	2			

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

'He Can't Keep Us Out'

By a Staff Photographer

These two Boston University linemen evidently think Coach Pat Hanley's announcement that only Capt. Paul Sullivan, left, can feel the least bit sure of a starting berth is a big joke. Originally he named both as definite. Both Sullivan and Charlie Cremens, right, chuckle, "Pat hasn't seen anything in the way of line play yet. Watch us from here in."

Cronin Again Deserving Of All-Star Recognition

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This being the month when a hand-picked committee of baseball writers polls an annual all-star major league team, it is timely to focus attention once again on the courageous shortstop operating of Joseph Edward Cronin, the widely-known and appreciated son-in-law of Clark Griffith. In closing out his five-year contract with Tom Yawkey, Joe is having one of his normal campaigns, and a normal Cronin season is good enough to justify all-star recognition. No doubt he will get it.

If the afore-mentioned committee had attended yesterday's Fenway Park engagement with the St. Louis Browns, all question as to the Red Sox manager's claim to the short field berth would have disappeared. There may be younger men scattered around in the American and National Leagues who can cover more ground; there may be specialists at that position who can produce more robust batting averages; but no one has shown more heart and hustle down through the weeks of this waning season, or been a more vital spark in his team's offense.

Joe Produced Spark

Returning to the Red Sox lineup in the opener of the Brownie series, though still under the pressure of a recent injury, Cronin set the spark which produced a 6-to-2 triumph and tightened the club's grip on second place in the American League race. As the third-running Chicago White Sox were defeated at Yankee Stadium, the Boston advantage in the standing was widened to four full games. The manager's part in the affair included two singles, a double, a run driven in and a run scored. After it appeared as if the Sox lead was safe, he retired to the bench, and as he limped off the field in the seventh inning the boys in the press box agreed that he would not go to a dance in the evening.

Cronin, as a matter of fact, would not try to play if Joe Vosmik and Jimmy Foxx were in there, and if Bobby Doerr was up to par. But in the emergency, the skipper took the weight on his own shoulders and went back to work. Which again showed what the man is made of.

Cronin's Future

Even opposing players are interested in Cronin's future with the Red Sox. In the visiting clubhouse at Fenway the other day, Bob Feller, Bruce Campbell, Johnny Allen and Willis Hudlin separately asked if Joe would return as manager of the Sox in 1940. The feeling is tremendously in favor of his coming back, and not one of the local critics doubts that he will, but Yawkey insists that he has not talked contract with his field general and will not until the season is closed. And Tom does not intend to be hurried into the matter by the press.

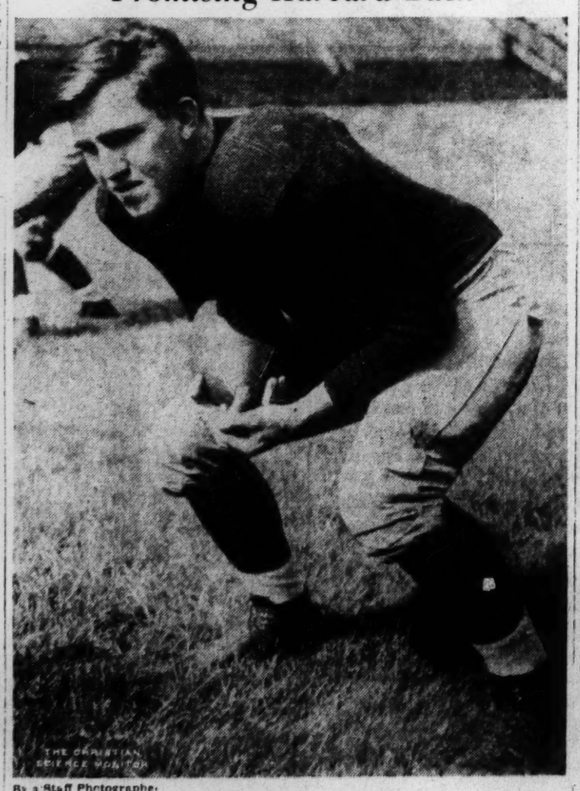
Jack Wilson's victory yesterday was his ninth of the year and his first in more than a month. The Browns have been his "cousins" all season. Four times he has beaten them. He has pitched and won only four complete games, and three of them were against the eighth place occupants. If they were not in the league, Wilson might not be. He has been a big disappointment. With the power of Red Sox bats behind him, he should have gone to 20 triumphs.

Cramer Hitting

Doc Cramer's batting average is going up. In two days he has produced six hits in 10 tries, for .600. His 1939 pace this morning was an unofficial .311. "Crame" is an all-star center fielder himself, but with a fellow named Joe Di Maggio around, he is not apt to be recognized by the committee of scribes.

Briefs . . . The National League standing was more confusing this morning . . . By winning yesterday while the Reds were losing, the Cardinals advanced to within 2½ games of first place . . . The Yankee victory yesterday was their 100th . . . The Browns make their final 1939 appearance at Fenway Park tomorrow, if anybody cares . . . Lefty Grove went after his 15th win this afternoon . . . The Sox are "kidding" Cramer because he was the cause of injuries to Vosmik and Doerr . . . "Let that be a lesson to you," grins Doc. "When you see me coming, get out of the way!"

Promising Harvard Back



By a Staff Photographer

George Heiden, 1938 freshman back, who is certain to see plenty of action in a backfield position for the Crimson this season. He hails from Milwaukee, Wis., is 5ft. 11in. in height and weighs 185 pounds. He prepared at Washington High School.

Gedeon Makes Grade

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Elmer Gedeon, who stepped from Michigan's campus to professional baseball this year played his first full major league game with honors yesterday.

Inserted in Washington's centerfield, he hit safely three times in four official trips to the plate and made a beautiful running catch of his only chance in the outfield.

His hits included a well-planted bunt.

Boston Batting

Bees		Red Sox	
Hassett	.318	Foxx	.350
Cuccinello	.308	Williams	.326
Garms	.307	Berger	.320
West	.283	Doerr	.314
Majeski	.275	Cramer	.311
Auker	.269	Pinney	.307
Outlaw	.264	Cronin	.300
Cooney	.264	Tabor	.293
Masi	.259	Peacock	.282
Lopez	.251	Berg	.273
Andrews	.250	Vosmik	.271
Foss	.250	Carey	.253
Warstler	.241	Desautels	.238
Sisti	.238	Nonnenkamp	.234
Wietelmann	.231		
Rowell	.229		
Hodgin	.149		
Barkley	.000		
Clemens	.000		
Schuster	.000		

The record baseball catch has been made from a height of 758 feet.

Around The Hub

Good Offense

It is nice to see local football taking advantage of the services of George Kenneally, former coach of the Boston Shamrocks. Revere High School has appointed the South Boston man coach and that should assure the Revere fans of a good offense for the ex-professional player always gave the Boston football fans a good offensive team in the Shamrocks.

Tufts football stock took a boost yesterday when 225-pound sophomore Fred Anderson from Hyde Park reported. The big fellow is being tried at tackle. He did not play freshman football but reported yesterday in good condition and Herman Rachdorf, line coach, saw possibilities in him.

The Summer Twilight Four-Ball League closed a successful season yesterday when Ray Mahony scored a 75 to head the field for honors at Commonwealth Country Club. Officers of the league for the coming year will be Dr. Glenn W. Lawrence of Brae Burn, President; Harold M. Hallett of Wellesley, Vice-President, and Carl H. Carroll of Winchester, Secretary-Treasurer.

Perhaps the local baseball fans may get a peek at Ulysses Lupien, ex-Harvard first baseman, now a professional. He took over the first base duties at Scranton immediately after the college season and the Miners won the Eastern League play-offs yesterday. With Jimmy Foxx out, Joe Cronin might recall Lupien for the balance of the local season.

Harvard is undergoing the early season mishaps with Pete Elser and Mose Hallett, tackle candidates, receiving rather serious bumps in the scrimmages. Bill Coleman, hockey captain, who was expected to take over the center duties this season is continuing practice as a blocking back. Bobby James, the youngster who did so well against West Point last year, is flirting with the regular fullback post.

The Boston Garden Olympets reversed matters on the Fiske Rubber girls' softball team at the Boston Garden last night winning, 11 to 5. Earlier in the season, before the Boston team had gained prominence, the Springfield girls topped the locals 6 to 2. Mary Pratt, Sargent school girl, pitched for Boston and featured at bat with a home run.

Charlie O'Rourke, Boston College left halfback, staved off a bid by Justin McGowan, sophomore, for kicking honors at practice yesterday. O'Rourke, 156-pounder, kicked 50 yards more consistently than did the former Laconia, N. H., 190-pounder.

Although the National Hockey League meeting at Detroit comes at a time when hockey fans are anxious to know whether the league will operate or not, it is doubtful if much light will be forthcoming today. The Board of Governors are expected to go ahead with plans and start the season. One of the Boston Bruins is said to be enlisted already.

Russ Allen, former Harvard football captain, has been added to the Middlesex School football coaching staff. He played guard at Harvard, but is slated to coach backs in his new position.

Metropolitan Softball Play

The 1939 Metropolitan Boston Amateur Softball Tournament, held at Franklin Field, Sept. 9, 10, 16 and 17 was ended last Sunday, when the "Polo Boys" of Norwood defeated the "Atlantic Excelsiors" 4-2 in Class B, and the "Foster A. C." of Arlington took the "Business Men" of Norwood, 6-0, to win in Class A.

Thirty-eight teams from 17 cities and towns of greater Boston participated in this tournament which was the first official event of its kind conducted by the Metropolitan Boston Amateur Softball Association. The City of Boston Recreation Department co-operated in making available all facilities, officials, scorers, etc. Engraved individual silver softball charms will be presented to the winning teams as awards by the Metropolitan Softball Association.

This tournament (conducted by the Metropolitan Boston Amateur Softball Association) was run for three reasons: to give the outstanding softball teams of Greater Boston an opportunity to play each other; to show the public what an exciting match a softball game can be; and to encourage more people in greater Boston to play in organized softball leagues in their communities.

George Taylor is the local Commissioner of the Metropolitan Boston Amateur Softball Association.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

American League

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

Tomorrow's Baseball

National League

Boston at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at Cincinnati, New York at Chicago, Brooklyn at St. Louis.

American League

Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Boston.

Note of Optimism Seen For Dartmouth Football

By Wendell Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 20—Put away those handkerchiefs, Dartmouth fans, at least until after the Big Green contest with Navy Oct. 14. There will be no need of weeping until then, and the chances are not too slim for this meagre squad of Earl Blaik's to slip over an upset, and then be ready for the rest of the season. Practically the entire season rests on the third encounter.

The 1939 Dartmouth edition truthfully does not look good on paper, neither does it show anything spectacular on the field in practice. Yet there is no need for pessimism, and some hope of optimism. It centers around these facts.

First, the Dartmouth undergraduate body is backing this year's team 100 per cent. Each day 200 and 300 of the students and townspeople watch their boys in scrimmage and other drills. Whereas a year ago, when MacLeod, Gibson, and company performed, the undergraduates took triumphs for granted and did not bother with practice.

Big Green "Fight"

This brings us to the most important point in Dartmouth's football program this fall. The key to whatever success the Big Green may have on the gridiron this fall is, "fight"! In recent years, machine-like precision was the order of the day, and vaunted power was always in the offing, so that this typical, old-time Dartmouth "fight" has been temporarily left on the sidelines.

One can't but feel that Dartmouth's defense this year is strong, for the Indians have yet to stress it in practice. If Dartmouth is as weak as previous reports have stated them to be, then Blaik would probably spend most of his time trying to bolster the defense. But Blaik has spent all his time on the offense.

His first string backfield will not be the worst in Dartmouth football annals; in fact, it is most likely to be a highly efficient quartet while still intact, with the rightly publicized Bill Hutchinson, senior triple threat, as its spearhead.

All-American Candidate

Hutchinson for two years an understudy in headline honors to All-America Bob MacLeod is slated for his first year of steady work. Formerly a spot runner, this boy will be forced to carry the mail most of the time. Should this senior candidate improve in his pass defense department, he will be a likely candidate for All-America honors.

At the present moment, Jim Bauman at full, Bob Krieger at right half and Don Norton at blocking back are Hutchinson's team mates. Krieger was the overrated Minnesota youth and an understudy to MacLeod's post last season. He passes and kicks well and is a fast runner, but lacks the open-field brilliancy of his predecessor.

Norton is the present key to Dartmouth's offense. Should he turn into an efficient blocker under game conditions—and his performances in practice here of late have been satisfactory—then Dartmouth's famed deep reverses and all the rest of those power plays are due to work.

Lou Young, Jr., son of the former Pennsylvania football coach and the outstanding guard for the current Dartmouth eleven

Air Attack

Jim Bauman is another unknown in the Blaik plans. If the Big Green mentor, now in his sixth year at the helm of the Indians, can locate one or two pass catching ends, along with a few glue-fingered backs, then Dartmouth will turn to the air for offensive power in no uncertain terms. For Bauman, along with Hutchinson of the Hutchinson-to-MacLeod scoring combine a year ago, and Krieger, makes up a capable trio of starting backs who can throw that pigskin around.

Of the first team a year ago, Capt. Whit Miller, one of the finest defensive ends in the East, is the sole left-over. Hutchinson, of course, was used as a climax runner. Miller this season leads last year's second line, and the lads are a strong frontier on defense. Their blocking is much to be desired.

Teamed with Miller at the ends, is Bob Nisson, converted from a back a year ago. Nisson is a poor blocker, but his height should aid him to improve in this respect. He has the best chance of developing into that all-important pass-catching flankman. Mike Gross, also an ex-back, and Dan Dacey are other possibilities.

Lou Young Standout

George Sommers is the outstanding tackle in a list that includes Bob O'Brien, Monty Winship, and Wes Hadden.

Sommers and Lou Young, the latter a guard and son of the University of Pennsylvania coach, are the outstanding linemen on the squad. Young is a hard-working guard, and teamed with Jack Guenther should be good defensively. Charles Pearson, sophomore, is the sole center "hope." After him, what?

And so, save those handkerchiefs for at least three more weeks, anyway—then we'll see.

"Green" Big Green

An Indian climax runner this year will be Joe Arico of Belmont, weight 142, height five-five . . . He is the fastest starter in Big Green history . . . Average weight of the line is four pounds heavier than a year ago . . . The backfield is four pounds lighter.

Local Box Scores

Bees

Sept. 19

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	PH	TB	PO	A	E
P. Waner, rf	4	0	2	4	2	0	0
Vaughan, ss	3	1	0	0	1	3	0
Elliott, cf	4	1	2	5	1	0	0
Van Robays, lf	4	0	2	3	2	0	0
Fletcher, 1b	3	0	1	1	12	0	0
Brubaker, 2b	3	1	0	0	0	2	2
Gustine, 3b	3	0	1	2	1	3	0
Susce, c	4	1	1	1	6	1	0
Butcher, p	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Sewell, p	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	32	5	9	16	27	13	2

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms lf	4	1	1	1	6	0	0
Cooney cf, 1b	5	1	3	3	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	2	1	1	1	7	1	1
Rowell cf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
West rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Lopez c	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Masi c	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sisti 2b	4	0	2	3	2	1	0
Wietelmann ss	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Barkley 3b	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Majeski 3b	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turner p	3	0	2	2	1	1	0
*Hodgin	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	11	13	24	8	1

*Batted for Turner in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in. Hassett, Susce, P. Waner 2, Lopez, Sisti, Elliott 2. Two-base hits. Gustine, Sisti, Van Robays, Hodgin. Three-base hit. P. Waner. Home run. Elliott. Sacrifices. Hassett, Lopez. Double plays. Sewell, Susce and Fletcher; Wietelmann, Sisti and Hassett; Brubaker, Vaughan and Fletcher; Gustine and Fletcher. Left on base. Boston 9, Pittsburgh 7. Base on balls, by Turner 4, by Sewell 2. Struck out, by Butcher, by Turner 2, by Sewell 4. Hits, off Butcher, 6 in 2 2-3 innings; off Sewell, 5 in 6 1-3 innings. Wild pitch, Turner. Passed ball, Susce. Winning pitcher, Sewell. Time, 2h. 6m. Attendance, 702. Umpires, Stark, Ballanfant, Dunn and Klem.

Red Sox

Sept. 19

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Non'kamp lf	4	2	1	1	3	0	0
Cramer cf	5	1	3	5	3	0	0
Williams rf	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Cronin ss	4	1	3	4	1	3	0
Berger ss	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	1	2	0	1
Carey 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finney 1b	4	0	2	2	8	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	1
Desautels c	4	0	0	0	7	1	0
Wilson p	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	37	6	11	14	27	10	2

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Berardino, 2b	5	0	0	0	1	2	0
Heath, rf	5	0	2	3	2	0	0
McQuinn, 1b	5	0	2	2	11	1	0
Laabs, cf	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Clift, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	4	0
Gutteridge, lf	3	1	2	2	2	0	0
Hershberger, c	4	0	2	2	3	1	0
Christman, ss	2	0	0	0	3	1	0
*Grace	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trotter, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gill, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	2	9	10	24	10	2

*Batted for Christman in ninth. †Batted for Gill in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0		—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2

Runs batted in. Finney 2, Christman, Cramer 2, Doerr, Gallagher. Two-base hits. Hose, Cronin. Three-base hit. Cramer. Hits, off Trotter, 11 in 6 1-3 innings; off Gill, 0 in 1 2-3 innings. Left on bases. St. Louis 10, Boston 8. Base on balls, Wilson 3, Trotter. Struck out, Wilson 6, Trotter 4. Wild pitch, Wilson. Losing pitcher, Trotter. Time, 1h. 52m. Umpires, Rue, Ormsby and Geisel. Attendance, 1,100.

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Four Triple-Duty Costumes for Air Travel

For Air-Minded Passengers—A Clipper Wardrobe

Designed by Victor Stiebel, to Give Clothes Freedom to American Travelers

New York

Streamlined air travel demands a streamlined wardrobe. Thus fashion circles have welcomed with enthusiasm a clipper ensemble of four garments designed by Victor Stiebel, foremost London dressmaker, and executed wholly in American-made naphthalated wools. This wardrobe has just been flown airmail to New York by Pan American Airways from Arlington Mills. It is being presented, with American-made copies, to the public by a Fifth Avenue retailer.

Weighing only six pounds and nine ounces, this ensemble has been designed to meet every social or business need of the trans-Atlantic or trans-Continental air traveler, It consists of a jumper blouse and companion skirt, a short sports coat and a dinner gown. All are tailored in Arlingcrest naphthalated wools.

Specially Planned

"Today's cosmopolitan woman chooses a different wardrobe for air travel than she does for steamship or train travel," explained Victor Stiebel in discussing his Clipper Wardrobe. "She wants well tailored clothes of simple but beautiful fabrics. Each costume must be carefully planned to do double and even triple duty. Because the new wools are light of weight, easy to pack and come out of the traveling case looking as fresh as they went in, they are the ideal fabrics for this small but compact wardrobe."

Crisp, tailored lines in costumes tending to the slim and straight silhouette characterize this wardrobe.

Basis of the group is a two-piece suit, augmented with a short sports coat. The combination can be worn from early morning through the late afternoon. It is practically a complete wardrobe in itself.

Rabbit's hair worsted crepe in a soft, muted green shade is used for the sheath-like skirt and jumper blouse. The fabric is of almost cashmere softness and yet has enough body to take and hold the clean, well-cut lines which distinguish the garments.

Exquisite tailoring moulds this blouse to the figure, the long zipper closing at the back maintaining its fashionable, slim waistline. Rows of stitching outline the novelty yoke and are also used to develop interesting front waist detail. The blouse hem rounds the hips closely and being of a companion fabric, creates the illusion of a two-piece dress. This bias-cut skirt, slim and straight of line, with only a light ripple at the hem, can be worn also with lamé or satin blouse for afternoon, or a sweater for a sports event.

The short sports coat is developed in a basket weave tweed of forest green shade. Slightly more than wrist length, this coat is tailored in a restrained, sports mood. Back fullness is caught in with a wide belt. The jaunty box front features wide, rounded lapels and four oval topped pockets. The sole color note is the perky spray of holly leaves enlivened with lacquer red berries. This should prove a utility coat which every air traveler will applaud for its wearability with a wide variety of skirts and wool dresses.

Regency Silhouette

Black worsted crepe as sheer as tissue and so light that it weighs practically nothing, fashions the dinner gown in this Clipper Wardrobe. It is of Regency silhouette, styled to straddle the question, "How formal is formal?" Gold sequin passementerie borders its graceful, rounded neck, short puffed sleeves and lifted waistline. With a brief, gay hat and bag, this gown can go dining and dancing in the gayest restaurants. Yet worn with fine jewels at throat and wrist, it is equally proper for the most formal occasion.

Victor Stiebel is well known in London, for he dresses many titled women as well as those of stage and screen. As a young man, he trained as an architect before he found fashion drawing more to his liking. The clothes he makes reflect this architectural background. Even his evening things have definite, crisp lines; his daytime clothes all bear the mark of straight shoulders and trim waists.

To the United States he is best known for the enterprise that prompted him in 1934 to bring his complete English Collection for showing in many of the largest American cities. The first time this had been attempted by an English dressmaker, it went far in establishing London as an American woman's fashion center.

His familiarity with American taste and American fabrics made it easy in designing a clipper wardrobe for transcontinental air travelers to make it truly cosmopolitan, by using in London, fabrics made in America.

Fashion Worth News

Dinner dress of sheer black crepe naphthalated wool for the Clipper Wardrobe. Bodice and sleeves flat pleated. Gold sequin passementerie accents the neckline. With hat and bag it can be worn for restaurant dining, with jewels it becomes smart for evening. In black, white, red, or royal blue. Designed by Victor Stiebel of London. Hat by Sally Victor. Gloves by I. Miller.

Fashion Worth News

As streamlined as the ship she travels in is the transcontinental air traveler who wears this outfit. It is the popular new short sports coat, and two-piece dress, designed by Victor Stiebel, prominent London dressmaker, as the piece de resistance of his Clipper Wardrobe. It is made wholly of American-made wools and has recently been flown to the United States from England. Basket-weave, naphthalated wool tweed in forest green shade fashions the coat which features the new back fullness caught in with a wide belt. The coat tops a two-piece jumper suit in mist green rabbit's hair wool. Sole color note is the spray of lacquer red holly berries, repeated in the novelty lacquer red belt featured on two-piece dress. Sally Victor designed the mist green felt hat. Shoes, bag, gloves by I. Miller.

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Through the Editor's Window

Empty Shelves in the Food Market

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Yes, the shelves were empty in the biggest food mart in town—a good thirty feet of shelf space, the supplies wiped out. And to parallel it, sugar had gone up. With Saturday night and the coming of farmers and hard-working people to the stores to stock up for the week, not only higher prices in sugar, lard, and other staples would greet them, but actually a lack of these supplies—all because women had made a run on the grocery stores.

And without any sensible reason. Take sugar. A bulletin from the Department of Agriculture issued a few days after this hysterical buying on the part of American women, assures us that the sugar supplies available for the United States "are ample for all requirements of consumers." "There is no justification for consumer hoarding of sugar," the bulletin concludes.

This headlong stampede of the food markets immediately following the declaration of war, can give us women much to think about.

It is not alone the selfishness or at least the self-centeredness of the thing—giving way to a certain primitive necessity to provide for husband and children in the face of a feared lack, forcing up the price through an unnecessary demand, to the misfortune of many whose finances preclude their "hoarding."

It is something more than this that we need, I think, to consider.

We women, (and for the sake of argument let's say American women), like at times to talk about "equality." We talk about wanting women as heads of women's colleges, as members of the Cabinet or the Supreme Court, yes, and as President. It is true that we have able women who do not get all the recognition they deserve. But so long as a thing like that hysterical run on the groceries on the part of thousands of women out across the country can take place, there is plenty of work for us women to do among ourselves first. Isn't there?

Probably not one woman who reads this column is as easily knocked off balance as were those who amazed (and disgusted) grocery clerks all over the land last week. ("They were absolutely crazy," the clerks exclaimed.) But the fact that plenty of women actually were thus unstrung, indicates, to me at least, that more of us need to pitch in and help widen women's horizons. It is only a few years, as history goes, since women were conceded to have a full share of intelligence, an ability to learn about world affairs, to master the fundamentals of economics. Those whose horizons are thus widened, whose attitudes and reactions are founded on a deeper than surface knowledge of human events, have not done their share toward self-improvement until they love their (woman) neighbor as themselves, and help all women to grow steadier.

I should like to see a vast enlistment of women in the cause of helping women. Those who are farther along the road in education and experience are needed to help those still living secluded and narrow or merely shallow and thoughtless lives.

Women of ability and education tend to club with their own kind. Or at most to be Lady Bountifuls handing down Assistance (with a capital A) from some pedestal. Others, feeling self-complete, may simply say "I'm not a joiner," and be proud of their aloofness.

To be sure, the local women's club has no need of this kind of woman. But it is true that many less experienced women who join local groups for social or self-help reasons would be greatly helped if those who felt no such needs would join too—for the real purpose of helping and sharing. The well-traveled woman has a certain obligation to the busy housewife who has never been far from home. The college woman, if really educated, will know how to open up paths to ideas so that her less educated sister may share the good she has had.

We need to circulate more among those of varied backgrounds, we women. It may seem more enjoyable to clique together in homogeneous groups; but it isn't as good for us or for other women. We are really still in the early years of our "modern progress," and as we well know many of our supposed gains have now been lost, with others challenged. This means that as pioneers—for we are that—we must work together. No one of us should climb to the top of the trail without helping others along with her. We may in our time have a woman on the U. S. Supreme Court, more women in Parliament or the Senate, woman ambassadors in their own right and outstandingly able—perhaps even a woman President! But unless there are a host of women who are "runners up" because they, too, are good, we have only produced "exceptional women."

When we have to see a lot of women showing that the roots of their thinking do not reach down to a steady and sure foundation—as in the recent inane clearing out of grocery shelves and other hoarding; then I know we all must dedicate ourselves anew to helping one another to grow more steady and better informed.

A Wednesday Column

'Prop' Pillows Easy To Make And Decorative

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Those triangular pillows which you have admired in the shops are quite easy to make at home—we mean the ones known as "prop" pillows, which, placed upright, provide a natural slope for relaxing shoulders. For the pillow cover use a gay chintz, sateen, or even a very inexpensive printed percale. First make the pillow itself of anything you happen to have, stuff it with kapok, and then make the cover—both cover and pillow taking the same measurements.

The measurements are as follows: For the usual size prop pillow, cut first two triangles 11 by 12 by 17 inches—the longest side being the one on the bias and the other two being straight with the weave of the material. Now cut a square 17 by 17 inches—the largest side of the pillow. The next piece is 17 by 12 inches, and the last one 17 by 11 inches. The square is attached on one side to the 17-inch side of one rectangle, then on the opposite side to the 17-inch side of the other rectangle. The remaining 17-inch sides of the two rectangles are now seamed together and you have a hollow triangle. Set the triangular pieces in each end, closing one completely and leaving the other open on two sides for insertion of the pillow.

The cover is most attractive if bound in bias tape to contrast with the material used. Since this pillow is likely to be in constant use we suggest making two covers for it so that one is always fresh and clean when the other needs to be removed for laundering. Such a pillow makes an attractive and not too expensive gift for a friend or an older relative.

Scraping New Potatoes

When scraping new potatoes, instead of using a knife, I always rub them with a wire saucepan scourer. This removes the peel quickly, easily and thinly, and the fingers are not stained.

Mrs. G. M. H., England

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CLOTHS FOR CLEANING

Has Your Dog a Degree?

For Proof of Fine Training in Obedience, Companionship, Service?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How does your dog rate? Do you know that the day has come for dogs to go to classes, train, and take tests to win a degree? More than physical requirements is demanded today in determining a dog's rating. It is not their ability to show alone which counts, but dogs must have intelligence tests, farm chores, and field trials before the titles are awarded.

These titles are C. D.—Companion Dog; C. D. X.—Companion Dog Excellent; and U. D.—Utility Dog. There is an Obedience Test where dogs are taught "to heel" both on and off the leash; they must learn to lie prone or sit as commanded while their master may walk away; they must know what it means "to retrieve," and take the broad jump when directed.

Seeing Eye Dogs

There is a very special training for the "Seeing Eye" dogs; those which lead their blind masters through crowded city streets; who must know when traffic signals indicate "Stop" and "Go." These beautiful dogs show wonderful intelligence in guiding and guarding their masters.

For different breeds of dogs there are, of course, differing demands. The Collie and Shepherd dogs have long found their place on farms and ranches herding cattle and sheep. They are most faithful in their work.

Originated in Great Britain

In England, Scotland, and Wales a great deal of time and thought is spent in training dogs solely as companions. That is where the bestowing of titles originated. The method of training was brought to the United States by a woman, Mrs. Whitehouse Walker of Bedford Hills, N. Y. Mrs. Walker had long been a lover of dogs. She had a poodle sent to her which her friends called "beautiful but dumb." In a very short time she learned to love this dog and determined to prove that he could display a high degree of intelligence. She went to England to study the methods of training and the Obedience Tests they used, knowing that even a dog should be taught correctly.

In the summer of 1937 Mrs. Walker crossed the United States in a trailer, giving talks with the aid of a microphone while her companion gave exhibits with two or three dogs to demonstrate the principles of the training and tests. She aroused so much interest that the American Kennel Club accepted her rules.

There are now training classes in several American cities, and over 300 persons sponsoring this work with nearly every State in the Union represented. Even far away Honolulu has asked for information. This is Mrs. Walker's reward—public interest awakened and co-operation gained to the end that a finer education is available for "man's best friend," his dog.

What—No Sampler?

Young Susan Prefers to Hook a Rug

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What do little girls do nowadays, instead of making samplers?" asked an elderly gentleman the other day, indulgently patting nine-year-old Sue on the head. "Now when I was a boy—"

Sue looked at me, and grinned. Then she spread out at his feet a small, partially hooked rug, with her name and "1939" neatly marked on it. A much better "sample" of her industry, she thinks, than a bit of embroidered cloth under glass!

Hooking rugs is probably the easiest type of handiwork that any child can undertake, and there is abundant satisfaction in watching the design grow steadily in color and beauty.

Susan's rug started as a piece of burlap, 20 inches by 40 inches. I stitched carpet-tape around the edge of it to keep it from raveling. Then Susan, on trail of pattern-ideas, pored over magazines for ideas, experimented with geometric designs on paper, and finally decided on oak leaves, as offering most variety in coloring.

She cut a creditable oak leaf, about three inches long, out of cardboard, and then, with a soft pencil, marked the outlines of the leaf all around the border of her rug. Two big flowers on either side of the center space, and her name and the date in the middle. All these she colored in whatever crayon combinations seemed happiest, and the finished job was quite satisfactory. Then she was ready to begin the real work.

With friends, relatives, and neighbors contributing old bathing suits, and other old clothes of jersey or like material, mother was called on to be cutter-upper. One-fourth-inch-wide strips, cut across the jersey, seemed most satisfactory. A number F hook was purchased, a few trials made, "So's to get the feel of it," and Susan was off on her first brown-red-orange leaf.

She intends it, she says, for the space right beside her bed, so that she can kneel on it when she says her prayers. And perhaps, from the interest her playmates take in it, she is starting a vogue of "prayer rugs" among her generation!

M. R.

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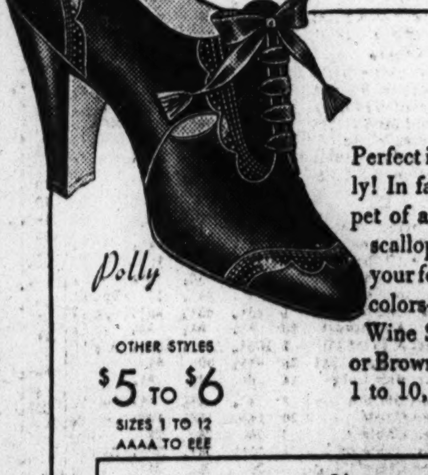

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	2,20[illegible]
Previous day's sales	1,83[illegible]
1939 volume to date	186,37[illegible]
1938 volume to date	189,56[illegible]

Leading Stocks Up Fractions To Around a Point

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—War stocks encountered opposition on a forward drive today and the market gave up much of the ground won in early dealings.

Many traders cashed profits as steels, motors, chemicals and other groups extended the advance begun in the preceding session after Hitler's Danzig speech. But gains of fractions to around a point were in the majority near the final hour.

Transactions set a pace of about 2,200,000 shares for a full session.

British and French answers to the Hitler talk seemed to convince many Wall Streeters an early peace move was unlikely. Trading forces, however, were inclined to maneuver cautiously until a closer view was forthcoming on the impending neutrality fight in Congress.

Dealings in the first hour outran the stock ticker for a while. The market quieted as the advance slowed.

Favored in the buying were such shares as United States Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, Kennecott, General Motors, Internationl Harvester, United Aircraft, Pullman, U. S. Rubber, Western Union, Great Northern preferred and Santa Fe.

In the curb, Gains of fractions to more than a point ruled at one time in American Cyanamid "B," Lake Shore Mines, Bell, Aircraft, E. W. Bliss, Jones & Laughlin Steel, Humble Oil and Scovill Manufacturing.

Selling In U. S. Bonds

The past week's rally in U. S. Government issues was interrupted by another selling movement today.

There were indications of scattered liquidation, but general pressure was lighter than during the early September decline. Near the final hour some treasuries were down more than half a point.

Foreign loans affected by the recent turn of events in Europe suffered fruther wide losses under relatively light selling. Bids were lacking except at sharp discounts from previous prices.

Domestic corporate loans held a firm front despite profit selling in some which had moved up sharply on the recent war buying movement.

United Steel Works 6½s broke more than 20 points from the previous sale. Rhine-Westphalia 6s after a 15 point drop yesterday gave up about 14 additional points today. Loans of Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, New South Wales continued their downward plunge for losses running to around 10 points.

Domestic corporate issues fractions to a point or more higher in late trading included Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½ %
Com Paper			
Prime 3-4 mos	⅝	⅝	
Prime 4-6 mos	¾	¾	⅝@1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	38½c	38½c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
30 days	½@⅜ %	½@⅜ %	½@⅜ %
60 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	½@⅜
90 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	½@⅜
4 months	½@⅜	½@⅜	½@⅜
5-6 months	⅝@½	⅝@½	⅝@½

London Market

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Short bills	3¼%	3¼%	⅞%
3 mos bills	3⅛	3⅛	⅞
Bar gold	168s	168s	144s
Bar silver	23½d	23½d	19¼d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	4
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	4½
Amsterdam	3	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Sofia	6
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Brussels	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Sept. 20

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.89½	$3.93½	$8.2397
Cables	3.90	3.93⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0222	.0224	†
Belgium—belga	.1709	.1715	†
Switz'l'd—franc	.2270	.2270	.1695
Italy—lira	.0515	.0521	§
Germany—mark	††	††	.0526
Holland—guilder	.5327	.5325	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2380	.2385	§
Norway—krone	.2270	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1935	.1935	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0082	.0082	.4537
Finland—finm'k	.0200	.0203	.0230
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.0426
Poland—zloty	.1880x	.1880x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0370x	.0370x	.1899
Rumania—leu	.0070x	.0070x	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228x	.0228x	.0101
			.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2350	.2300	.7137
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2333	.2333	
India—rupee	.2975	.2975	.8440
Java—florin	.5360	.5344	.6180
Hong Kong—dol	.2462½	.2515	.6806
Shanghai—dol	.0700	.0700	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4600	.4650	*
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.9613
			.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9075	.9075	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2000x	.1900x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has announced it will erect at St. Mary's, Ohio, a new mechanical goods plant. Operations are expected to begin about Jan. 1. Approximately 400 will be employed.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	1	71½	71½	71½	
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	50	49⅞	50	+1
11⅛	6½	Adams Ex (.10g)	29	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (¾g)	1	22	22	22	−1
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18	18	18	− ⅛
67¾	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	29	66½	64¼	65	− ⅛
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	6½	AlaskaJun (.05g)	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	10	1¼	1	1	
12⅝	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	11⅞	11½	11⅝	− ⅛
14⅞	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	54	14⅝	13¾	13¾	+ ⅝
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	12	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	15	15	15	+ ⅝
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	46	26⅞	25⅜	25¾	Sep19
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	− ⅛
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	12	196½	193	194	− ⅛
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	4	13½	13	13½	+1½
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (¾g)					Sep19
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	1	13¾	13½	13¾	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	32	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	1	61	61	61	
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	34	46⅞	45½	45½	Sep18
3⅜	1½	Amal Leather	3	16¼	15⅞	16¼	− ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	21	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	70	69½	69½	+1
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	4	23	22½	23	+1½
17⅞	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	32¼	31½	31¾	
8	3½	Am Bosch	12	15	14½	14½	− ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	8	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ½
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	24	53	52	52⅝	
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	26	111¼	110	110⅛	+1⅝
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	2	154	154	154	+ ⅛
55	30¼	Am Car pf	81	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝	Sep19
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	2	55¾	54	54	+1⅜
115¼	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	17	23⅞	22½	22½	+3
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	− ½
8¾	5	Am Colortype	3	111	111	111	Sep12
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	4	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+1
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	10¾	10	10	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	14	16	15½	15⅝	− ⅜
6¼	4¾	Am European	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅜
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	9	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Sep19
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¾
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	3	8	8	8	− ⅛
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	27	29¾	29	29	+ ⅛
43½	25⅞	Am H&L pf (3)	44	7½	7	7	+1½
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	5	40	39½	39½	+1
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	5	49	47½	49	Sep19
25	14½	Am Ice pf	4	2	2	2	
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	7	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	9	8⅛	7⅜	7⅞	
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	77	26⅝	25	25	+ ⅛
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	14	74	71½	72¼	+1¼
4¾	2⅛	Am M&Metal	19	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
40½	25¼	Am Metal (¼g)	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	24	27½	25¾	25¾	− ⅛
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	1	120	120	120	A'g17
50½	32	A P&L 6 pf (3k)	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	7	44½	44¼	44¼	+ ½
18⅝	8½	Am Rad & St S	14	39½	37¾	37¾	− ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	90	11¼	10½	10⅝	− ⅛
80	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	96	22¼	21⅝	21¾	− ⅛
15⅝	11⅞	Am Saf R (1.20)	9	78½	78	78	+1⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	1	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	3	11½	11	11	− ⅛
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	34	59½	57¾	57⅞	− ⅛
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	5	135	134½	135	+1
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	1	62	62	62	Sep19
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	129	38⅞	37⅛	37½	+ ¾
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	3	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
98	75½	Am Sugar pf (7)	7	28⅛	28	28	+ ½
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	95½	95½	95½	
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Sep18
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	12	161⅛	160⅛	160⅛	−1
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅝
153¼	132	Am Tob pf 6)	8	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	3	132¾	132	132¾	Sep19
14⅝	8¼	Am Water Wks	8	6⅛	6	6	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	393	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
14¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	93½	93½	93½	Sep14
64¾	28⅝	Am Woolen pf	191	14⅞	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅝
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	59	62⅛	60¼	60⅛	+1¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	131	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	3	42	42	42	Sep19
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	245	35¾	34	34	− ⅛
27⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	1	40	40	40	− ⅛
21	8¾	Andes Cop (1¼g)	7	22⅛	22	22⅛	− ⅛
3½	1½	A P W Paper	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep18
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	2	33½	33	33	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	1	102	101⅝	102	Sep15
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	139	7⅞	7	7	+ ⅛
65	50	Armour Ill pf	13	51	50	50	+3
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	8	65	65	65	Sep15
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	16	39⅜	38	38	
10¾	5⅝	ArtloomCorp	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep19
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	9	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	74	74	74	Sep14
38	30	Associates In (3)	1	53	53	53	Sep19
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	1	33	32½	32½	−1
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	51	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
30⅛	16	Atl Coast Line	8	63	62	62	+1
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	29	23½	22¾	23	+ ⅝
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	13	25	23⅝	24	+2¼
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	2	32	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅝
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	13	23¾	23¼	23¼	− ⅛
9¾	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	107¼	107	107	Sep19
48⅞	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	44¾	44½	44½	
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	67	67	67	+1⅞
5⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep18
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	7	4⅜	4	4	
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep19
			172	6½	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
		B					
19¼	9¼	Bald Loco ct	271	19¼	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	110	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
10⅞	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	24	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	25	25	25	Sep15
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	13	15⅛	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	2	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
19½	11⅛	Bansdall Oil (1)	39	17¼	16½	16½	− ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	3	22	22	22	+ ½
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25½	25½	25½	+1⅛
105¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep14
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Sep13
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	119	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	− ¾
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g).	4	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	39½	38¼	38¼	− ⅛
100	50	Beth Steel (½g)	334	95⅝	91¼	92¼	
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
119¼	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	117	117	117	−1½
27⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	26½	26½	26½	+1½
23¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	11	24¼	23¼	24	+1
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	27	15	14½	14½	+ ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	57	27⅞	26⅞	27¼	+ ¾
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	10	26¼	25½	25¼	+ ¼
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Sep19
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	50	21⅞	21	21½	
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	32	26¾	25¾	25¾	+ ½
4¼	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
30¼	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	5	29⅞	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
7⅞	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅞	Bridgeport Br	121	15⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	56	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39	39	39	+ ¼
53	41⅝	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45½	45½	45½	Sep19
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	10	10	10	
14½	7⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	18	11½	11½	11½	− ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	10	40	39½	40	− ⅜
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	20	25⅛	25	25	−1
41	31½	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	+ ⅛
19½	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1½g)	5	16¾	16½	16½	Sep19
13½	7	Bucyrus-Erie	45	10¾	10¼	10½	− ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	290	7½	6¾	7⅛	+ ¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	71	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ½
30	15½	Bullard Co	16	27½	26¾	27¼	+ ⅜
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	2	28	28	28	+1⅜
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	14	19	18½	18½	
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	20	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
7⅞	1	Bush Terminal	101	6⅜	5⅞	6	− ⅜
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	22	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅛	But Bros pf (1½)	4	21¼	21	21	− ⅛
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	9	12½	12¼	12⅜	− ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	5	16	16	16	+ ⅜
		C					+ ⅜
30	13¼	Calif Packing	11	28¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50¾	50	50	Sep18
3⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	91	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	81	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	4	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	12	Can Dry (½g)	14	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅝
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	80	5⅛	4¾	5	
41½	29½	Can Mills (1½g)	3	38½	38	38	+ ½
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
33	13⅛	Carpent S (.70g)	19	31	30	30	− ⅛
4	2⅝	Car & Gen (½g)	1	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	1	85¾	85	85	+ ⅛
63¼	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	27	60⅛	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
107⅞	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep19
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	98	27⅞	26⅛	26⅝	− ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	13	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
30⅜	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	29⅛	28	28	
5⅛	2⅝	Cent Foundry	12	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
12	3⅝	Cent RR NJ	13	10⅜	10	10	+ ⅛
14⅜	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	23	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Century R M	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep18
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	19	42½	40¾	41⅞	+2¼
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	10	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	20	20	20	
30	17	Champ Pap & F	7	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅝
11	6⅞	Checker Ca'	2	14	12	14	+2
42½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	70	42¼	41⅝	41¾	+ ½
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	4	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅝

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅜	1⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	11	3	3	3	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Chi & N West	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	1⅛	Chi & N West pf	2	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	Sep19
3⅞	1⅛	Chi Great W pf	6	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9⅞	Chi MailOr (¾g)	1	12	12	12	
⅝	⅛	Chi M St P&P	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	½	Chi M S P&P pf	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅛	10	Chi Pneu Tool	25	18½	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	20⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	39½	39¼	39½	Sep15
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Sep14
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6%pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅜	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep19
9⅝	7⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	Sep12
15¼	10	Chick CotO (½g)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Sep19
13⅛	5	Childs Co	8	6½	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
92¼	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	109	90⅝	87⅝	87⅝	− ¾
18⅞	9	City I & F (.30g)	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅛	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
27¾	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	14	27⅞	27	27⅛	+1¼
32⅞	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	1	32	32	32	
60½	34½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	16	50	48½	48½	− ½
35⅜	21½	Cluett Pea (¾g)	13	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ¾
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	112	110	112	Sep19
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Sep16
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	18	14	13¾	13⅞	− ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
36¼	20¼	Collins & A (¾g)	12	32½	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
24½	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	23	24¾	23½	23½	+ ¼
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	6	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	119	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	− ⅛
91	74½	Col G&EpfA (6)	2	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	19½	19½	19½	
94	73	Col Carb (4)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	+1¾
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	9	43⅞	43½	44⅞	+1¼
109⅝	100	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	−1
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	21	48⅝	47½	47½	− ¾
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	4	103⅞	103¾	103¾	Sep19
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	111	15⅛	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	41	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	8	64	64	64	
31⅞	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	54	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	13	22⅛	21	21½	
7	5	Congress Cigar	1	5	5	5	Sep13
26¾	15½	Consol Aircraft	128	26¾	25⅝	26	− ¼
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅜
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	88	10	9⅝	9½	
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	107	30⅞	30	30⅛	
108½	101⅝	Cons Edis pf (5)	3	103½	103½	103½	
2½	1	Con Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ½
12½	7¾	Consol F pf (¾k)	4	9½	9	9	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
9⅛	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	53	9	8¾	8¾	
5⅜	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	4	3½	4	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	19	7½	7	7	+ ¾
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	3	28	28	28	
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	88	88	88	Sep19
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	30	15½	14¾	14⅞	Sep19
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	24	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅝
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	13	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	− ¼
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (8k)	4	99¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
51	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	28	49⅞	49⅝	49½	+ ½
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	13	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	Sep19
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ½
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	47	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
31⅛	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	35	29¾	29	29⅝	− ⅛
33⅛	16⅜	Cont Steel (¾g)	12	31	29⅞	30½	+1⅛
67⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	6	61½	61	61	
177	156½	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	156	155¼	156	+ ⅝
4⅞	3	Coty Inc	6	3¾	3½	3½	− ½
2½	⅝	Coty Internat	8	1⅛	1	1⅛	− ¼
38	16	Crane Co	28	26⅝	25¾	26	+ ⅛
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	96	96	96	+ ⅜
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	4	29⅞	29	29¼	
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+1¾
41⅛	20¼	Crown Cork & S	5	28⅛	26½	26½	
40⅞	33	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	34	34	34	−1
37⅞	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	32½	32½	32½	− ⅛
15½	9	Crown Zel (¼g)	31	15⅜	15	15	Sep19
52	24⅛	Crucible Steel	88	52⅛	50	50	− ⅛
96	62	Crucible Steel pf	3	93½	92½	92½	
13	3	Cuban-Am-Sug	79	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	+1½
18⅞	9	Cudahy Pack	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3½	Curtis Publish	5	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ¼
52	38	Curtis Ppf (1¾k)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅝
7¾	4¼	Curtiss-Wright	297	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
28⅞	19¼	Curtiss-W A (1g)	40	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	
24⅛	13⅞	C-Hammer (½g)	8	23¼	22½	22½	− ¼
		D					
7	3½	Davega St (.15g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	14½	Davega S pf(1¼)	2	14½	14½	14½	Sep16
9½	4⅝	Davison Chem	25	9¼	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅞	Deere & Co	38	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛
27⅞	23	Deere pf (1.40)	6	24½	24½	24½	Sep19
16⅞	11¼	Deisel W G (¾g)	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
20¾	12½	Del & Hudson	57	25½	24	24½	+ ½
8¼	3⅝	Del Lack & West	65	8	7½	7½	
1⅛	½	Den&Rio GW pf	5	1⅛	¾	¾	Sep18
124¼	103	Detroit Ed (5g)	4	117½	117	117	− ¼
38½	28	Dia Match (1½)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	−1¾
44⅞	38¾	Diam M pf (1½)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¾
9⅝	5⅜	Diam T Motor	10	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
20½	13¾	Dist C-Sea(1½g)	1	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
90	70	Dist C pf ww(5)	1	71	71	71	Sep19
12⅛	6	Dix-Vortex(½g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep19
22⅛	10	Doehler Die Cast	6	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+1⅞
34	20⅛	Dome Mines (2)	35	21½	20⅝	21½	
79⅝	55	Douglas Aircraft	34	77⅞	75⅞	76	+ ¾
142½	108½	Dow Chem (3)	2	141	140	141	+1½
11½	6	Dresser Mfg	9	11½	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
19¼	6¾	Dunhill Int	3	10	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
14	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	14	14	14	Sep19
188½	126½	du Pont (3¾g)	48	179½	177¼	178⅝	+1¼
142	127	du Pont deb (6)	3	129½	129½	129½	+ ½
124¼	112	du Pont pf (4½)	1	119	119	119	
		E					
20	12¼	East Air Lines	12	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	3¾	East Roll Mill	10	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
186½	138¼	East Kodak (6)	9	158¾	157½	157½	+ ½
28	15¼	Eaton Mfg (1½g)	5	27½	26	26¼	− ¼
19⅞	15	Ed Bros Strs (1)	4	16	16	16	Sep16
3⅜	1	Eltington Schild	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	El Mus In (.09e)	23	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38⅞	22¼	El Auto L (2g)	31	37⅞	36½	36½	+ ⅛
17	8½	Elec Boat (.30g)	165	16½	15⅝	15⅝	− ¾
12⅝	6¼	El Power & Lt	35	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
38	18¾	El P & Lt $6 pf	1	28½	28½	28½	
41½	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	13	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	+ ¼
35	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	5	34⅝	33¼	33¼	− ⅛
3½	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
39	28	El Paso Nat G(2)	8	38	37	37	+ ⅛
55	32¼	Endi-John (3)	3	54½	53	54½	+ ⅛
13⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	64	12	11¼	11¼	Sep14
80⅛	62½	Eng P S $5(5)	1	75	75	75	− ⅛
89	65⅝	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	75½	75½	75½	A'g 31
95	69	Eng PS $6 pf(6)	1	93	93	93	Sep18
1⅞	¾	Equit Off Bldg					A'g 26
2⅜	1	Erie RR	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5½	1⅞	Erie 1 pf	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
3	1⅛	Erie 2 pf	14	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅜	3⅝	Eureka V Clean	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
13	6	Evans Products	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
25⅛	14¼	Ex-Cell-O (.70g)	17	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Exchange Buf	14	24⅞	24	24	+ ¼
			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ¾
		F					− ⅛
43⅞	24	Fairbanks Morse	16	40½	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅝
38½	20	Fajardo (1½g)	16	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
16⅛	11	Fed Lt & Trac	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
153	85	Fed M & Smelt	1	143½	143½	143½	Sep15
6	2⅛	Fed Mot Truck	21	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	Fed Wat Serv A	4	1	1	1	− ½
26⅛	18⅜	Fed D Strs (½g)	1	23	23	23	Sep19
89⅝	82⅜	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	84⅞	84	84⅝	+ ½
37⅜	27⅜	Fid P Fire(1.60a)	1	37	37	37	
25½	17⅛	Firest T & R (1)	2	24¼	24	24¼	+ ½
105½	99¼	Fire T & R pf(6)	2	103	103	103	+2
51	38⅛	First N Str (2½)	21	42⅜	41⅜	41⅝	
31½	15	Flintkote	12	18	17½	17⅝	
38	25	Flor Stove (1g)	1	33	33	33	
22⅛	17	Flersheim A (2)	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝	− ⅛
5	1⅛	Follansbee Bros	13	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Sep19
37½	21	Food Mch (1½g)	4	35⅛	34⅞	35	+ ⅜
29⅜	14	Foster Wheeler	21	24⅞	23¼	23¼	Sep19
9⅜	1½	Francisco Sugar	21	7⅞	6¾	6⅞	− ¼
34⅝	18⅛	Freeport S (¾g)	24	32⅞	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅝
							+1⅛
		G					
3¼	1⅛	Gabriel Co A	3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
8⅜	2	Gair (Robert)	4	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
16	7½	Gair (Rob) pf	3	13	13	13	
7⅞	3⅝	Gar Wood Ind.	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Gaylord C (.60g)	5	15	14¼	15	Sep14
52	45½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 17
8	5⅛	Gen Am Invest	23	8⅞	8½	8½	+ ⅛
103⅛	96	Gen A In pf (6)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	A'g 11
60⅛	40	Gen A Tr (1½g)	26	61½	59	59	
11	7⅞	Gen Bak (.45g)	14	8¼	8	8⅛	
5¾	2⅛	Gen Bronze	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
16	9	Gen Cable	20	14½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ½
35	17⅜	Gen Cable A	3	28	28	28	+ ⅛
75	43	Gen Cable pf	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	+1⅜
25¼	16	Gen Cigar (1½g)	1	21	21	21	Sep19
44⅝	31	Gen Elec (¾g)	110	42⅝	41⅛	41⅛	+ ½
47⅞	36⅝	Gen Foods (3)	27	41	40⅛	40⅝	− ⅛
118⅝	110	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	−2⅛
1¼	⅝	Gen G & El A	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
99	72½	Gen Mills (2½g)	1	82⅞	80½	80⅛	−2
56⅝	36⅝	Gen Mot (2½g)	294	55⅛	53⅞	53⅞	+ ½
128¼	112	Gen Motor pf (5)	2	119	118⅛	119	
6⅜	3⅛	Gen Out Adver	2	4	4	4	
38	28	Gen Out A (3k)	2	31	31	31	
10½	7	Gen P Ink (.30g)	10	9½	9⅛	9⅛	−1
1⅞	⅝	Gen Pub Serv	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
28	12½	Gen Ry Signal	32	23¾	22	22⅝	+1⅜
1⅝	½	Gen Real & Util	7	1⅛	1	1	
20¼	14	Gen Real & U pf	1	17	17	17	− ⅛
41	19¾	Gen Refr't (¼g)	42	39⅞	38½	39⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	12½	Gen Shoe (1)	13	14¾	14½	14¾	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅛	13⅜	Gen Tel (1)	2	16¼	16	16	− ¼
15⅛	8⅛	Gen Theat (½g)	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅛	Gen T I (.20g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep15
27⅞	15⅝	Gen T & R (½g)	48	23	22	22½	+ ¼
8⅝	5⅝	Gillette Saf (.60)	13	6⅝	6½	6½	− ¼
54	44	Gillette S pf (5)	2	45⅝	45	45	Sep18
13⅞	6¼	Gimbel Bros	16	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
66½	43	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	2	48½	48½	48½	−1
24⅛	14	Glidden Co	38	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ⅛
47	34	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	39	39	39	− ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Gobel (Adolf)	22	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	− ¼
2⅞	1⅞	Goebel Br (.20a)	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	13⅛	Goodrich (BF)	94	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	− ¼
74½	53	Goodrich pf (5)	2	66¼	65	66¼	Sep19
38⅝	21½	Good T&R (¾g)	76	30⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅝
109⅝	90	Good T&R pf (5)	1	101½	101	101½	+2¼
5	2⅛	Goth Silk Hos'y	12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Graham-Paige	15	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Granby M (.15g)	24	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Grand Union	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	11	GrandUpf(1¼k)	1	15	15	15	
22½	10	Granite City Stl	7	21⅝	21	21	
35	24⅝	Grant (WT) (1.40)	3	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
25	22⅞	Grant pf (1)	2	23½	23½	23½	− ⅛
22½	12½	Gt N I ct (¾g)	31	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	16¾	Gt Nor Ry pf	92	31	30½	30⅝	− ⅛
37¼	23⅝	Gt W Sug (2)	10	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅜
35½	24¼	Green (1.60a)	11	30	29¼	29½	+1
21⅝	14½	Greyhound (.80)	53	17	16½	16½	
12½	10	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ¼
6	½	Guantan Sugar	51	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	+ ½
6¼	3	Gulf Mob & Nor	1	5	5	5	
22	11	Gulf M & N pf	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
		H					+1½
32¼	29	Hack Wat (1½)	1	30	30	30	
15⅝	8	Hall (WF) Print	13	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅜
17½	15	Hamil Wa (¾g)	1	16	16	16	Sep18
32⅝	17	Harb-W (.45g)	22	31⅝	30½	30½	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅞	Hat CorpA(.20g)	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Hayes Body	171	3⅛	2⅞	3⅜	+ ½
110¼	93	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	102	102	102	Sep16
13⅛	8⅝	Hecker P (.60a)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
117	100	Helme GW (5a)	9	100	100	100	
17	10	Hercules Motor	9	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ¾
101½	63	HerculesP(1.20g)	8	94	92	92	− ¾
68½	54	Hershey Ch (3)	1	62	62	62	Sep14
115	100	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	100	100	100	Sep19
19	14¾	Hinde & D (¾g)	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
51	29¼	Holland F (2)	4	33	32½	32¾	+ ¾
11⅜	7	Hollander (A)	2	7½	7¼	7½	− ⅜
21¼	8⅝	Holly Sugar	8	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
66¼	53	Homestake (4½)	23	55	53½	53⅝	−1⅜
36½	27	Houd-H A (2½)	2	36	35½	36	Sep13
17¼	8¾	Hou-Her B (¼g)	43	15⅝	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
73¼	61	Household F (4)	2	65½	65	65½	+ ⅛
110¾	103	Household pf (5)	3	110	110	110	A'g 30
9⅝	4½	Houston Oil	30	8½	8	8⅛	− ⅛
57	40	Howe Sound (3)	6	56	55⅝	55⅝	+1⅜
1¾	⅞	Hudson & Man	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5½	2⅞	Hud & Man pf	1	4	4	4	− ½
35¾	22⅛	Hudson B (¾g)	28	24¼	23⅛	23¾	+ ½
8⅞	4⅜	Hudson Motor	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	Hupp Motor	17	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		I					
20¾	9	Illinois Central	45	15⅜	14½	14¾	+ ¼
35	16¼	Ill Central pf	10	25	24½	24½	+ ⅝
9½	4⅜	Indian Refine	4	8	8	8	Sep19
29½	16¾	Indust Rayon	28	27⅞	27	27	− ⅛
129	86	Ing Rand (3½g)	2	131	130	130	+1
98¾	67	Inland S (1½g)	15	95½	94	94	−1
21	9¼	Inspirat Copper	78	17½	16½	16½	− ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Insur ct (.10g)	1	5	5	5	Sep19
9⅛	2⅜	Interb Rap Tran	10	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
18¼	17½	Interchem Corp	20	36⅝	35½	36⅛	+1½
5⅛	2¼	Intercon Rub	2	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
16⅞	7½	Interlake Iron	210	16¾	16	16¼	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Int Agricultural	20	3½	3	3	
28	16	Int Agr pr pf	4	27	26	26	+2
195¾	145	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	171½	171½	171½	+1½
71⅛	45⅞	Int Harv (1.60)	35	70⅝	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
166¼	142	Int Harv pf (7)	1	145	145	145	Sep19
8¼	3⅞	Int Hydro-El A	27	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
17⅞	2⅛	Int Merc Marine	174	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	− ¾
10	5⅝	Int Mining (.30g)	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep19
55¾	37⅞	Int Nick Can (2)	148	42⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅝
138	124	Int Nick pf (7)	3	123½	123½	123½	− ½
14⅜	6⅛	Int Pap & Pow	126	13⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
51¾	28¼	Int Pap&Pow pf	72	45⅜	43⅛	44⅝	− ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Int Ry Cen Am	2	4	4	4	Sep16
37	29	Int Salt (1½)	1	34	34	34	Sep15
40⅜	31¼	Int Shoe (1½)	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅜
31⅞	19	Int Silver	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ½
99	84	Int Silver pf(6k)	1	95	95	95	Sep18
9⅜	3⅞	Int Tel & Tel	79	5¼	5	5	−1
9⅝	4	Int T&T for ct	3	5¼	5	5	
14⅝	7⅞	Interst Dept Str	6	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Intertype (.20g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
32¾	18	Island Creek (2)	*5	31	30¼	30½	+ ½
		J—K					
14⅝	13	Jarvis W B (½g)	6	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
85	68	Jewel Tea (4a)	2	74	74	74	Sep19
105	59	J-Manville (¾g)	21	79¼	78	79	+ ¼
75	35	Jones & L Stl pf	2	74¾	73	73	+1
19½	13	Kalm S & F(¾g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Sep19
11⅛	5⅛	Kan City South	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
23	11	Kan City So pf	1	21	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅛
15	8⅜	Kauf Dept (½g)	4	14½	14	14	− ½
99⅞	90	Kaufm'n pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Sep19
18	12⅛	Kayser J (1½g)	1	10	10	10	+ ½
14⅞	7⅞	Kelsey-H Wh A	1	14⅝	14½	14½	− ½
10¼	5	Kelsey-H Wh B	1	11⅛	11	11	− ⅛
46½	28	Kennecott (¾g)	102	44	42½	42¾	+ ¼
16⅞	8¾	KeystS&W(.60g)	19	15⅜	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
34	20	Kimberly-C (1a)	4	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	− ⅛
4	1⅞	Kinney (GR) Co	3	3½	3	3	Sep19
26⅝	20	Kresge SS (1.20)	15	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	Sep19
5⅛	4¼	Kresge Dept Str	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅜
29¾	23⅜	Kress SH (1.60)	1	25	25	25	Sep19
29¼	20¼	Kroger G (1.60a)	23	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
		L					
18⅛	14	Lambert (1½)	6	15½	15	15	− ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	Lane Bryant	2	5	4⅞	5	Sep13
35½	25	Lee R & T (1¼g)	12	32½	32	32½	+ ¾
25	17	Lehigh PC(1¼g)	2	22	22	22	− ¼
3⅛	¼	Lehigh Val Coal	81	2⅛	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
8¾	1⅛	Lehigh Val pf	38	6¾	6⅛	6¼	+ ½
6⅛	2⅛	Lehigh Val RR	15	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
27¾	20	Lehman (.80)	5	26⅜	26	26⅝	+1⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Lehn & Fk (¾g)	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
32¾	23	Lerner Strs (2)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
56¾	36½	Lib O-F G (1½g)	25	46⅜	45¾	45¾	
10	4⅛	Libby, McN & L	12	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
43½	33	Life Sav (1.60a)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	Sep16
108½	97½	Lig & Myers(4a)	1	98¾	97⅞	98¼	Sep18
109¾	97⅞	Lig & My B (4a)	15	99¾	98¾	99	+ ¼
180	152	Lig & My pf (7)	7	153⅞	152	152¾	Sep15
18	15	Lily Tul (.90g)	1	17	17	17	Sep15
40½	20⅜	Lima Locomo	15	40½	39	39	+1½
47	31½	Link Belt (¾g)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅜
20¼	10	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	− ½
19	13½	Liquid Car(.80a)	3	16¼	16	16	+ ¼
54½	30½	Loew's Inc (2a)	26	35	33½	34	− ¼
109¼	101⅞	Loew's pf (6½)	1	103	103	103	
21¾	6	Loft Inc	73	18¼	17⅜	17¾	
62	38½	Lone-Star C (3)	25	44½	43	43	− ½
6½	2	Long-Bell Lb A	18	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
22¼	16¼	Loose-Wil (¾g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅞
24⅝	19½	Lorillard (1.20)	11	21⅞	21	21	− ⅜
59	36½	Lou & N (2¼g)	1	57	57	57	+ ½
30½	15⅜	Lou G&E A (1½)	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
		M—N					
35	28	MacAnd & F (2)	1	30	30	30	Sep15
30¾	18	Mack Trucks	79	30⅞	29¼	30¼	+1¼
43½	25¼	Macy R H (1½g)	12	32¾	31¼	31¼	− ¾
19½	11½	Mad Sq G(1.10g)	2	12	11½	11½	− ¼
40	25½	Magma C (¾g)	4	36	35¾	35¾	+ ¾
6⅝	1	Manati Sugar	30	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅝
7½	5	Mandel Br (.45g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep18
14¾	5	Man Ry mod gtd	13	12	11½	11⅝	− ⅜
13⅜	10	Manh Shirt (.80)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅜
2⅛	1	Maracaibo Oil	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
5⅜	4⅛	Marine M (.32g)	39	5¾	5½	5½	
15½	9¾	Marshall Field	50	15⅝	15	15½	− ⅜
39⅞	26½	Martin (GL) Co	54	39	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅛
8⅝	2	Martin-Parry	7	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
57⅞	30	Masonite Cp (1)	4	33	32½	32½	−2¼
37⅞	20⅞	Math Alk (1½)	28	36⅝	36	36	+ ⅞
52⅞	40⅞	May Dept Str (3)	1	49	49	49	
6⅞	3⅛	Maytag Co	1	4¼	4	4	Sep18
36⅛	27	Maytag pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Sep19
15½	10⅞	McCall Corp (1)	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅜	McCrory Stores	11	14	13⅛	13⅛	
106	88	McCrory pf (6)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Sep15
24	15⅝	McGraw Elec (1)	7	19¾	19⅛	19¾	Sep16
10⅜	5⅛	McG-Hill (.15g)	6	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
59¼	39	McIntyre P (2)	4	40	39	39	−2
18⅛	8¾	McKeesport Tin	15	17¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
11	6⅝	McLellan (.40g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
14	6	Mead Corp	25	13⅝	13	13	− ⅛
58	39⅞	M pf B ww (5½)	1	52	52	52	Sep18
62¼	46	Melville S (3)	2	54½	54	54	−1
6⅝	3	Mengel Co	6	5⅝	5¼	5¼	− ⅜
39¼	25	Mesta M (1½g)	9	39	38	38½	+1⅛
16⅛	6½	Miami Copper	54	14¼	13	13	− ⅜
18	11⅛	Mid Cont P (¼g)	9	17	16¾	16¾	+ ½
34⅝	18⅜	Mid Steel (1½g)	19	34¾	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
85½	44½	Minn-Honey (2)	11	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛	+2⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Minn-Moline	15	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
54	36	Minn-Moline pf	2	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	8¾	Mission (¾g)	18	13½	13	13½	− ⅛
2⅜	1	Mo-Kan-Texas	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	30	6⅝	6⅛	6	− ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Mo Pacific	8	1	1	1	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Mo Pacific pf	3	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Mohawk C (¼g)	5	16¼	16	16	
114⅞	85⅞	Monsanto Ch (2)	16	108¼	106⅞	107	+ ⅛
55⅜	40½	Mont Wd (1¼g)	70	54⅞	53⅞	54⅛	+ ⅜
47	31	Morrel (1½g)	2	45¾	45¾	45⅝	+1⅛
19	9½	Motor Products	9	16⅝	16	16	
16⅛	10	Motor Wh (1.60)	7	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
30	16½	Mueller Br (.40g)	3	27½	26¾	27	+1
7¼	3⅜	Mullins Mfg B	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
14⅛	9	Munsingwear	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅞

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70	50	Murphy GC (3)	1	67	67	67	+1
9⅛	4	Murray Corp	28	6⅞	6	6⅝	+ ⅜
51	43½	Myers & B (2¼g)	7	47	47	47	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅜	Nash-Kelvinator	43	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	− ⅛
18⅝	7⅞	Nat Acme	18	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ½
14⅞	7⅞	Nat Aviat (½g)	15	13⅝	12⅞	13	
28¼	21⅞	Nat Bisc (1.20g)	28	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
175	150	Nat Bisc pf (7)	2	152	150	152	Sep19
15⅞	10¼	Nat B & I (.60g)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	Sep18
95⅛	87	Nat B pf ww (5)	1	87	87	87	
23¾	17⅞	Nat B & S (.45g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Sep19
26¼	14⅜	Nat Cash Rg (1)	37	17½	16⅛	16½	− ½
14⅛	8¼	Nat Cylin (.35g)	9	14⅛	14	14	− ⅛
18⅛	12½	Nat Dairy (.60g)	33	15⅞	15¼	15½	− ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Nat Dept Strs	6	7⅛	7	7	
6½	4½	Nat Dept Strs pf	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Nat Dist (2)	9	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	Sep18
18⅝	10⅛	Nat Enam&Stpg	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
16⅞	8¼	Nat Gypsum	35	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	Sep19
106	83	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	84	84	84	− ⅛
27⅛	17⅞	Nat Lead (½)	34	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Sep16
173½	155	Nat Ld pf A (7)	1	155	155	155	− ⅜
29⅛	14⅛	Nat Mal&Stl Cst	35	31⅝	29⅝	30¼	Sep19
10	6⅝	Nat P & L (.60)	31	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+1⅛
82	52	Nat Steel (1.20g)	36	79⅝	77½	77⅞	+ ⅛
15½	5⅝	Nat Supply	33	13¼	12½	12½	− ⅛
59¼	33½	NS 5½pf(.68¾k)	5	48	46	47	+2
20	10	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Nat Tea	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Natomas Co(.80)	1	8⅞	8½	8⅞	Sep19
29½	18½	Neisner Bros (1)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Sep19
87½	73½	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	81	80	80	Sep14
42	32	Newberry JJ (2)	3	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	Sep12
17¾	8½	Newport Indust	45	17⅛	16⅛	16⅜	− ⅛
51¾	27	NY Air Br (½g)	27	56	53	54½	+3
22⅛	11⅛	NY Central RR	504	21⅜	20¼	20¼	− ⅛
23½	10⅛	NY Chi & St L	10	20⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
38	18½	NY Chi&St L pf	32	35½	34	34	+1¼
43½	30	NY C Omni (3a)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	− ⅜
1⅛	½	NY NH & H RR	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	NY NH & H pf	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅜	NY Ont & West	5	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
17	8⅝	NY Shipbuilding	21	15¾	15	15	
197½	168	Norf & West (10)	2	196½	193½	193½	
21⅞	12⅛	No Am Av (.40g)	232	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅛
26⅜	18⅝	No Am Co (.90g)	61	22¾	22	22¼	− ⅛
59⅞	52¾	No Am Co pf (3)	3	53½	53¼	53½	+1½
59	50½	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	4	52¾	52½	52¾	+1
14¾	7	Northern Pac	85	11½	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
112¼	100	Nor St Pw pf (5)	2	101½	101½	101½	Sep19
5½	2¾	Norwalk T & R	21	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅝
		O					
10½	6	Ohio Oil (.20e)	34	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
30	14½	Oliver Farm Eq	7	25	24	24	− ¼
20⅛	12	Omni Cp (1.20a)	16	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	4¾	Oppenheim Col	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
27⅛	15⅝	Otis Elevat(.55g)	38	19	18⅛	18⅞	
16	7½	Otis Steel	58	15¾	15	15⅛	
55⅛	33	Otis Steel 1 pf	2	52	50	52	
24⅞	16½	Out M&M(2.15g)	1	22	22	22	Sep19
70	50	Owens-Ill (1½g)	24	60¼	58½	59	Sep19
							+ ½
		P—Q					
7½	3	Pac Am Fish	18	7	6½	6½	
12⅞	9¾	Pac Fin C (.90g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Sep18
34¾	27½	Pac G & Elec (2)	10	31⅜	30½	30½	−1
50⅛	41	Pac Lighting (3)	7	45	44⅝	45	
21½	9⅛	Pac Mills	32	21⅝	20⅞	21	+1¼
32⅞	17	Pac Tin Spl(¾g)	8	29	28	29	+2
11⅞	7⅜	Pac W Oil (½e)	5	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
4⅞	3	Packard Motor	98	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	Pan-Am Airway	12	16¼	16	16	− ½
8⅛	5	Pan-Am Petrol	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Sep13
2	⅝	Panhandle P&R	19	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
60½	35	Paraffine C (2)	6	40⅛	39	39	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Param Pic (.15g)	46	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
107½	72	Param 1 pf (6)	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ¼
13⅝	7⅞	Param 2 pf (.60)	2	8½	8⅛	8⅜	
26	14⅞	Park & Tilford	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Sep11
4	1⅝	Park Utah C M	61	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
47	36	Parke-D (1.60g)	5	46	45	45	
19	11⅞	Parker R p	8	18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Parmelee Trans	1	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅜	Pathe Film	17	10⅞	10½	10½	− ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Patino Mines	37	11⅜	10⅝	11⅝	+1⅜
57⅛	48	Pen&Ford(2¼g)	1	55	55	55	Sep19
94⅞	74	Pen (JC) (2¼g)	9	87	86	86¼	
4⅞	¾	Penn Coal&Coke	3	3½	3¼	3⅛	+ ¼
5⅜	2½	Penn-Dix Cem	14	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
33	17½	Penn-D C pf A	1	29	28	28	+ ⅛
16½	11½	Penn Gl Sand ct	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+1½
25½	15	Penn RR (1½e)	219	25	24⅜	24½	−1
39⅞	24	Peoples D (1a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅜
40⅞	30½	Peoples G (2½g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Sep19
5	2	Peoria & East	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep19
17	7⅞	Pere Marquette	6	12½	12	12	Sep18
25	17	Pet Milk (1)	1	25	25	25	Sep18
10¼	6⅞	Petrol Cp (.30g)	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	Sep12
8⅛	5⅜	Pfeiffer B (½g)	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
47½	28⅛	Phelps Dod (¾g)	55	45⅜	44¼	45	+ ¾
48⅜	36	Phila Co 6 pf (3)	1	43½	43½	43½	− ⅛
91	75	Phila Co pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Sep15
1⅞	⅜	Phila Read C&I	82	1	⅞	⅞	
103½	74	Philip Mor (3a)	4	83	82½	82½	−1
154	126	Philip M pf (5)	1	136¼	136¼	136¼	A'g 2
7	2⅛	Phillips-Jones	1	5	5	5⅝	Sep19
46⅞	31⅛	Phillips Pet (2)	43	45⅜	44⅞	45½	+ ½
3⅝	2	Phoenix Hosiery	7	3¾	3½	3½	− ½
9	6	Pierce Oil pf	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
31½	23	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	30	28½	28½	+ ⅝
12	2½	Pittsburgh Coal	28	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	Sep18
31	12	Pittsburgh pf	9	29⅛	28½	29½	+ ⅜
14½	4	Pitt Coke & Iron	41	13½	12½	12½	+1⅞
11⅜	4⅞	Pitt Screw&Bolt	61	10⅜	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
16½	7⅛	Pitt Steel	7	16	15⅛	15½	− ¾
2⅛	⅜	Pittston Co	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
24	17⅝	Plym Oil (1.40a)	7	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
16¾	6½	Pond C Pac(¼g)	*9	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	7⅛	Poor & Co B	60	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+1
2⅛	1	Porto R-Am T A	1	1	1	1	+ ⅜
14⅞	6	Porto R-Am T B	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep18
14½	6¼	Pressed Stl Car	210	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	Sep19
43½	18	Pressed Stl 1 pf	4	14¼	14	14	+ ¾
64⅞	50⅜	Pressed Stl 2 pf	3	43½	41⅛	43	+1⅛
41¾	31⅛	Proc & Gam(2a)	10	62	61	61½	+3
143	129	Pb Sv NJ (1.85g)	14	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	− ⅛
128½	112	P S NJ 7%pf (7)	4	131	130	130	− ⅜
114⅝	102	P S NJ 6%pf (6)	1	116	116	116	
117¼	111	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	2	102	102	102	
39⅞	22½	P S El&G pf(5)	1	112	112	112	Sep19
11⅞	6⅛	Pullman (¾g)	108	38⅝	37¼	37½	Sep11
90⅛	79	Pure Oil	55	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	+1⅛
81½	63¾	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ¼
18½	10¾	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	77½	77½	77½	Sep15
13⅛	11	Purity Ba (.65g)	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
		Quak S Oil(.60g)	1	13	13	13	Sep19
		R					
8⅛	5	Radio Corp	90	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
67⅞	53¼	Radio cv pf (3½)	12	57½	56½	56½	− ½
85¼	85¼	Radio pf B (5)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	Jun 1
2⅞	1½	Radio-Keith-Or	8	1⅝	1½	1½	− ¼
22¼	16¼	Raybest-M (¾g)	6	22¼	21	21	+1¼
17	6⅞	Rayonier Inc	15	15⅛	15	15	− ¼
24¾	12¼	Rayonier Inc pf	3	23	23	23	+ ½
18⅛	10½	Reading Co (1)	13	18	17	17¾	+1¼
25½	20¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
22½	16	Reading 2 pf (2)	3	22	22	22	Sep16
5⅛	3	Real Silk Hos'y	8	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅛	Reliable Stores	1	7	7	7	Sep14
14	9	Reliance (.40)	1	14	14	14	Sep18
17⅛	9⅝	Reming R (.30g)	31	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	− ⅛
75½	55	Rem pf ww (4½)	2	62½	61	61	Sep15
2⅛	⅞	Reo Motor Car	57	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
28⅛	12⅞	Republic Steel	437	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	
83	43	Rep Steel cv pf	4	83⅛	81⅛	81⅛	− ½
81	42	Rep Steel pf A	6	81½	80	80⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	9⅝	Rev Cop & Brass	10	17⅛	16½	16⅞	
40⅛	21½	Rev Cop & Br A	1	31½	31½	31½	
14⅝	7⅛	Reynolds Metals	21	10½	10	10⅛	Sep19
85	78⅝	Rey Met pf (5½)	6	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	Reynolds Spring	16	8⅝	7⅞	8½	A'g 30
45	35⅛	Rey Tob B(1½g)	26	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅛	Richfield Oil	32	8⅞	8½	8⅝	− ⅛
9⅛	6⅜	Ritter Dental	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	Roan Ant (.40g)	4	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ¼
34	15⅝	Ruberoid (.60)	3	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
1⅜	⅜	Rutland RR pf	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	− ⅛
		S					+ ⅜
48⅞	27⅞	Safe St (1⅝g)	12	40⅞	40¼	40½	− ⅛
49½	27¼	St Jo Lead (¾g)	17	45	44	44	−1¼
⅞	¾	St L-San Fran	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ¼
2	⅜	St L-San Fran pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22¼	10⅝	Savage A (¼g)	7	22	20⅞	21⅞	+1⅜
17⅞	10	Schenley Distill	18	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	− ⅛
76⅛	61	Schenley pf (5½)	*1	68	68	68	
1	⅝	Schulte Ret Strs	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+2⅜
10⅛	3⅞	Schulte Ret pf	15	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
52⅛	44½	Scott Pap (1.60)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Sep18
1	⅛	Seaboard Air L	25	1	⅞	⅞	
2⅞	1	Seaboard A L pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
24⅞	15½	Seaboard Oil (1)	12	23	21⅝	21⅞	
3⅛	1⅞	Seagrave Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
80⅝	60¼	Sears R'buck (3)	33	79⅝	78	78	Sep18
18⅝	11⅛	Servel Inc (1a)	13	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	− ½
21⅞	13⅞	Sharon Steel	13	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
72	54½	Sharon Stl pf (5)	2	72	71¼	71¼	Sep15
7⅞	3⅞	Sharp & Dohme	23	7⅞	7	7	+ ⅛
50⅛	43	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	49	49	49	Sep18
11⅞	6⅜	Shattuck (.40)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17¼	9⅞	Shell Un O (¼g)	20	15⅞	14⅞	15	−1
107	98½	Shell Oil pf (5½)	2	99⅝	99	99	− ¼
8⅛	4⅜	Sil King C (.10g)	8	8⅛	8	8	
32⅞	17½	Simmons (½g)	8	23	22½	22½	− ⅜
3⅛	2⅛	Simms Petrol	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	Sep15
25⅛	16½	Sims S&S (.70g)	3	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ¼
29⅛	15⅛	Skelly Oil (½g)	10	25¼	24½	24⅝	− ⅛
97	92	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	− ⅛
21	11⅝	Smith (AO) Corp	8	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	Smith&C T(¾g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep16
24	12⅛	Snider Packing	3	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
15⅛	10¼	Socony V (½g)	116	14½	14	14	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	So A G&P(.10g)	25	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
35⅜	14	So P Rico (1½g)	24	32¼	31	31	− ½

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅝	13	So Grey L(1½g)	2	14	14	14	
29⅛	23½	So Cal Ed (1½a)	14	25⅜	25	25	
21⅝	10⅛	Southern Pacific	87	17	16¼	16¼	
23¼	11⅛	Southern Ry	161	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
33⅜	15⅛	Southern Ry pf	76	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
42	34	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	42	40¼	42	Sep
4⅝	2⅛	Spalding (AG)	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun
3⅜	1½	Sparks Withing	6	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	
8¼	4⅜	Spear & Co	3	7	7	7	
22	14½	Spen Kell (.70g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
51⅞	36	Sperry Cp (1g)	45	51	49¾	49⅞	
27¼	11	Spicer Mfg (½g)	2	27¼	26½	26½	
16⅝	8¼	Spieg Inc (.15g)	27	12¼	11½	11½	
30½	18½	Square D (¾g)	5	28⅝	28	28½	− ⅛
7⅛	5½	Stand B (.47½g)	26	6½	6¼	6¼	+1½
108	95	Stand B pf (4½)	2	95½	95	95	
4¼	2¼	Stand Gas & El	5	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅜	4¾	Std Gas $4 pf	14	8¼	8	8	− ¼
20⅜	10	Std Gas $6 pr pf	3	18¾	17½	18¾	Sep16
24½	13⅝	Std Gas $7 pr pf	14	22½	21¼	21¼	− ¾
33⅞	24¼	Stand Oil C (1a)	25	31¾	30½	30½	− ⅜
30	22¾	Stand Oil Ind (1)	56	28⅝	28	28	− ⅜
53½	38	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	48	51¾	51	51¼	+ ¼
36	20¼	Starrett (¾g)	2	33	33	33	+ ⅛
79⅝	65	Sterling Pr(3.80)	2	72½	72	72	−1¾
12⅝	6½	Stewart-Warner	10	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅜
7⅜	3⅝	Stokley Bros	10	6⅞	6½	6½	
17⅝	8⅜	Stone & Webster	56	11⅜	11	11	− ½
9⅛	5⅛	Studebaker Cp	54	8	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
66	45¾	Sun Oil (1)	20	57¾	55	57	+2
11⅜	7⅛	Sun Mng (1.20g)	14	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
38½	19¼	Superheat (¾g)	15	33½	32½	33	+1⅞
3⅞	1¾	Superior Oil	18	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
22½	10	Superior Steel	12	20½	19⅝	19⅝	− ¾
30½	22¾	Suth Pap (1.20)	3	24½	24¼	24½	− ½
10⅝	5⅜	Sweets Co of Am	1	7	7	7	+ ⅞
25¼	17	Swift & Co (1.20)	35	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅜
37½	24¾	Swift Intl (2)	28	33¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅜
10⅝	4⅛	Syming-Gld ww	24	10¼	9½	9¾	+ ¼
8⅛	3⅜	Syming-Gld xw	48	8¼	7⅜	7¾	+ ¼
		T					
7½	4⅞	Talcott Inc (½g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅝	Telautogr(¼g)	1	4	4	4	Sep19
9⅛	4	Tenn Corp	18	7⅞	7½	7¾	− ¼
22½	8½	Texas & Pac Ry	1	16	16	16	+1
50¾	32½	Texas Corp (2)	67	49	47	47½	−1⅛
5¾	3¼	Tex Gulf P(.10g)	28	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
38½	26	Tex Gulf Sul (2)	30	37⅜	36½	36½	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	Tex P C&O (.40)	20	10½	9¾	9¾	− ¼
9	6⅛	Tex Pac L Tr	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
21	16¾	Thatch Mfg (1)	1	19	19	19	
60½	56	That cv pf (3.60)	3	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	Sep11
4¼	3½	The Fair	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
4⅝	2½	Thermoid Co	5	4⅛	4	4	
3	1½	Third Av Ry	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Thompson (JR)	7	3⅛	3	3	
29½	17	Thomp Pr (¾g)	8	28¼	28	28	
3⅜	1½	Thompson-Star	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
15½	7½	Thompson-S pf	1	12	12	12	+1
14¼	9½	Tide W A (.65g)	23	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
96	83	Tide W pf (4½)	5	91	91	91	+ ½
18⅝	10⅝	Tim-Det A (¼g)	20	18	17½	17¾	+ ½
54¼	34¼	Timken R B (1g)	23	52	50⅞	50⅞	− ½
8⅛	5	Transamer (½)	22	7	6¾	6¾	
12⅝	6¼	Trans & West A	1	10½	10	10	
10⅞	5½	Transue & Will	7	10	9¾	9¾	
4⅞	2⅝	Tri-Cont Corp	20	4	3⅝	4	
88	74	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	85	85	85	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Truax-Traer C	7	6¾	6½	6½	Sep 6
14⅛	6	Truscon Steel	4	13	13	13	+ ⅛
26⅛	12	Twen C-F	14	13¾	13⅛	13	Sep18
34¼	19¾	TwenC-Fpf(1½)	9	24	24	24	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Twin City Rap T	8	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	Sep19
12½	7½	Twin Coach	25	10½	10	10½	− ⅜
							+ ½
		U					
4⅜	1⅞	Ulen & Co					
66	34½	Underw'd (1½g)	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅛	6	Union Bag & P	4	42⅞	42½	42½	− ¼
94¼	65¾	Union C (1.90g)	38	11⅞	11¼	11¼	+1
19¾	15⅛	Union O C (.80g)	31	92¾	90⅛	91	
104	81⅛	Union Pacific (6)	4	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	−1
90	78	Union Pac pf (4)	11	101	100	100¼	+1¼
23¾	20⅛	Union T C (1.20)	8	80½	79¾	80¾	+ ⅜
13½	7⅛	United Air Lines	23	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
46	31	United Air (¾g)	17	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	
18⅜	14⅝	United Bis (¾g)	163	45½	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅞
65¾	52	United Carb (3)	9	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
20	13⅝	United-C F(.60g)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	+2¼
3¾	2	United Corp	1	16	16	16	− ⅛
39⅞	30½	Unit C pf (2.60k)	66	3⅛	3	3	
7⅛	3⅜	United Drug	03	35½	34⅞	35	
8⅜	4⅛	United Dyewood	21	6⅛	6	6¼	
4⅛	1⅛	United Elec Coal	19	7⅛	6¼	6¼	+ ¾
35	25⅜	Unit E&F (1½g)	41	7⅛	7	7	
95	62½	United Fruit	7	24	32½	33	+1
14¼	11	United Gas I (1)	*32	90	87¼	87¼	+1
117¼	110	United Gas pf(5)	29	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Unit Mer & Mfr	1	112	112	112	Sep14
7¼	3¾	United Paperbd	7	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
11	5⅜	US & For Sec	19	6⅝	6¼	6¼	− ¼
87½	75	US & For pf (6)	10	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+1
2⅜	1¼	US Distributing	1	86	86	86	Sep18
11⅜	5⅛	US Freight	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅜
113	65½	US Gypsum (2a)	10	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	− ⅛
7⅞	4	US Hoffman M	17	72¼	70⅛	70⅛	−1⅜
35⅜	23	US H M pf (2¾)	3	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅜
29⅜	13½	US Ind Alcohol	1	32	32	32	Sep13
6⅛	3⅛	US Leather	14	27¾	26½	26½	
15⅛	5⅝	US Leather A	21	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	
65	46	US Leath pr pf	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
49	32¾	US Pipe & F (2)	1	65	65	65	Sep 5
38	28	US Play Cd (2a)	12	35⅞	35	35½	− ⅜
6⅛	1½	US Real & Imp	2	32	32	32	Sep14
52¾	31¼	US Rubber	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
112½	86¾	US Rub 1 pf (8)	295	45¼	43¼	43⅝	+ ¼
66¼	46	US SmR&M (3g)	6	105	104¼	104¼	− ¼
70	48	US Sm pf (3½)	14	67	66	66⅛	+ ½
82¾	41⅝	US Steel	1	66	66	66	+ ½
120¾	98½	US Steel pf (7)	670	80⅝	77⅛	77¾	−2
37⅛	32½	US Tob (.96g)	14	118⅝	117⅞	118⅜	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	United Stockyds	9	33	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	6⅝	United S pf (.70)	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	United Stores A	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
57⅞	46	United Stores pf	12	2⅛	2	2	− ⅜
17	9	Univ Cycl (.45g)	1	50	50	50	
85	60½	Univ Leaf T (4a)	6	16¼	15	16¼	+4
			1	66⅛	66	66	+1½
		V—W					
1	⅛	Vadsco Sales	4	⅞	¾	¾	− ⅛
37	25	VanRaalte(1½g)	1	33½	33½	33½	+1½
40	16	Vanadium Corp	70	39	36⅝	36⅞	− ⅛
43	34⅞	Vick Chem (2a)	1	40	40	40	Sep19
28½	18¼	Victor C W (¾g)	6	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ¼
5⅛	2½	Va-Caro Chem	36	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ½
31⅞	17	Va-C Ch 6% pf	15	29¾	28	28	
125½	116	Virg'n Ry pf (6)	1	124½	124½	124½	A'g 21
3	¾	Wabash Ry	5	2	2	2	
3⅞	1⅛	Wabash pf A	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅜	5½	Waldorf S (.30g)	10	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛	15½	Walgreen (1.60)	6	21	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
98½	85	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	86½	86½	86½	Sep19
50⅛	31⅛	Walk H G&W(4)	12	31⅝	30⅜	31	−1⅜
20⅛	15⅛	Walker pf (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep18
9⅛	4	Walworth Co	43	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	Ward Baking A	1	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅛	Ward Baking B	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
44	26½	Ward B pf (1½k)	1	30	30	30	Sep14
6⅞	3⅝	Warner Bos Pic	56	4⅛	4	4	
3⅞	1⅛	Warren Bros	84	3⅜	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Warren Br cv pf	9	13	11	12	+1½
32⅛	19¼	War F&P (1½g)	1	30	30	30	+ ¾
24⅞	14⅞	Waukesha M (1)	24	22¼	21	21¾	+ ¾
32¾	20	Wayne P (1½g)	8	25	24	24	− ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Webster Eisen	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep19
28⅛	16	Wess O&S	9	24¾	24¼	24¼	+ ⅜
79	55¼	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	Sep19
112¼	105½	West P P pf(4½)	5	108¼	107⅞	108¼	+ ¼
34	20⅛	West A S(1.05g)	6	30½	30	30½	+1
5⅛	2⅝	West Maryland	34	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅜
8⅝	3⅛	West Mary 2 pf	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	West Pac pf	2	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
35⅞	16⅝	West Union Tel	203	37	35	35½	+ ⅛
32½	18⅝	West Air B (½g)	136	33⅝	32⅛	33¼	+1⅛
121	82½	West E&M (¾g)	23	116½	112⅞	113¼	− ⅜
25⅛	10⅛	Weston El Inst	26	25⅛	24⅝	24¾	− ⅜
30	15⅛	Westvac Chl(1a)	6	28¾	28	28¾	+1
35	29	Westvac pf (1½)	11	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ¼
32¼	15⅝	Wheeling Steel	18	32	30¾	31	+ ¼
80	80	Wheeling Stl pf	1	80	80	80	Jan27
68	45	Wheel Ppf(2½k)	1	65	65	65	Sep16
12¼	9¼	White Dent (.60)	3	9½	9¼	9½	Sep15
13⅛	7	White Motor	81	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
7	3⅛	White Rock	1	4	4	4	− ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	White Sew Ma	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	
27½	14	White Sew M pf	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
17⅜	14	White S M pr pf	2	17¼	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Wilcox Oil&Gas	28	3⅛	3	3⅛	
3⅛	1	Willys-Overland	30	2⅛	2	2	− ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Willys-Over pf	11	4	4	4	
7⅛	2⅛	Wilson & Co	70	6⅛	6	6⅛	
52	32	Wilson & C $6 pf	3	50	49⅛	49⅞	+1⅛
29⅜	15	Woodward Iron	81	30	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅞
50⅝	46	Woolworth (2.40)	62	39⅛	38⅛	39	+ ¼
23⅛	10½	Worthing P&M	40	22½	21⅜	21⅜	− ⅛
53	31⅛	W P&M cv pr pf	3	53½	52	53⅛	+3¼
38	23⅛	W P&M p pf	2	36	36	36	+1⅛
85¼	75	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	77	76¾	76¾	+1⅜
		Y—Z					
33¼	18⅜	Yale & T (.60)	5	27	26	26	−1
21⅝	11⅜	Yellow Tr & C	399	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
21¼	9½	Young Spr & W	11	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
58⅜	30	Youngst Sh & T	120	55⅝	53⅛	53¼	− ½
89½	74	Y S & T pf(5½)	1	90	90	90	+1¼
32⅜	17	Young St D(½g)	95	33¼	32¼	32½	+ ½
22¼	12	ZenithRadio(1g)	12	18⅜	17½	17½	− ⅜
3⅞	2	Zonite Products	10	3⅛	3	3	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (§) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Prices for Wool Now 35 P. C. Above The Pre-War Level

Weekly Wool Review

Wool prices are soaring and "dollar wool" has become an established fact in the sales of fine territory, graded, French combing length wools, scoured basis.

Rapid-fire developments in the wool markets of the world that began with the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, continue to prompt consumers of raw wool to acquire additional stocks with which to cover future needs. And that situation, in turn, brings about sharp increases in price. In fact, prices are now about 25 per cent above the prewar level.

Factors that strengthen the raw wool situation in this country include the reports from British and Australian Government sources to the effect that the allocation of Australian wool to America for civilian purposes, may be delayed for months. Should that situation actually develop, it will seriously hamper American manufacturers who depend on Australian clothing wools for a liberal portion of their raw material, Boston wool men point out.

Government Seeks Bids

Then, too, the United States Government is asking for bids to furnish wool goods for the Army, Navy and CCC, in rather large quantities, a fact that tends to stiffen the market for raw wools, and the price ideas of holders of wool. One result is that a market quotation is good only until the next sale, possibly an hour later or less.

Buyers all along the line from raw wool to the finished cloth appear to be anxious to cover early needs and anticipated requirements for some time ahead. This brings about the withdrawal of lines by spinners and cloth manufacturers, excepting for "at-the-minute" quotations, which are subject to confirmation and immediate placement. One of the largest cloth manufacturers named prices early last week at 15 to 25 cents a yard advance but at the end of the week withdrew all prices and is now accepting new orders on a price that is made at the moment.

Some nice business is being done in wool with many holders more willing to sell than in the recent past, it appears. Graded fine delaine bright fleeces is selling around $1 a pound, scoured basis. The same figure aplies to fine territory graded French combing length wools and also to choice lines of Texas 12-months wools, scoured basis. Asking prices are well above these levels.

Imported Wools Active

Imported wools, on spot in Boston, are selling at sharply advanced prices for the apparel wools. Australian super warp 64s, 70s, are now selling up to 67 cents a pound, scoured basis, without the duty. Buyers are placing orders for fairly large quantities of medium and fine crossbreds and low wools for importing from South America.

Mohair is active and prices are distinctly higher. The advance is about 25 per cent, all within a week, for mohair failed to respond to the active and rising wool market for the first week or 10 days of war. Stocks are more or less limited but sales are being made up to 55 cents for original bag Texas adult mohair and $1.00@1.05 for Texas kid mohair.

Canadian Imports Show Sharp Gain

OTTAWA (CP) — With the United States the leading source of supply, Canada's imports rose to $58,580,050 in July from $55,822,-529 in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Imports from British Empire countries amounted to $17,149,812 against $16,515,667 and from foreign countries. $41,430,238 compared with $39,306,862. Imports from the United States alone totalled $35,809,643 against $34,-051,476.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS SF 2.40	36¼	38¼
Bank of Manhattan 80a	19	20½
Bank of New York (14)	434	444
Bankers Trust 2	59½	61½
Brooklyn Trust 4	76	81
Central Hanover Bank&Trust 4	108½	111½
Chase National (1.40)	36¾	38¾
Chemical Bank&Trust 1.80	53½	55½
Commercial (8)	172	178
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	14¼	15¾
Corn Exchange Bk & T (3)	59¾	60¾
Empire Trust (.60)	12½	13½
First National (Boston) (2)	45½	47½
First National (100)	1875	1915
Guaranty Trust (12)	286	291
Irving Trust (.60)	14	15
Manufacturers Trust (2)	40	42
National City (1)	30¾	32¾
New York Trust (5)	119	122
Public (1½)	31½	33½
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5¾
Insurance Company Stocks		
Aetna Casualty (3a)	102½	106½
Aetna Insurance (1.60)	42½	44½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28¼	29¾
American Equitable (1)	22½	24
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	12½	14
American Reinsurance (1.60)	42½	44½
American Reserve (1½)	24¼	25
American Surety (2½)	46½	48½
Automobile (1a)	29½	31½
City of New York (1.20)	23¾	25¼
Connecticut General Life (.80)	24½	26
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	30½	32½
Fidelity & Deposit (4)	123	128
Firemen's Nwk (.40	9	10¼
General Reinsur (1a)	42¼	44¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	39¼	41¼
Globe & Republic (½)	12¼	13¾
Globe & Rutgers	20	22½
Great American Insurance (1a)	27¼	28¾
Hanover (1.20)	27	28½
Hartford Fire (2)	74¼	76¼
Home Ins (1.20a)	34¼	36¼
Homestead (1)	19¼	20¾
Mass Bond (3)	56½	58½
National Fire (2) xd	56½	58½
New Hampshire (1.60)	41½	43½
New York Fire (1)	16	17½
Nor River (1)	25¾	27¼
Phoenix (2a)	73	75
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	26¼	27¾
St Paul Fire (8)	218	223
Springfield (4½a)	112	115
Sun Life (15)	300	315
Travelers (16)	415	425
U S Fid & G (1)	20½	22
U S Fire (2)	51½	53½

a—also extra or extras; g—declared or paid so far this year; e—paid last year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '45-43	106.28	106.28	105.28
7	3¼s '46-44	106.31	106.24	106.24
293	4s '54-44	110.26	110.20	110.22
72	2¾s '47-45	104.16	104.16	104.16
106	2½s '45	104.8	104.6	104.6
9	3s '48-46	105.24	105.24	105.24
7	4¼s '52-47	115.20	115.14	115.14
2	2s '47	110.10	100	100
557	2&s '51-48	103.4	102.20	102.20
119	2½s '48	102.24	102.10	102.10
10	3⅛s '52-49	106.12	106.12	106.12
120	2½s '53-49	100.10	100	100
516	2½s '52-50	100.10	100	100
29	2¾s '54-51	101.18	101.18	101.18
26	3s '55-51	104.16	104.16	104.16
193	2⅞s '60 55	102.16	101.24	101.26
30	2¾s '59-56	101	100.26	100.26
20	2¾s '59-56	101	100.26	100.26
27	2¾s '63-58	100.24	100.22	100.24
115	2¾s '65-60	101.8	100.25	100.25
	Federal Farm Mortgage			
1	3s '47-42	103.8	103.8	103.8
77	3¼s '64-44	104.16	104.16	104.16
10	3s '49-44	104.1	103.16	103.16
	Home Owners' Loan			
2	2¼s '44-42	102.12	102.11	102.11
39	3s '52-44	103.16	103.12	103.12
65	1½s '47-45	98.10	97.30	97.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4s '47	102½	102½	102½
1	Adams Exp 4¼s '46st	105¼	105¼	105¼
57	Alleghany cv 5s '44	81½	79	81½
51	Alleghany cv 5s '49	71½	69¼	71½
8	Alleg cv 5s '50	48	48	48
44	Alleghany 5s '50st	41½	40½	41
5	Allegh Val 4s '42	103	103	103
38	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	111	110½	110½
7	Am & For P5s2030	58¾	58½	58½
15	AmIGChem 5½s '49	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
40	Am T&T 5½s '43	108¾	108⅜	108⅜
102	Am T&T 3¼s '66	100½	100	100¼
144	Am T&T 3¼s '61	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜
2	Am WW&E 6s '75	108¼	108¼	108¼
4	Anaconda Cop 4½s50	106	105⅞	105⅞
3	Ang C Nitra deb67	34	34	34
3	Arm Del 4s57	95⅞	95¼	95¼
12	Arm Del 4s 55	95¼	95	95
10	AT&SF 4s95	102⅜	102	102
10	AT&SF 4½s48	101	101	101
2	AT&SF T ShL 4s58	103	103	103
4	A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63½	63½
1	Atl Gu&WI 5s59	71	71	71
10	Atl Refin 3s 53	98½	98¼	98½
1	Bald Loco 5s 40 st	100½	100½	100½
18	B&O rfg 6s95	31½	30½	30½
14	B&O rfg 6s95 ct	30¾	30½	30½
5	B&O 1st 5s48	68	67¾	67¾
11	B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	66	66	66
80	B&O rfg 5s 95	29¾	28½	29¼
17	B&O rfg 5s95 ct	29½	29	29½
2	B&O 5s 96 F	28½	28½	28½
6	B&O 5s e96 F ct	28½	28½	28
4	B&O 5s 2000 D	29	29	29
2	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	28	28	28
166	B&O cv 4½s60	18	17⅛	17⅞
32	B&O cv 4½s60 ct	17½	17	17¼
17	B&O 1st 4s 48	66½	66	66½
14	B&O S W 5s50	49½	47½	39½
5	B&O S W 5s50 ct	47	46¼	47
3	B&O T C 4s 59	52	51½	52
4	Bang&r cv 4s51 st	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
4	Bang&Aroo 5s 43	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	112¾	112¾	112¾
17	Beth Stl 4¼s 60	104½	104	104
15	Beth Stl 3¾s 66	99¼	98⅞	99¼
130	Beth Stl 3½s 52	113⅜	112¾	113
15	Boston&Me 5s 67	37	36½	37
6	Beth Stl 3¼s59	96	95¾	95¾
26	Bost&Me 3¾s 61	33	31⅞	32¾
2	Boston&Me 4s 55	38	38	38
23	Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	8⅜	8	8¼
3	Bkly Edis 3¼s66	102½	102½	102½
12	Bkly Man Tr 4½s66	71½	70½	70½
12	Bkly Un Ey 5s50	81	80¾	80¾
4	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
22	Bkly U Gas 5s57B	100½	100¼	100¼
10	Buf Gen El 4½s81	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Buf R&P 4½s 57	39¼	39¼	39¼
4	Bush Term 5s '55	36½	36	36½
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97	97	97
1	Can Sou 5s '62	82¾	82¾	82¾
4	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	92	92	92
8	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
13	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	95¼	94	94
10	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	91	89	89
51	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	90½	88¼	88¼
20	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	88½	88	88
12	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	89	88	88
37	Can Nor 6½s '46	103⅝	103¼	103½
3	Can Pac 5s '44	99¼	98	98
1	Can Pac 5s '54	67	67	67
16	Can Pac 4½s '60	60½	60½	60½
31	San Pac 4s perp	52½	50½	52½
1	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4	4	4
2	Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	7	7	7
2	Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
24	Cen Pac 5s '60	54¼	54	54
10	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	71¼	70⅞	71¼
6	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	18½	18⅜	18½
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	15	15	15
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
2	C&O 4½s '92	116¾	116¾	116¾
11	C & O 3½s '96 D	93	92½	93
26	Chi & Alton 3s '49	12	11½	11½
2	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100	100	100
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96	96	96
20	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	19	18½	18½
6	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	18	18	18
15	Chic Gt West 4s '59	22	22	22
95	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9⅜	8½	9
8	CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
17	CM & SP 4¾s '89 F	28½	28	28½
5	CM & SP 4½s '89 C	29	27	29
5	CM & SP 4½s '89 E	27	27	27
1	Chi & NW 6½s '36	15½	15½	15½
2	Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	10	10	10
2	Chi & NW gm 5s '87	15¾	15½	15½
14	Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
23	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9½	9⅜	9½
30	Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	9½	9½	9½
3	Chi & NW 4s '87	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
19	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	9½	9¼	9½
3	CRI & P 4s '88	16	15⅜	16
16	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8⅛	7¾	8
1	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7	7	7
1	CTH & SE inc 5s '60	57	57	57
11	Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	102	101½	101½
1	Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	101	101	101
10	Chi & W Ind 4¾s '62	93½	93½	93½
2	Childs Co 5s '43	60½	60½	60½
3	Cin Un Ter 3¾s '69	104	104	104
9	CCC & St L 4½s '77	58	57½	57½
4	CCC & St L gen 4s '93	69	69	69
12	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108½	108¼	108¼
11	Clev Un Ter 5s '73	80	80	80
1	Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	73¼	73¼	73¼
5	Col F & I 5s '70	75½	75	75½
4	Col & So 4½s '80	36	36	36
7	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	100	100	100
8	Columbia G 5s '52May	100⅜	99¾	100⅜
10	Columbia G 5s 1961	98	97⅞	98
10	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
35	Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	114	113	113
1	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
29	Con Edis 3¼s '46	103⅜	103	103
42	Con Edis 3½s '48	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
5	Con Edis 3½s '58	101	100½	100½
7	Con Edis 3½s '56	101¼	101	101¼
10	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
8	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	67	65	67
10	Consum Pow 3½s '70	101⅜	101¼	101¼
5	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	99	98½	99
4	Container 5s '43	99½	99½	99½
77	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	113¼	112⅞	113
1	Crown Cork 4s '50	102½	102½	102½
5	Crucible Stel 4½s '48	101½	101½	101½
8	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35½	35	35
2	Cuba R R 6s '46	38	38	38
2	Cuba R R 5s '52	39⅛	38	39⅛
83	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	69¼	68	68⅜
1	Den G&E 5s '51 st	106	106	106
2	D & R G 4s '36	11	11	11
1	D & R G West 5s '55	3½	3½	3½
12	D & R G 5s '55 Asd	3¾	3½	3¾
1	D & R G West 5s '78	6½	6⅜	6⅜
5	Det Ed 4½s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
2	Det Ed 4s '65	109	109	109
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	98	98	98
7	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
3	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
164	Erie rfg 5s '67	15⅞	15⅛	15¾
95	Erie rfg 5s '75	15¾	15¼	15¾
38	Erie gen lien 4s '96	22¼	21⅞	22
24	Erie cv 4s '53 A	20½	20¼	20½
25	Erie cv 4s '53 B	20½	20½	20½
4	FairbanksMorse 4s'56	103½	103½	103½
29	FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	101⅜	101½	101⅜
41	Fla E Cst 5s '74	8½	8	8¼
8	Francis Sug 6s '56	53	52¼	52¼
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
61	Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	104⅛	104	104
61	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	71¼	70⅛	71
1	Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	18	18	18
22	Goodrich 4½s 56	101¼	101	101
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	98	98	98
7	Gr Nor 5s 73	91	90	90
5	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
84	Gt Nor 4s 46	106¾	106	106¾
10	Gt Nor 4s 46	92½	91½	92⅛
3	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77½	77½	77½
2	Gulf St Util 3½s 69	99½	99½	99½
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
3	Houst Oil Tex 4½s 54	94	94	94
26	Hudson Coal 5s62	42	41½	41¾
6	Hud & Man inc 5s 57	15¼	15¼	15¼
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
20	Ill Cen 4s 52	55½	53½	55½
7	Ill Cen 4s 53	51¼	49⅞	51¼
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	54½	54½	54½
63	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	51¼	49¾	51
4	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63	54	52¼	54
6	IC&CSL¾NO 4½s 63	50¼	50	50¼
5	Indus Rayon 4½s 48	95½	95½	95½
2	Inland Steel 3¾s 61	105	105	105
19	Interb R Tr 7s 32	63	62¾	62¾
1	Interb R Tr 7s 32	61½	61½	61½
1	Interb R Tr 6s 32	30	30	30
29	Interb RTR rfg 5s 66	65⅛	65	65
4	Interb RTR rfg 5s66	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜
25	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	97	96	96¾
7	Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	3¼	3¼	3¼
32	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	19	18¾	19
3	Int Gt Nor 5s 56	16	16	16
18	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	73¼	73¼	73¼
21	Int Mer Mar 6s 41	75	73½	75
13	Int Paper 6s 55	91	91	91
5	Int T&T 4½s 52	49	49	49
15	Int T&T 5s 55	52¼	52¼	52¼
2	KCFtS & Men 4s36	32¾	32¾	32¾
10	KCFtS & M 4s 36	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
4	K C South 5s 50	67¾	67	67¾
30	K C Term 4s 60	104⅝	104	104
12	Keith (BF) 6s46	100¼	100¼	100¼
8	Koppers Co 4s '51	99	99	99
4	Kresge Found 4s'45	102½	102	102
3	Kresge Found 3½s'47	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Lac Gas 6s'42A	46½	46½	46½
1	Lac Gas 5½s'53	50½	50	50
2	Lautaro Nit inc '75	23	23	23
1	Leh C&N 4½s'54A	54	54	54
2	Leh C&N 4½s'54C	54¾	54¾	54¾
10	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	22	22	22
3	Leh Val 4½s 2003	21	20	21
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	21	21	21
11	Leh Val 4s 2003	21½	19⅞	21
5	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	122	121½	121½
2	Liggett & M 5s '51	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
3	Loews 3½s'46	95¼	95	95
7	Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	Lorillard Co 7s '44	119	119	119
1	Lorillard Co 5s'51	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
15	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	81⅞	81½	81½
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	89¼	89¼	89¼
10	Louis&N un 4s40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	85	85	85
2	L&N Atl Knox&C4s'55	102	102	102
10	LouG&El 3½s'66	103⅜	103¼	103¼
2	Manati Sug 4s '57	42½	42½	42½
20	Manhat Ry 4s '90	65	64½	64½
1	Man RR So L 4s '59	74	74	74
1	Mich Cen 4½s '79	70	70	70
11	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	94	93	93
2	Mildand RRNJ 5s '40	12¼	12¼	12¼
10	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2	Mo-Ill 5s '59	58⅞	58¼	58¼
77	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	24¼	23	23
10	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11¼	10½	11¼
3	M-K-T 4½s '78	23	23	23
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	36	35¼	36
3	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	21	21	21
4	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17½	17	17½
37	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¾	16¾	17½
5	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17½	17½	17½
11	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17½	17¼	17½
5	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4¾	4¾	4¾
16	Mob & Oh 5s '38	28⅜	28¼	28¼
2	Mob & O 4½s '77	25¼	25	25
1	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	51	51	51
2	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93	92⅞	92⅞
16	Mor & Essex 5s '55	42½	42½	42½
12	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	39½	38½	39½
14	Mor&Essex3½s2000	45½	45½	45½
2	Mount St&T 3¼s '68	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	NashCha&StL 4s '78	67	67	67
5	Nassau El 4s '51	40¾	40¾	40¾
21	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	102⅜	102	102⅜
6	Nat Distill 3½s '49	97	97	97
13	Natl Steel 3s '65	96½	96	96
1	N Eng RR 4s '45	24½	24½	24½
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104½	104½	104½
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	36½	36½	36½
2	NO Tex&M 5sB'54ct	34	34	34
3	NY & Putnam 4s '93	49	49	49
40	NYC rfg 5s 2013	68	65	65
108	NYC 4½s 2013A	59½	58	59¼
28	NYC cn 4s '98	67	66	66¼
6	NYC 3¾s '46	76⅜	76¼	76¼
34	NYC cv 3¼s '52	69¾	69⅛	69⅛
2	NYC & HR 3½s '97	75	75	75
1	NYCCh&StL 6s 41	70	70	70
5	NYCCh&StL 5½s 74A	67	65½	67
64	NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	58¼	57⅞	58¼
21	NY Dock cv 5s '47	58½	58	58½
6	NY Dock Co 4s '51	57	55½	56
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	5½	50½	50½
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	NY G El H&P 5s '48	117	117	117
5	NY G El H&P 4s '49	110⅜	110¼	110¼
3	NY Lack&W 4s 73A	58	58	58
20	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17	16½	16⅞
10	NYNH&H 4½s '67	17	17	17
2	NYNH&H 4s '55	14	14	14
11	NY Steam 3½s '63	97⅛	97	97
1	NY S&W Term 5s '43	40	40	40
3	NY Tel 3¼s '67	102¼	102⅛	102¼
1	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2	Norf Sou 6s '61 A	11¼	11¼	11¼
5	Norf & W 4s '96	117	117	117
9	Nor Am Co 4s '59	101¾	101¾	101¾
26	Nor Pac 6s 2047	65½	64¾	65⅜
26	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55½	55¼	55½
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52	52	52
2	Nor Pac 4s '97	71½	71½	71½
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	46	46	46
7	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104½	104⅛	104¼
6	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99¾	99⅝	99¾
8	Okla G&E 3¾s '66	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1	Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	106½	106½	106½
4	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	100	100	100
2	Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
1	Pas Gas&El 3½s '66	101	101	101
13	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	104	103¾	103¾
22	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	108¼	108	108
5	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	101½	101½	101½
2	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	103	103	103
3	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103½	103	103
1	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	49	49	49
18	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	80	79½	80
4	Pen Co 4s '52 E	102	102	102
1	Pen Co 4s '63	100	100	100
2	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	100	100	100
1	Penn Gl Sand 4½s '60	102	102	102
2	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	94½	94½	94½
6	Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	102⅜	102	102⅜
31	Pen P&L 4½s '74	102⅞	102½	102½
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	104½	104⅜	104½
3	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	111½	111½	111½
14	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97¾	97½	97½
1	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	85	85	85
1	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	92½	92½	92½
4	Pen RR 4s '48	111	110½	110½
1	Pen RR 4s '48 st	109¼	109¼	109¼
4	Pen RR 3¾s '70	85	84½	84½
23	Pen RR 3¼s '52	88¼	88⅛	88⅛
5	Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	111½	111½	111½
2	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	110	110	110
4	Pere Marq 5s '56	69	67¾	69
1	Pere Marq 4½s '80	63	63	63
36	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	115	114¾	115
1	Phil Bal & W 4½s '77C	104	104	104
1	Phil B&W 4½s '81 D	102¾	102¾	102¾
10	Phila Co 5s '67	101½	101¼	101¼
2	Phil Elec 3½s '67	105	104¾	104⅞
3	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	5½	5⅜	5⅜
6	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	16⅛	15⅞	16
43	Phillips Pet 3s '49	115	114¾	115
1	PCC & SL 5s '70 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	PCC & SL 5s '75 B	104	104	104
1	PCC & SL 4½s '77	94½	94½	94½
1	PCC & SL 4s '57 G	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
37	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	101½	100¾	101
2	Pitts & WVa 4½s '58 A	43	42½	43
20	Pitts & WVa 4½s '59 B	44	42½	43½
7	Pitts & WVa 4½s '60 C	44	43	44
1	Portl Gen El 5s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
24	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	76½	76	76¼
584	Postal Tel & C 5s '53	17¾	17	17¾
2	Potomac El P 3¼s '66	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
9	P S No Ill 3½s '68	100½	100½	100½
2	Readg 4½s '97 A	76¾	76⅜	76¾
9	Reub Steel 4½s '61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Reub Steel 4½s '61	92¾	92⅝	92¾
6	Revere Cop&B 4½s '56	98⅝	98½	98⅝
3	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	32	32	32
6	St L S F 5s '50 B	11	11	11
74	St L S F 4½s '78	11½	11¼	11¼
21	StLSF4½s '78ctf st	11	10⅞	11
22	St LSF 4s '50A	11½	11	11¼
3	St LSF 4s '50A ct	10¾	10⅜	10¾
5	St L SW 5s '52	18½	18½	18½
2	St L SW rfg 5s '90	11¼	11	11¼
244	Seab A L cn 6s '45	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜
40	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8¾	8½	8½
14	Sea A L 4s '50 st	13	13	13
33	Sea A L rfg 4s '59	6⅜	6	6
17	Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	4⅛	4	4⅛
80	Shell Un 2½s '54	80	90	89½
1	Skelly Oil 4s '51	99½	99½	99½
11	Socony Vac Oil 3s '64	98⅞	98	98
25	So Bell T&T 3s '79	96¼	95½	95½
2	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106½	106½	106½
2	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	94¾	94¾	94¾
17	Sou Pac 4½s '68	50½	50	50
82	Sou Jac 4½s '81	50¼	48¾	49½
39	So Pac 4½s '69	50¼	49¾	50
7	So Pac rfg 4s '55	64½	64½	64½
19	So Pac clt 4s '49	50	49	50
5	So Pac 3¾s '46	61	59⅞	61
12	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52½	52	52
1	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	80	80	80
16	South Ry 6½s '56	80	79	79¾
6	South Ry gen 6s '56	75	75	75
105	South Ry gen 4s '56	59½	58¾	59
10	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	99	98⅝	98⅝
5	Spokane Int 5s '55	17	17	17
2	Staley Mfg 4s '46	102	102	102
25	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
28	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	98	97¾	97¾
15	Studebaker cv 6s '45	92½	92	92½
1	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105	105	105
9	T RR A St L 4s '53	101½	101¼	101¼
22	Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
22	Tex Corp 3s '59	97½	96⅞	96⅞
2	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	112½	112	112½
2	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	84½	84½	84½
41	Third Ave aj 5s '60	11⅞	11	11
4	Third Ave 4s '60	44	44	44
13	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	102	102	102
3	UnOCal6s'43	110 1-32	110 1-32	110 1-32
13	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110⅜	110	110
2	Un Pac 3½s'71	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
12	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
7	Unit Drug 5s'53	77⅜	77	77
73	US Steel 3¼s'48	103⅜	103	103¼
2	Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	97½	97⅜	97½
4	Utah P&L 5s'44	99½	99	99
2	Util P&L 5½s'47	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
25	Vanadium 5s'41	114½	113¼	113¼
2	Va Ir&C 5s'49	40	40	40
10	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	102¼	102	102¼
5	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	11	10⅜	11
1	Wabash 1st 5s'39	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
4	Wabash 2d 5s39	21⅞	21½	21⅞
1	Wabash 5s '80 D	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
20	Wabash 4½s'78 C	10¾	10⅜	10¾
3	Wabash Des M 4s'39	14½	14½	14½
11	Walker H 4¼s'45	100⅜	100¼	100
1	Walwrth 4s'55	62	62	62
31	Warren Bros 6s'41	44½	41½	42½
2	Westch Lt 3½s'67	101½	101½	101½
3	West Penn P 5s'63 E	116	116	116
2	West Shore 4s 2361	53	53	53
4	Westn Md 5½s'77 A	89	89	89
4	Westn Md 4s'52	83½	83½	83½
2	Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	17½	17½	17½
9	Western Un 5s'51	75¼	75	75¼
34	Western Un 5s'60	75½	73¾	74½
7	Western Un 4½s'50	71½	70¾	70¾
9	Wilkes B&E 5s'42	10	10	10
6	Wilson & Co 4s'55	98½	98½	98½
1	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s'47	97½	97½	97½
24	Wis Cen 4s'49	16½	15	16
2	Wis Cen 4s'49 ct	15	15	15
2	Wis Pub Svc 4s'61	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Youngst S&T 4s'61	102¼	101⅜	101¾
109	Youngst S&T 4s'48	115½	114½	114⅞

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	50	48½	50
2	Akershus 4s 68	70	70	70
5	Antioquia 2d 7s '57	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	Antwerp 5s '58	68½	68½	68½
5	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	74¼	74⅛	74¼
48	Argentine 4½s '48	90½	89	89
25	Argentine 4½s '71	85½	85	85
26	Australia 5s '55	57	54	54
8	Australia 5s '57	55	53¾	53¾
9	Australia 4½s '56	54	52½	52½
10	Austria 7s '57	7¼	7¼	7¼
8	Belgium 7s '55	85	80	80
10	Belgium 6s '55	79¾	75¼	75¼
5	Brazil 8s '41	13¼	13⅛	13¼
3	Brazil 6½s 26-57	10	10	10
1	Brisbane 5s '58	58	58	58
10	Budapest 6s '62	7¾	6½	7¾
3	Buen A 4ns 4¾s '77	52¼	52¼	52¼
4	BuenA4½s4¼sAug76	52½	52	52
86	Canada 5s '52	86	95⅜	95⅜
54	Canada 4s '60	84¾	82½	82½
5	Canada 3¼s '61	77	77	77
67	Canada 3s '67	70	68⅛	69
3	Chile 6s '61 Jan	15½	15	15
7	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	22	22	22
2	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	22	22	22
5	Copenhag 5s '52	50	49	49
13	Copenhag 4½s '53	47½	47	47½
2	Cordoba City 7s '57st	57	57	57
1	Cuba 5½s '45	73¼	73¼	73¼
8	Cuba 4½s '77	57¾	57½	57½
2	Czecho 8s '51	10½	10½	10½
42	Denmark 6s '42	71½	69⅛	69⅛
22	Denmark 5½s '55	63⅛	63	63
7	Denmark 4½s '62	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
2	Estonia Rep 7s '67	45	45	45
12	French 7½s '41	90½	90¼	90½
32	Ger Cov 5½s '55	8½	8	8
20	Ger Govt 5½s 65 unst	5½	5	5¼
38	Ger Govt 7s '49	10½	10⅛	10¼
21	Helsingfors 6½s '60	95⅛	95	95
1	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	35	35	35
10	Italy 7s 1951	51½	50½	50½
4	Japan 5½s '65	55½	54⅞	54⅞
5	Jugoslav Bk 7s'57	16	16	16
5	Milan City 6½s'52	34½	34½	34½
2	Minas Ger 6½s 58	7	7	7
1	Minas Ger 6½s'59	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2	N Sou Wales 5s '57	55	55	55
1	N Sou Wales 5s'58	60½	60½	60½
4	Norway 6s 44	91¼	91	91¼
17	Norway 4¼s 65	76	76	76
5	Oslo City 4½s'55	81	81	81
2	Peru 1st 6s 60	7	7	7
1	Poland 8s '50	8	8	8
10	Poland 4½s 68 asd	5	5	5
4	Queensld 6s 47	57	56	56
1	Rhine-Westph 6s 52	7	7	7
4	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6½	6¼	6½
5	Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	7	7	7
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
1	Rome 6½s '52	40¾	40¾	40¾
8	Sao Paul Cty 8s '52	7½	6⅝	6⅝
8	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	7½	7	7
21	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	53	52	53
1	Ujigawa El P 7s '45	79	79	79
10	Un Stl Wk 6½s '51 A	11½	11¼	11½
17	Uruguay 3¾s4s4½s '79	41½	41	41
2	Warsaw C 4½s '58 asd	4	4	4
1	Westph Un El P 6s '53	8	8	8

Total today 9,893,000, previous day 10,-036,600, week ago 16,462,900, year ago 7,424,100, two years ago 6,174,750. Jan. 1 to date 1,427,721,925, year ago 1,250,088,080, two years ago 2,136,384,407.

Credit Men Hear Crash Likely From 'Boom Psychology'

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Dr. Dexter Perkins, head of the history department at the University of Rochester, told credit men of the nation's banks a war-induced "boom psychology" probably would result in another economic crash as he advocated a "cash and carry" policy in sales to warring countries.

Addressing the 25th annual conference of Robert Morris Associates, Dr. Perkins contended there is no distinction to be drawn between a traffic in arms and ammunition and other materials necessary to prosecution of war.

"But the problem of financing such a trade is a delicate one," he declared. "Should we fall into a policy of lending to European nations on a very considerable scale we would produce a proportionately greater expansion and stimulation of our own economy with a correspondingly violent relapse at the end of the war. . . . There is real peril in a policy of lending."

While emphasizing the "soundness" of the "cash and carry" method, Dr. Perkins warned "in any case, a grave danger lies in the possibility of the boom psychology taking hold of the United States."

Alexander Wall, Philadelphia, Pa., the organization's secretary, told the estimated 250 delegates from 20 states last night it will not be long before "American industry will need not just a little, but a lot of credit" and urged them to "begin thinking optimistically instead of pessimistically."

A forum of "consumer financing" and a dinner tonight precede closing sessions of the convention tomorrow.

Says Netherlands Must Raise Taxes Due to Mobilization

THE HAGUE (AP)—Finance Minister D. J. de Geer told Parliament, in submitting the budget, that the heavy cost of mobilization and defense measures in the neutral Netherlands would make necessary increased income taxes and new profits taxes to cover expected deficits in the calendar years 1940 and 1941.

Ordinary Government expenditures for 1940 were estimated at 800,000,000 guilders (the guilder is worth about 53 cents) and income, at 745,000,000, leaving a deficit of 55,000,000 guilders.

The ordinary budget includes 250,000,000 guilders for defense expenditures, which experts estimate will total 700,000,000 guilders in 1940, part of which may have to be met by borrowing.

The Government has nearly 100,000,000 guilders voted for mobilization in the September 1938 crisis and will ask a special appropriation of another 100,000,-000 guilders to cover the cost of keeping about 450,000 men under arms.

There was no indication of the amount of tax increases which may be submitted. Income tax rates now range from two to 70 per cent.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Quiet conditions held to the close in stock exchange dealings today. The tendency was brighter due to strength in American securities which were moderately active.

Amsterdam: Prices on the Bourse eased in late official trading today and finished around their lowest levels. Turnover was small.

Paris: Domestic and foreign shares in the Bourse finished with irregular and narrow price changes today. While the trading pace continued slow, more issues were quoted than in recent sessions. Ordinary rentes improved 10 to 70 points. Exchange guaranteed rentes advanced 480.

Liverpool: Cotton futures met a better trade demand today and prices ended 3 to 8 points higher. Some outside buying was influenced by the announcement the British Government would underwrite insurance on shipments to Great Britain at lower rates than those quoted privately.

Chicago Board

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
Sept.	.87	.87	.84⅞	.84⅞	.84⅛
Dec.	.86¾-⅞	.87⅛	.85¼	.85⅜	.84⅞
May	.88-9½	.89½	.86½	.86½	.85⅞
Corn					
Sept.	.55⅞	.56⅜	.55⅜	.55⅝	.55¼
Dec.	.55⅝	.55⅞	.54¾	.54⅞	.54⅜
May	.58¼	.58¾	.57¼	.57⅜	.57¾
Oats					
Sept.	.35¼	.35¾	.35¼	.35¼	.34⅞
Dec.	.34⅜	.34⅝	.34⅛	.34¼	.33⅞
May	.35⅜	.35¾	.35⅛	.35¼	.34⅞
Rye					
Sept.	.52	.52	.50½	.50½	.50¾
Dec.	.55¼	.55¼	.52⅝	.52½	.53
May	.58½	.58½	.55¼	.55⅜	.55⅞

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	119.5	120.5	119.0	119.0	117.5
Dec.	118.1	120.0	118.0	118.0	116.5
March	113.8	116.0	113.0	113.3	111.0

New York Curb

Quotations 2:55

Sales, Stock and Div.		High	Low	2:55
50	Acme Wire (.45g)	22	22	22
400	Aero Sup Mfg B	4⅜	4¼	4¼
300	Ainsworth	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Air Investors	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
300	Alliance Inv	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Allied Prod (⅜g)	11	11	11
300	Alum Co Am	137	133¾	137
200	Alum Goods (.80)	17¾	17	17¾
650	Alum Ltd (¼a)	93	86	87
100	Am Box Board	7½	7½	7½
100	Ab Capital B	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Am Centrifugal	1	1	1
200	Am Cit P&LB	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4500	Am Cyan B (.60)	35	34½	34⅞
900	Am Gas&El (1.60)	35	34	34⅞
50	Am G&E pf (6)	115	114½	115
100	Am Gen	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Am Laun Mch (.80)	16¾	16¾	16¾
300	Am Light&T (1.20)	15½	15¼	15¼
100	Am Lt&T pf (1½)	27¾	27¾	27¾
50	Am Mfg	23	23	23
1200	Am Republics	10	9½	9½
3200	Am Superpow	⅝	½	⅝
300	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Anch Post F	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	2	2	2
100	Arctur Rad Tube	¼	¼	¼
400	Ark Nat Gas	3⅛	3	3⅛
1500	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Ark Nat Gas pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2000	Asso G&El A	¾	⅝	¾
300	Asso G&El pf	8¼	7¾	7¾
100	Atl Cst Fish	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Atl Cst Line Co (1e)	23¾	23¾	23¾
600	Atlas Corp war	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Atlantic Rayon	8¼	7½	8¼
1100	Atlas Drop Forg	4⅜	4	4¼
300	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Avery & Sons	8	8	8
900	Aviation & Trans	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
20	Axton-Fish A	38	38	38
2100	Babcock & Wil	25½	25	25
500	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	23½	22½	22½
4300	Baldwin Loco war	9	8⅝	8⅝
1500	Barium Sta Stl	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Basic D'mite (¼g)	9½	9½	9½
2300	Bath Iron Wks	10¼	10	10
1500	Beech Airc	7¾	7½	7¾
1300	Bell Airc	26⅜	23⅛	23⅞
600	Bellanca Airc	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
100	Berk & Gay Furn	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Birdsboro S Fdy	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
4100	Bliss (E W)	19	18¼	18⅝
25	Bliss & Lough (1¼g)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
500	Blue Ridge	1¾	1⅝	1¾
50	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	11	11	11
100	Braz Tr L & P	6¼	6¼	6¼
700	Breele Corp	6⅞	6¾	6¾
1200	Brewste Aero	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
300	Bridgept Mach	4⅜	4¼	4¼
1100	Brill A	4½	4	4¼
100	Brill B	2	2	2
200	Brillo Mfg (.80)	12¼	12¼	12¼
150	Brown Co pf	19	18¼	18¼
200	Brown F&W (.20g)	6⅛	6	6
200	Brown Rubber	4	4	4
100	Burma Ltd (.077g)	1½	1½	1½
1100	Bunk Hill & S (½g)	18⅛	18	18
100	Calamba Sug 1.60	21	21	21
300	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	20¾	20½	290½
100	Brown-F Dist	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Can Col Airw	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
3100	Can Marconi	1½	1¼	1¼
100	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	98	97⅛	97⅛
600	Carrier Corp	11⅞	11¼	11¼
200	Carter (JW) (.45g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Catalin Am	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
175	Celanese ptc pf (7a)	10	10	10
25	Celluloid pf	20¾	20¾	20¾
20	CenNYPow pf (5)	87½	87½	87½
300	Cen Ohio Stl (.80g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
600	Cen St El	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	Centrif Pipe (.40)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Chi Riv & Mach (.30g)	8½	8½	8½
25	Childs pf	31	31	31
600	Cities Service	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
600	Cit Svc pf	54½	53¾	54½
300	City Auto Stpg	7	7	7
100	Clark Control (¼g)	19¾	19½	19¾
700	Claude Neon Lts	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Cleve Tract	5¾	5¼	5¾
1000	Colon Develop	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
600	Colo Fuel&I war	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
300	Colts P F Arms (2)	94⅞	93	93
300	Colum O&G	3	3	3
100	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Comm Pw&Lt 1 pf	30¼	30¼	30¼
25	Comm Pub Svc (2)	24	24	24
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	77½	77	77
100	Cons Ret Strs	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Cons Ret Strs pf (8)	96	96	96
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Cons Stl Corp	8	7¾	7¾
100	Cont Oil Mex	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Cont Roll & Stl	10½	10	10
1500	Cooper-Bess	9⅞	9½	9½
300	Copper Range	7⅛	6⅞	7
400	Copperw'd Stl (.60g)	15⅜	15	15⅜
100	Cornuc G Min	½	½	½
100	Corroon & Rey	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Cosden Petro	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Creole Pet (½a)	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜
100	Crocker-Wh El M	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Crown C Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Crown C Int A (1k)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
700	Crown Drug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Cuneo Press (3a)	47¼	46⅞	46⅞
400	Dayton Rub (1g)	16	15¼	16
100	Decca Records (.60g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Divco Twin Trk	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Dubilier Cond	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25	Duke Power (2¼g)	68½	68½	68½
800	East G&F 6pf	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜
525	East G&F pr pf	37½	35	37½
125	East Sta pf A	19¾	19	19
75	East Sta pf B	18¾	18½	18½
200	Easy Wash MB	3¼	3¼	3¼
7800	El Bond & Sh	10	9⅜	9⅜
200	El B&Sh pf (6)	66	65½	65½
100	El B&Sh $5 pf (5)	56¾	56¾	56¾
25	Elgin Nat Wat (¾g)	21	21	21
25	Emp G&P 8% pf	58¼	58¼	58¼
25	Emp G&P 7% pf	57¾	57¾	57¾
10	Emp G&P 6½% pf	57½	57½	57½
30	Emp G&P 6% pf	57½	56	57½
2300	East Gas&F	4⅜	4½	4½
2500	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Equity Corp $3 pf (3)	29	29	29
100	Esquire Inc (.60)	4½	4½	4½
600	Fairchild Av (.20g)	12	11½	11½
400	Ferro Enam ¾g)	17	17	17
1100	Fisk Rub	10¾	10½	10½
125	FlaP&L $7 pf (5.68k)	77	76	76½
100	Ford M Can A (1)	16	15⅛	16
1400	Ford Mot Ltd (.16g)	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Froedt G&M (.45g)	8	8	8
50	Froedt G pf (1.20)	18¼	18¼	18¼
300	Fruehauf Tra (¾g)	19½	19½	19½
200	Gen Firepfg (.70g)	13	13	13
100	Gen Invest	½	½	½
40	Gen Out Ad pf (6)	70	69¾	70
10	Gen Pub S pf	45½	45½	45½
100	Gen Share	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25	Georg P $6 pf (6)	95¼	95¼	95¼
200	Gilbert (AC)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
7400	Glen Alden Coal	9	8½	8½
100	Godchx Sug A (2½g)	32	31½	32
100	Godchx Sug B	12½	12½	12½
40	Godchx S pf (7)	100	100	100
1000	Goldfield Con	10	10	10
100	Gorh Inc pf	15½	15½	15½
200	Gt A&P nv (6g)	96	90½	96
900	Greenf T&D	9½	9⅜	9½
1300	GrumnAE (½g) xd	18	17	17¼
1400	Gulf Oil (1)	42¾	42⅜	42½
10	Gulf St Ut 6pf (6)	109	109	109
300	Hartford Ray vtc	1¾	1	1¾
190	Hazeltine (3)	28	28	28
900	Hecla Min (.20g)	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
100	Helena Rubin	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Helena Rub A (1)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Hewitt Rub (.45g)	11½	11½	11½
160	Heyden Chem	55½	55½	55½
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	9	9	9
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	10	10	10
150	Horn & Hard (2)	32	32	32
800	Humble Oil (1⅜g)	69¾	67⅞	67⅞
300	Hummel-Ross F	4⅜	4½	4½
200	Huyler's pf st	9	8¾	8¾
100	Hygrade Fd	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1400	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	13¾	12¾	13
300	Ins Co N Am (2a)	66⅛	65¾	66¾
300	Int Hyd-El pf	17¾	17	17
100	Int Indust (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	Int Pap&Pow war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1800	Internat Pet (1½a)	20	19½	19½
100	Inter Prod	5	5	5
100	Iner Util B	½	½	½
100	Inter. Vitamin .225g)	2½	2½	2½
400	Inters Home Eq (½)	6⅞	6¾	6¾
500	Irving Air Ch (1a)	20⅜	20	20¼
700	Jacobs (F L)	3⅛	3	3
100	Jeannette Gla	1½	1½	1½
20	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	102	102	102
2400	Jones & au Stl	46½	45	45
300	Kingston Prod	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
300	Kirby Pet	2¾	2½	2¾
10	Koppers pf (3k) xd	73¾	73¾	73¾
100	Lake Shore M (4)	28½	28½	28½
400	Lakey Fdy&M	4	3¾	3¾
300	Lane-Wells (¾g)	9	8¾	8¾
100	Le Tourneu (¾g)	29½	29½	29½
7300	Lehigh C&N	4⅜	4	4⅜
400	Leonard Oil Dev	½	⅜	⅜
100	Line Material (.35g)	10½	10¼	10½
100	Lipton (TJ) A (1)	11	11	11
200	Lit Bros	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
5100	Lockheed Airc	29⅜	28¾	28¾
900	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8¾	8½	8⅝
300	Long Is Ltg	1	1	1
500	Loudon Pack	1⅞	2¼	2⅜
2200	Louis L&E (.40)	7	6⅞	6⅞
50	Louis P&L 6pf (6)	98	98	98
600	Manati Sug war	1½	1⅜	1½
700	Marion St Shov	4⅜	4	4⅜
700	Master Elec (.90g)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
400	McWill Dredg	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
100	Mead John (3a)	146	145	145
100	Mer&M Sec A (.20g)	3½	3½	3½
1200	Mesabi Iron	⅞	⅞	⅞
1000	Mich Bumper	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Michigan Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Midl Oil cv pf	4½	4½	4½
125	Midvale (3g)	116	112¼	112¼
800	Midwest Oil (.90)	7½	7¼	7⅜
100	Missouri P Sv (.20g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Mock J Voeh (¾g)	11½	11½	11½
1200	Molybdenum	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
2600	Mount City Cop	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Muskogee (¼g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Nat Auto Fib	7⅛	7	7
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Nat Cont (.225g)	7⅜	6¾	7⅜
600	Nat Fuel G (1)	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	82¾	82¾	82¾
200	Nat Rub Mch	5⅜	5¼	5¼
200	Nat Sug Ref (1)	16	16	16
200	Nat Trans (.35g)	8½	8½	8½
400	Nat Un Rad	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Neptune Met A	5	5	5
25	N E PA 6% pf	72¾	72¾	72¾
200	New Idea Inc (.60)	12½	12¼	12½
200	N J Zinc (½g)	73¾	73	73
100	Newmt Min (1½g)	76¼	76¼	76¼
100	NY&Hon Ros (3g)	25	25	25
50	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	101½	101½	101½
400	NY Shipbd fd sh	12½	12¼	12½
2700	Niag Hud Pow	7⅝	7¼	7¼
100	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niag Sh Md B	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
700	Niles-Bem-P (½a)	75	74	74
100	Nineteen Hund B (½)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Noma Elec	4¾	4¾	4¾

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	152.10	32.46	24.50
Net change	—.04	+.27	—.24
Previous close	152.14	32.19	24.74
1939 high	155.92	34.33	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales, Stock and Div.		High	Low	2:55
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Nor Am Ray A (½g)	23¾	23¼	23¼
100	Nor Am Ray B (½g)	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Nor Am Ut Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	NorIndPS6% pf (3k)	88½	88⅛	88½
10	NIndPS7% (3½k)	97	97	97
200	Nor Sta Pw A	11⅝	11½	11⅝
200	Novadel-Ag (2)	36¼	36¼	36¼
125	Ohio Brass B	20	19½	20
25	Ohio Ed pf (6)	102½	102½	102½
50	Ohio Oil pf (6)	99¼	99¼	99¼
30	Ohio Pow pf (6)	112⅞	112	112⅞
100	Okla Nat Gas (½g)	15½	15½	15½
200	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	42	41½	41½
800	Oldetyme Dist	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	30	29½	30
100	Pac G&E5½pf (1⅜)	27	27	27
2800	Pantepec Oil Ven	5⅝	5⅜	5½
50	Penin Tel (1.90g)	29¼	29¼	29¼
1400	Pennorad	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	106	106	106
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	108	108	108
200	Pa Sal (4g)	170	165	170
50	Pepperell (2g)	92¾	92¾	92¾
300	Phila Co (.45g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
2400	Phillips Pkg	7¾	7⅛	7½
200	Phoenix Sec	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Pierce Govern (.15g)	12	12	12
100	Pines Winter	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
500	Pitts & ake E (½g)	68	65	65½
1100	Pitts Forg	14½	13⅞	14
200	Pitts Metallu (½g)	12	12	12
300	Pitts Pl Gl (2¼g)	101	100	100
800	Potrero Sugar	1½	1¼	1¼
600	Powdrell & Alex (.30g)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Pratt & Lam (½g)	20	20	20
100	Pressed Met	10	10	10
1000	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Prosperiyt Co B	4	4	4
275	P S In $7 pr pf	60	60	60
10	P S Okla 6 pl pf (6)	96	96	96
25	Pug Sd P L $5 pf	60¼	60¼	60¼
650	Pug Sd P L $6 pf	19½	19	19
50	Pylle Nat	10	10	10
40	Quaker Oats pf (6)	143½	143½	143½
200	Raym Conc (1)	15	15	15
20	Raym Conc pf (3)	36½	36½	36½
400	Reiter-Fost	¼	¼	¼
200	Richmond Rad	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Root Pet	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Rossia Intl	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Royal Type (2¼g)	55	54	55
4600	Rustless I&S	14½	14	14½
300	Ryerson & Haynes	2	1⅞	2
2500	St Regis Pap	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
100	Salt Dome Oil	10	10	10
1700	Scovill Mfg (½g)	37½	36¼	36¼
1200	Scullin Stl	14¼	13¾	13⅞
1200	Scullin Stl war	1⅞	1¾	1¾
200	Segal Lock & H	¾	¾	¾
400	Seiberling Rub	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
100	Selected Indus	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Selected Ind cv	8½	8½	8½
100	Seton Leather (½g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
8900	Seversky Airc	5⅛	5	5
700	Shattuck-Denn (⅛g)	8¼	8	8
300	Sherwin-Wms (2g)	87	85	87
100	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	108½	108½	108½
400	Simmons H&P	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Simplicity Pat	2⅛	2	2
120	Singer Mfg (6a)	149	141	141

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Am States Util Corp 5½% accum	0.3802c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 2
Concord Gas pf	50c	..	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
U S & Internatl Sec Corp $5 1st pf	$1	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 26
Yellow & Checker Cab Co (cons) cl A	$1	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 23
Increased				
Nat Cylinder Gas	15c	..	Oct. 6	Sep. 25
Weston Elect Inst	$1	..	Oct. 10	Sep. 25
Interim				
Inland Investors	15c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
McQuay Norris Mf	50c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Extra				
Allemannia Fire Ins Co (Pitts. Pa.)	5c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Irregular				
Am Bakeries, B	75c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Am Disc (Ga)	30c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Giddings & Lewis M T	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Jenkins Bros non-voting	25c	..	Sep. 28	Sep. 14
Do founders shrs	$1	..	Sep. 28	Sep. 14
Participating				
Am Bakeries, A	25c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Initial				
Am Inv Co of Ill 5% cum conv pf	62½c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 18
Powell Rouyn Gold Mines, Ltd.	5c	..	Oct. 16	Sep. 30
Regular				
Address-Multig	35c	Q	Oct 10	Sep. 26
Allemannia Fire Insur Co (Pitts Pa)	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Am Bakeries A	50c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Am Inv Co (Ill) pf	50c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 18
Amer States Util Corp 5½% pf	68¾c	S	Oct. 15	Oct. 2
Atlas Thrift Plan Corp 7% pf	17½c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Automatic V M	12½c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Bank Stock Tr Shares C 1	.099734c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 1
Do C 2	.1041525c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 1
Bk of Yorktn (NY)	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Bklyn Nat Corp	25c	..	Oct. 10	Sep. 20
Chem Bk&Tr (NY)	45c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 19
Climax-Moly Co	30c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Col Trust Co (Waterbury, Conn)	$2	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 22
Columbia Bak pf	25c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Consol Amusement Co Ltd	40c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Consol Cop Mins	15c	..	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Crown Tr Co (Montreal, Que)	$1	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Crum & Fors	25c	Q	Oct. 14	Oct. 4
Do 8% pf	$2	Q	Dec. 26	Dec. 15
Cunningham D S	25c	Q	Sep. 27	Sep. 23
Curtiss-Wright A	50c	..	Oct. 5	[illegible]
Dome Mines	50c	..	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
Do	[illegible]	..	Jan. 20	Dec. 30
Domin Bk (Can)	$2.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Eason Oil Co $1.50 cum conv pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 5	Sep. 26
East Tr (Halifax)	$2	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Federal Serv Fin Corp (Wsh D C)	75c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
First Nat Stores	62½c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 23
Frklin Teleg gtd	$1.25	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Fuller (GA) Co pf	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Gen Baking	15c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 23
Do	$2	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 23
Grt W Life Assurance Co (Winnipeg, Man)	$3.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Harris Hall & Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Harris T & S Bk	$2.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 16
Hussmann Ligonier pf	68¾c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Inland Inv Inc	15c	..	Sep. 20	Sep. 20
Intl B Hole S Mch	30c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Intl Mill Co 5%	$1.25	Q	Oct. 14	Sep. 30
Jenkins Bros 7%	$1.75	Q	Sep. 28	Sep. 14
Kaufman Dept St	12c	..	Oct. 28	Oct. 10
Kresge Department St Inc. 4% cum conv 1st pf	$1.00	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 30
McKay Mch Co	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 8% pf	$2.00	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Metal & Thermit Corp	$1.00	..	Oct. 10	Oct. 2
Moody's Inv Serv pf	75c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Murray Ohio Mfg	25c	..	Oct 2	Sep. 21
Nation Wide Sec Co Co(Md) vot shs	12½c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Nat Candy 1st, 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Nat Cash R	25c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Nat Shawmut Bk	25c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 30
Nat Steel Corp	40c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
N. Y. Pow & Lt 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 19
Do 7%	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 19
North Sts Pw (Minn.) pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 14	Sep. 30
Northland Greyhound pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Pac Fin (Cal)	30c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 23
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Do ctf	16¼c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Do A pf	20c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Pac G & E	50c	Q	Oct. 16	Sep. 30
Plainfield U Wat	$1.35	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Providence Gas	15c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Prov Paper Co Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Prud Inv pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 16	Sep. 30
Rath Pckg Co	33 1-3c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Do 5% pf	$2.50	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Reece B H Mach	20c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Richman Bros	75c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 21
Sangamo Co Ltd	20c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Savannah Sug Ref	50c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Sanandoa Rayon Corp 5% pf Cl A	$1.25	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Do 5% pr pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
States Oil	10c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 9
Taggart Corp $2.50 pr	62½c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 16
Tompkins County Tr Co (Ithaca, N Y)	60c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Trust Co of Georgia	$3	Q	Oct 1	Sep. 20
United States Elec Lt & Pwr Shares, Inc (Md), vot shs	3¼c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
US&Intl Secur pf	$1	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Valve Bag Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 16
Wabasso Cotton	25c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 23
West Michigan Steel Foundry Co	12½c	Q	Sep. 28	Sep. 15
Weston El Inst A	50c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Western Lt & Tel Co 11.75 pf	43¾c	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 15
Wetherill Finance	15c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Do pf	15c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Wheeling Dollar Savgs &TCo (WVa)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Wisc Co pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 25

Quotations 2:55

Sales, Stock and Div.		High	Low	2:55
100	Sonotone (.05g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Soss Mfg (¼g)	4½	4½	4½
100	So Coast	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	So Penn Oil (1½)	36½	36½	36½
100	So Col Pow A	2	2	2
200	Southland Roy (¼g)	5½	5¼	5¼
200	Stand Bre	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	21½	21½	21½
250	Stand Inv pf	11¼	10⅞	11
500	St Oil Ky (1)	18⅜	18⅛	18¼
500	St Oil Ohio (1)	26	26	26
100	St Pow&Lt	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	St Pow&L pf	26	26	26
700	Stand Prod (¼g)	9½	9¼	9½
300	Starret Corp vtc	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Strook & Co	11	11	11
200	Sunray Oil (.05g)	2½	2½	2½
200	Taggart	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Tampa El (2.24)	30½	30½	30½
1000	Tastyeast A	¼	¼	¼
700	Technicolor (.35g)	12	11½	111½
250	Thew Shovel (½g)	16	15¾	16
250	Todd Shipyds (1½g)	81	80	81
10	Toledo Ed 6% pf (6)	101½	101½	101½
600	Trans-Lux	1½	1½	1½
500	Tri-Cont war	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Tubize Chat	11½	11⅜	11⅜
250	Tubize Chat A	38¼	37	37
200	Tung Sol L pf (.20)	7½	7¼	7½
300	Unit Corp war	½	½	½
100	Unit Elastic (.30g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1800	Unit Gas	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
400	Unit Gas pf	89	89	89
200	Unit Gas war	½	½	½
300	Unit Lt & Pow A	1⅝	1½	1½
1000	Unit Lt&Pow B	1⅜	1¼	1¼
900	Unit Lt & P pf	26	25½	26½
200	Unit Shipyds A	10	9⅞	9⅞
100	Unit Shipyds B	2	2	2
50	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	77	76¼	77
10	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	40½	40½	40½
200	Unit Specialts	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
100	U S & Int Sec	¾	¾	¾
600	U S Foil B	4¾	4⅝	4¾
1200	U S Lines pf	5	4⅝	4⅝
100	U S Radiator	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
900	U S Rub Recl	4	3¾	4
300	United Stores	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Unit Verde Ext	1	1	1
1200	Unit Wall Pap	2	1⅞	2
400	Utah-Idaho Sug	2¼	2⅛	2¼
60	Utah P&L pf (3½k)	65	65	65
1050	Util P&L pf	19½	19½	19½
500	Utility & Ind	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Util & Ind pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Valspar Corp	1½	1½	1½
200	Venezuel Pet	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Valspar pf	20	20	20
100	Waco Airc	5½	5½	5½
300	Wagner2Bak vtc	5	4⅞	5
2100	West Va C&C	2¾	2½	2¾
20	West Md 1 pf	55	54	55
125	Westmoreland Coal	11	11	11
100	W'verine Tube (.20g)	7½	7½	7½
1900	Wright Harg (.40a)	6	5½	5¾
1200	Yukon Pac M	2	1⅞	2

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:55
3	Ala Pow 5s '46	107	106⅞	107
2	Ala Pow 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
12	Ala Pow 5s '68	102½	101¾	102½
15	Ala Pow 4½s '67	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
1	Ala Pow 5s '56	102½	102½	102½
5	Am G&E 5s 2028	108⅛	107⅝	107⅝
56	Am P&L 6s 2016	92½	91¾	91¾
3	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	95	95	95
1	Appal El Pow 4½s '48	103½	103½	103½
1	Appal El Pow 4s '63	105	105	105
2	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	101½	101½	101½
7	Ark P&L 5s '56	102⅜	102¼	102¼
1	As G&E 5s '50	42½	42½	42½
2	As G&E 5½s '77	47¾	47¾	47¾
11	As G&E 5s '68	41¾	41½	41½
3	Atlan City El 3¼s '64	96¾	96⅜	96¾
50	Baldw L 6s '50	129	125⅜	125⅞
5	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
37	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	102¾	102½	102½
4	Bell T Can 5s '60C	104	104	104
9	Birm El 4½s '68	91⅝	91½	91½
2	Birming Gas 5s '59	89½	89¼	89¼
1	Broad Riv P 5s '54	94	94	94
11	Can Pac 6s '42	80	79	79
2	Caro P&L 5s '56	104½	104½	104½
2	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	92¼	92¼	92¼
8	Cen St El 5½s '54	40½	40¼	40½
1	Cen St El 5s '48	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
10	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	68¾	68½	68½
1	Cin St Ry 5½s '52	79½	79½	79½
14	Cities Ser 5s 58	70¾	70½	70½
5	Cities Ser 5s 50	71¼	71	71
6	Cit S P & L 5s'49	78	78	78
15	Cit S Pow 5½ '52	78½	77¼	78½
3	Commun P&L 5s'57	81	81	81
2	Con GEL Ba 3¼s'71	102	102	102
1	Con GEL Ba 3s 69	99	99	99
3	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	70	70	70
37	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	83¼	82	82
5	Cuban Tob 5s '44	60	60	60
6	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	92¼	92¼	92¼
5	Det Int Br 6½s'52	5	5	5
1	Det Int Br 6½s'52 Ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
33	East G&F 4s56A	75¼	74¾	75
7	Edison El Illum3¼s'65	105½	105¼	105¼
2	El Paso El5s'50A	103	103	103
1	Elec P&L 5s 2030	72¾	72¾	72¾
5	Empire Dis E 5s '52	101¾	101	101¾
3	Fed Water 5½s '54	84¾	84¾	84¾
46	Fla P&L 5s '54	99⅝	99	99
5	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	93	92	92
4	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	91	91	91
2	Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	92	92	92
2	Geo Pow 5s '67	104½	104¼	104½
6	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	70½	70⅜	70⅜
1	Guar Inv 5s '48 A	41¾	41¾	41¾
3	Hall Pr 6s '47 A st	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Hous Ltg & P 3½s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Hygrade Fd 6s '49 A	64	64	64
1	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	95½	95½	95½
9	Ill Power & L 6s '53	103½	101⅞	102
1	Ill Pow & L 5½s '54 B	98½	98½	98½
3	Ind El 6s '47	103	103	103
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Ind Hyd El 5s '58	94	94	94
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	65⅜	65¼	65¼
3	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	65	64½	64½
7	Indnapls Gas 5s '52	70	70	70
4	Indnapls P&L 3¾s '68	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Int P Sec 6½s '55 C	31½	31½	31½
10	Inters Pow 6s '52	51	51	51
9	Inters Pow 5s '57	64	63⅝	64
22	Inters P Svc 5s '56 D	94¾	94	94
13	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	90½	89	89
4	Ia-Neb L & P 5s '57	101⅞	101½	101½
9	It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	36½	36	36½
10	JerCen P& 4½s'61C	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
5	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47 B	104	103½	103½
4	Ky Util 5½s '55 F	101	101	101
3	Ky Util 5s '69 I	97	96½	96½
5	LibMcN&L 5s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	99	99	99
3	McCord R 6s '48 st	74	73	74
3	Mid St. Pet 6½s '45A	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	98½	98½	98½
1	Minn P&L 4½s '78	100	100	100
31	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	98⅛	97	97¾
4	Miss Pow 5s '55	93½	93¼	93½
6	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	86	85¼	85¼
10	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
10	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Nebr Pw 4½s '81	109	109	109
9	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	75¼	75	75¼
6	N Eng G&E 5s '50	64	63¾	64
5	N Eng G&E 5s '48	64	64	64
4	N Eng G&E 5s '47	64	63¼	64
3	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2	NE Pow 5s '48	93½	93	93
1	NO PS 6s '49 A	98½	98½	98½
1	NO PS 5s '42 st	101½	101½	101½
10	NY Pn&Oh 4½s '50 wa	78	78	78
50	NY P&Lt 4½s '67	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
12	NY St E&G 4½s '80	101	100¾	100¾
2	Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	No Bos Lt P 3½s'47	103	103	103
3	Nor Con Ut 5½s '48A	50	49¾	49¾
5	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	104½	104½	104½
3	Nor'west P S 5s '57	100½	100½	100½
22	Ohio Pow 3¼s '68	99¾	99¼	99¼
6	Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	103½	103⅛	103½
2	Okla P&Wat 5s '48	100⅛	100	100
2	Pac Inv 5s '48 A	92½	92½	92½
2	Pac P&L 5s '55	87¾	87¾	87¾
4	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	96¼	95½	95½
2	Pen Cen P&L 5s '79	100½	100½	100½
4	Pen El 4s '71 F	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛
11	Pen El 5s '62 H	104⅝	104½	104½
2	Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	105½	105½	105½
1	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Pen Pub 6s '47 C	106½	106½	106½
6	Pen W&P 4½s '68 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81 B	94	94	94
2	Peo G L&C 4s '61 D	95½	95½	95½
5	Pitts Steel 6s '48	98½	98½	98½
4	Portland G&C 5s '40	72	72	72
6	Potome Ed 5s '56 E	107⅛	107	107
10	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	142	142	142
6	Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	101	100¼	100¼
9	Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	90½	90	90
3	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	88½	88½	88½
8	Pug SdP&L4½s50D	84¼	84	84¼
2	Queens Bor G5½s52	88	88	88
1	Safe Har W 4½s '79	108	108	108
6	Scripps 5½s '43	100½	100½	100½
17	Scullin Stl 3s '51	71	70	70⅜
3	Shaw W & P 4½s '67 A	87½	87⅜	87⅜
8	Shaw W & P 4½s '70 D	89½	88¼	88¼
13	Sher-Wyo 6s '47	81	80	81
34	S E P & L 6s 2025 A	105⅜	105	105
5	Sou Car Pow 5s '57	94	94	94
7	SoCal Ed 3¾s'60	104	103¼	103¼
6	So Cal Ed 3¾s 60B	104	104	104
10	So Cnty Cal 4½s'68	104⅛	104¾	104⅞
1	So Ind Ry 4s2'51	51	51	51
3	Sowest A Tel5s'61A	101½	101½	101½
23	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	66	65¾	66
6	Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	66	65¾	66
1	Stand G & E 6s '57	65½	65½	65½
5	Stand G&E 6s '66	66⅜	65½	65½
9	Stand P&L 6s '57	66	65½	65½
500	Tex El S 5s '50	98½	98	98¼
1800	Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	95¾	94⅞	94⅞
4	Twin CRT 5½s '52A	59	59	59
7	Ulen&Co 6s'50 4th st	16	15	16
2	Unit L&P 6s '75	78	78	78
4	Unti Lt&Ry 5½s '52	82	82	82
7	Virg P S 5½s '46 A	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Virg Pub S 5s '50B	92¼	92¼	92¼
3	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	14	14	14
2	West Newsp Un 6s '44	51	51	51
2	Wisc P&L 4s '66A	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:55
7	Fin RM Bk 5s 61st	92½	90	90

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	5.53	5.72	5.53	5.68	5.53
Sept.	5.35	5.39	5.35	5.55	5.40

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	11.02	11.02	10.90	10.90	10.96
March	11.05	11.10	11.00	11.00	11.05

How to Send 'Gas' To Europe Is New Oil Trade Problem

NEW YORK (AP)—American oil executives are faced with the problem of how to supply a European market which uses 2,000,000,-000 gallons of United States gasoline yearly in peacetime and for which no one can make any but the wildest wartime guesses.

Gasoline is recognized as the great necessity of modern armies. Even the supply of food and ammunition to soldiers today depends upon gasoline.

Aviation, the most modern arm of war, depends entirely upon gasoline.

Petroleum Necessary

On petroleum, also, depends wartime industry of belligerent as well as peaceful nations.

Last year, Great Britain obtained from the United States 18.5 per cent of all her petroleum; France bought 34.9 per cent of what she used; Germany 27.2 per cent.

Their purchases from the United States, in terms of 42-gallon barrels, were Great Britain, 16,065,000 barrels; France 20,876,000; and Germany 8,891,000.

All three nations were known to have been laying in petroleum supplies against the possibility of war, but none has announced what its reserves are.

The three nations produce no oil in Europe; their supply has to be shipped in, mainly by sea.

Despite its necessity in warfare, oil does not appear in the United States embargo list under the neutrality law since it is just as necessary to the business of peace.

Consequently, although warring nations may attempt to prevent American oil from reaching their enemies, tankers may be expected to continue crossing the Atlantic.

During the World War, tanker crews got double pay for that job.

Oil was not so important back in 1914. At that time there were only 366 tankers, totaling 1,478,988 tons in the world. Last year, there were 1,655 totaling 10,715,680 tons.

The United States operated 418 totaling 2,758,642 tons; Great Britain 410 totaling 3,013,687 tons; France 241,896 tons and Germany 202,221 tons.

Despite rapid development of new fields in the Near East, the flow of petroleum to Europe is mainly eastward across the Atlantic.

If Italy became involved in the war, it seems likely that Near Eastern supply might be disrupted.

Sources of Supply

Other big supply sources are Netherlands, West Indies (Aruba and Curacao), Venezuela, Colombia and Peru.

Most of the other oil-producing nations have barely enough supply for home use. Exports from Soviet Russia, formerly important have dried to a mere trickle.

In Europe proper, Rumania has been the chief exporter, but her crude production is but 127,624 barrels daily, only 50 per cent more than the peacetime requirements of Germany alone.

Oil men say they expect a bigger European market and the price of gasoline to rise.

They said, however, there were 72,244,000 barrels of gasoline in United States storage last week, sufficient for about two months domestic use.

They said United States production and refining could be stepped up and that, consequently, no great rise in price here was in prospect.

After all, the petroleum which Great Britain, France and Germany combined bought here last year amounted to only 3 per cent of the present domestic refinery capacity—1,606,000,000 barrels a year.

Wheat Prices Lose Most of Early Gains

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP)—Losing most of early gains amounting to as much as 3 cents a bushel or more, wheat prices today closed near the session's low point, which was only fractionally higher than final prices yesterday.

An opening outburst of buying based on developments in Europe, particularly the speeches of Hitler and Chamberlain, soon faded and prices reacted sharply under profit-taking.

Wheat closed ⅛ lower to ¾ higher compared with yesterday's finish, December 85⅜-½, May 86½-⅝; corn ⅛ lowe rto ⅜ higher, December 54⅞-¾, May 57⅞-¾; oats ¼-½ higher.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.40	Bird&Son Inc	10½	10½	10½	10½
8.75	Bos & Albany	82	81	81	80¾
8.00	Bos Edison	139	138	139	138⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	43¼	43	43	43½
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	17	16½	17	17
..	Bos&Me pr pf	9⅞	9	9	9
..	Bos&Me st	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	4
..	Bos&Me st A pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	2¼
..	Bos&Me st C pf	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
..	Copper Range	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
..	East Gas&Fuel	4½	4½	4½	3⅜
..	East G&F pf	23½	22	22	20
..	Ea G&F pr pf	37	35	37	34
..	East Mass adj	3	3	3	3
..	Eastern SS	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¼
1.00	Employers Grp	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
2.50	First Nat Stor	42½	41½	41½	41⅝
..	Gilchrist		5	5	5
..	Mass Util Assoc	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
..	Narr Rac A	5	5	5	5
3.00a	N E Tel & Tel	114	114	114	114
..	New River pf	65	65	65	55
..	North Butte	58c	52c	58c	52c
..	Old Colony	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
..	Pac Mills	21⅜	20⅜	21⅜	19
..	Reece Fold M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
.40	Shawmut Assoc	10½	10½	10½	10⅛
1.00c	Sub Elec 2 pf	40	40	40	36
.95a	Torrington	31	30¾	31	31¾
.25a	Un Twist Drill	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	77¼	76	77¼	77
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	40½	40½	40½	40
..	Warren Bros	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	20.25	20.73	20.20	20.20	20.21
Mar.	19.10	19.40	19.00	19.05	19.20

Commerce and Finance

Railroads Pledge National Program to Meet Any Emergency Needs

Business and Industry

Council Planning To Assure Food At Fair Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leaders of agricultural and food processing and distributing industries were working with Administration officials on plans to assure ample food supplies at reasonable prices should the United States become involved in war.

Taking the lead in formulating the program was the Agricultural Advisory Council, recently created by Secretary Henry Wallace at President Roosevelt's suggestion. The council is composed of about 30 representatives of the grocery, milling, clothing, meat packing, banking, transportation and labor groups.

The key to the emergency plans, spokesmen said, will be "complete co-operation between Government and various phases of the clothing and food industries."

Methods Discussed

Secretary Wallace emphasized that the Administration hoped to avoid what he called "Government regimentation" of the machinery of producing and distributing supplies.

At the same time a Justice Department official said a policy of "potential enforcement" of anti-trust laws would be used to combat profiteering in foodstuffs as a result of the present European conflict.

This official, declaring the Justice Department has been receiving about 250 complaints a day, made it clear, however, that prosecutions would be started wherever warranted.

It was said all the complaints have been on alleged profiteering in foodstuffs, notably sugar and flour.

Meanwhile, an Agriculture Department official disclosed that a survey of about 700 complaints showed housewives led the list of those sending in protests. Regions from which complaints were heaviest were the middle Atlantic and New England States, the Great Lakes industrial area, and South Central and Pacific Coast States.

Mr. Wallace said officials recognized that once "regimentation is established" in the food production and distribution industries, it would be "difficult to eliminate."

Would Avoid War

Before taking up the formulation of emergency food plans, the council members agreed that "every means available should be used to keep the nation out of war."

The plans will be designed to prevent overproduction of food supplies and a possible consequent collapse in prices after the world returns to peace.

The council agreed that inasmuch as the nation now has an abundance of most farm supplies and foods, there was no reason why prices should rise beyond what administration farm leaders consider to be "fair" prices for producers. Mr. Wallace emphasized that farm prices, as a group, were below that level despite recent advances.

U. K. to Write 2 P. C. Cargo Insurance

NEW YORK (AP)—The British Government has undertaken the writing of war risk insurance of 2 per cent per $100 cargo evaluation on all cargoes destined for United Kingdom ports in an effort to keep the nation's food and war supplies lifelines open.

It was reported the British Government also had placed a similar rate in effect on westbound cargo out of United Kingdom ports, regardless of the nationality of the ship.

The 2 per cent rate is substantially under those offered by American underwriters.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS showing big Christmas Card values. 21-card "Blue Ribbon" assortment sells $1. Pays you 50c. Ten other asst.; Personal Christmas Cards. 50 for $1, up. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-H, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100%. 14 others. Bonuses. Personal and Business Album. 63 Engravings. Stationery. Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. S.

CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKERS! Unusual $1 assortment 21 Christmas Folders starts you making money now—50c profit each box. Other fast-selling assortments; Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Samples Free. SCHWER, Dept. M-35, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. FREE samples. Also exceptional value $1.00 Box Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-714, Chicago.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with a leading concern; big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment; latest folds, parchments; 56 personals; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-69, Mass.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH RAISED GOLD EFFECT SIGNATURE
A fast seller. 21 folders, retail $1. Profit 100%. Customer's actual signature in embossed gold effect. Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas Cards, $1. Many beautiful Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 443 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

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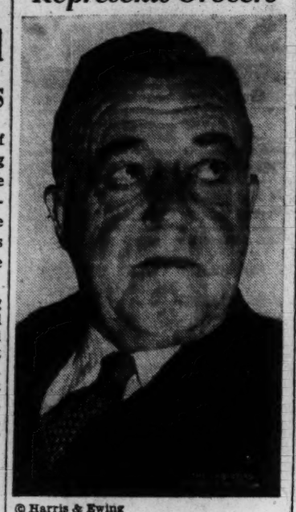
EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. BIG COMM. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 740 Monroe, Dept. 49, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BECAUSE of the European War, which closed the offices of a very large organization, a capable young woman is available for a position as assistant or secretary to a busy executive of an A-1 firm. Will abundantly give of integrity, loyalty, ability. Free to go anywhere. Address M-22, Suite 2906, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Represents Grocers



© Harris & Ewing

Winthrop C. Adams

President of the National American Wholesale Grocers Association, now attending meetings of the new Agricultural Advisory Council.

Four Concerns Bid For Construction Of C-2 Cargo Vessels

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Four ship building companies have submitted bids to the Maritime Commission for the construction of cargo vessels of the C-2 design. The commission plans to award contracts for 20 vessels from the proposals.

The Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, Chester, Pa., offered to build six direct-drive, Diesel-propelled ships for $2,731,780 each, on a fixed price basis or $2,506,080 on an adjusted price basis. The adjusted price basis allows for increasing or decreasing the bid price in proportion to changes in building costs and wages.

The Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, Kearny, N. J., bid $2,414,500 each for eight steam-propelled ships on a fixed price basis and $2,195,000 each on an adjusted price basis.

Bids on geared drive, Diesel-propelled vessels included:

Tampa Shipbuilding & Engineering Company, Tampa, Fla., $2,150,000 each for four on a fixed price basis and $1,950,000 each on an adjusted price basis.

Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation, Birmingham, Ala. (plant at Pascagoula, Miss.), $2,442,000 each for four on a fixed price and $2,124,000 each on an adjusted price.

Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, Chester, Pa., $2,238,500 each for two on a fixed price and $2,035,000 on an adjusted price.

The commission opens bids today for 13 more cargo vessels.

The C-2 ships for which bids were opened are 459 feet long. They have 13,000-ton displacement and a speed of 15½ knots.

Power Output Makes A New Record High

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended Sept. 16, as announced by the Edison Electric Institute, reached a record total of 2,444,371,000 kilowatt hours.

The figure represented an advance of 6.7 per cent over the preceding week's production of 2,289,960,000 and 10.4 per cent more than the 2,214,775,000 kilowatt hours generated in the comparable 1938 period.

While the Labor Day holiday, which limited the previous week to five business days, was partly accountable for the sharp increase, the advance was more than expected—seasonal variations taken into consideration. Power circles attributed the gain in production to further wide expansion in industrial activity.

Expressed in per cent advances for the similar 1938 week, major geographic areas participated in the higher production as follows: New England 11.3, Middle Atlantic 8.3, Central Industrial 13.6, West Central 9.4, Southern States 11.1, Rocky Mountain 14.6, Pacific Coast 5.6.

Montreal Rules Dividends Be Paid in Canadian Funds

MONTREAL (CP)—Montreal Stock Exchange and Curb Market issued a ruling stating that dividends payable in foreign funds and collected for the client by the broker, in future will be payable to the client in Canadian funds at the same rate of exchange as that obtained by the broker.

The ruling will be effective until further notice and rescinds the provisions in the by-laws of the two exchanges which state that such dividends are payable in the currency of the country where the company's dividend checks are payable. The ruling has become necessary as a result of the regulations issued by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Celotex Net Up Sharply

CHICAGO (AP)—The Celotex Corporation reported for the three months ended July 31, third quarter of its fiscal year, net income of $436,000, compared with $161,319 for the like period a year ago. This was equal after preferred dividend requirements to 62 cents a share on the common and compared with 19 cents, on the same basis, in the corresponding quarter last year.

Argentine Budget For 1940 Generally Not Well Received

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The national budget for 1940 has not been well received. The figures make dismal reading for the business and tax-paying community and the Government admits that the outlook, from the technical angle, is not bright.

Estimated expenditure is up by 70,000,000 pesos, about $16,100,000, against which the Government can match only 20,000,000 in economies. A deficit is expected of 167,000,000 which, according to President Roberto M. Ortiz and Finance Minister Pedro Groppo, who signed the budget, will have to be met with increased taxation. There are no special resources to ball back upon, as is the case this year. The current 1939 budget will leave a probable deficit of 140,000,000 which is to be covered by accumulated exchange profits.

Debt Service Biggest Item

Annual expenditure, rising from 1,019,600,000 (1939) to 1,089,900,000 (1940) pesos, records the highest increase of 24,800,000; servicing the public debt represents the largest item at 254,900,000.

Principal ministerial allowances are:

	Millions
National Educational Council	139.6
Interior	125.4
Justice and Education	122.8
War	112.9
Navy	76.1
Finance	41.5
Public Health	37.8
Public Works	37.5
Agriculture	31.9

Revenue is assessed at 922,700,000 pesos for 1940. Calculations allow 300,000,000 for customs and port dues, 170,000,000 for inland receipts, 101,400,000 for income tax, 62,500,000 for stamp taxes, 41,000,000 for posts and telegraphs, 31,000,000 for the sales tax, 29,000,000 for the territorial tax and 24,000,000 for exchange profits. Unless there is a change in the international market, there is little hope for increased customs receipts.

The import trend is down. Exports, as compared with last year, are up by 50 per cent in volume, but the price increase is barely five per cent. A Government guarantee for wheat prices provides an ever-present problem for the treasury.

Minister Defends Budget

Finance Minister Groppo, answering criticism that he had adopted only 20,000,000 of 51,000,000 peso economies which had been proposed, said it was impossible further to reduce expenditure without perturbing general general administration and creating new problems such as unemployment and lowered living standards. He stoutly denied any monetary expedients and deprecated rumors of a modified exchange rate for the peso. The executive message, accompanying the annual estimates, added this warning:

"The situation is presented with complete sincerity as judged by the Executive Power, without exaggerating probable future difficulties but neither underestimating the gravity of the problems to be faced."

The budget could only be based on existing economic facts, it was explained, and if, when the time came, the deficit could not be covered by "available resources" then additional taxation would be necessary. Argentina, according to the Executive, depended on meteorological factors at home and political and economic factors abroad. These would be more clearly defined in the months immediately ahead.

Companies Restore Previous Pay Cuts

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP)—A 10 per cent increase in pay for the 11,000 workers in the six plants of the American Brass Company, restoring wages to the level of April, 1938, when a cut was imposed, was announced by Harold Madden, Labor Superintendent of the company.

The plants are located in Waterbury, Torrington, Ansonia, Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., and Kenosha, Wis.

The Chase Brass & Copper Company also announced it was restoring the 10 per cent pay cut imposed last spring. The Chase announcement affects 5,000 hourly and piece rate workers.

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Adjusted compensation of 6 per cent, 2 per cent less than last month, will be paid employees of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in September under the company's wage and salary plan, officials announced.

The additional compensation is based on net earnings of $3,200,491 in the preceding three months. Earnings dropped from $1,573,605 in June to $773,841 in July and rose to $853,045 in August.

Fairchild-Ranger Merger Approved by Stockholders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Merger of the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation with the Ranger Engineering Corporation was approved by stockholders of the Fairchild company at a special meeting. The companies are, respectively, the airplane manufacturing and engine manufacturing subsidiaries of the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, which will acquire the operations and physical properties of the two companies in order to simplify the corporate structure and make possible savings in taxes and other expenses.

Rapid Acceleration of Business Shown in Nation-Wide Survey

NEW YORK (AP)—Workers have been called back to jobs in factories, shops and mines by tens of thousands in a wartime acceleration of business recovery in the United States, a nation-wide survey disclosed.

Heavy backlogs of unfilled orders in steel, shipbuilding, aircraft manufacture, textiles and other industries indicate the possibility that many more thousands may be restored to pay rolls from furloughs and relief lists, business observers said.

From Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Atlanta, Youngstown and other business centers the reports plainly pictured a march back to work, sped by the sudden torrent of war buying unloosed two weeks ago in the British-French declaration of war.

Impetus to Seasonal Upturn

Observers widely agreed the war conditions appear to have lent impetus to the recovery trend in evidence several months before the outbreak of hostilities.

Analysis of just how important the war spur has been was obscured in part by the coincidence of the conflict's start with the usual seasonal upturn in business in this country following Labor Day. But business men said it was apparent a real dent was being made in the some 10,000,000 unemployed.

Counting out any further business stimulus which might be derived from changes in the Neutrality Act and diversion of foreign commerce from warring countries to the United States, analysts noted the autumn upswing has taken off from these solid foundations:

(1) Estimates of $1,000,000,000 or more in unfilled orders in shipbuilding and aircraft manufacturing industries, where armament and merchant marine business was booming months before Germany sent its troops into Poland.

(2) A huge accumulation of orders for forward delivery in textiles, rated by some trade sources the largest since the World War inflation years.

(3) One of the largest steel backlogs in history, derived in part from what trade reports called a "tremendous" wave of buying on the war news.

(4) The highest level of residential building since 1929, supplemented by evidence of a moderate increase in expenditures for factory and office construction and prospect these may increase as available capacity is used.

Stimulate Capital Outlays

(5) Hastening of capital outlay for utility and rail equipment, both considered large reservoirs of deferred demand.

(6) Stimulation in mining, notably iron ore and coal, to meet larger industrial needs and the urge to accumulate stocks as protection against possible wartime rise in prices.

(7) An earlier-than-usual production season on 1940 automobiles, felt widely in the allied fields of parts and raw material supply.

These forces are reflected in the reports of late job and business gains from many communities, especially the speeding up in steel, rail equipment spending and machine-making activities. Steel rail orders last week were said in trade circles to have been the largest in years for a comparable period, totaling more than 100,000 tons.

The shipbuilding backlog was augmented by the closing of bids on 33 cargo boats, aggregating 152,000 tons.

A canvass of opinion among editors of business publications by Associated Business Papers, Inc., representing 150 organs, showed a consensus that industry may face a brief period of contraction after the first flush of the war buying wanes, to be followed by another surge forward and "sharp rise in certain industries."

May Alter Relief Problem

Such conditions, observers said, may alter importantly the relief problem in many places, particularly where heavy industry predominates.

Some reports indicated recovery already had progressed to a point where further gains would bring striking increases in new jobs, because heretofore the advance has meant mainly lengthening of working hours for those already on the pay rolls.

Returns from trade and industrial centers follow:

Pittsburgh — The Pennsylvania Railroad recalled 1,560 furloughed employees in western Pennsylvania, and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 300. Fayette County mines took back 5,000 workers. Same county fired more than 1,500 beehive coke ovens. Steel circles estimated 10,000 men returned to mills in this district since Aug. 1, with 10,000 more to be put to work in next few weeks.

Detroit — Carlton R. Runciman, member of Michigan's Social Welfare Commission, said employment in Detroit area has increased approximately 80,000 in last three weeks; automobile production, near 50,000 units last week, expected to reach 100,000 by mid-October; upper Michigan copper and iron mines have increased work week to five days from three.

Chicago—Pennsylvania Railroad, western division, recalled 800 car builders and shop workers; Illinois Central announced $8,000,000 equipment program; Gary steel mills increasing working forces; Martin Durkin, Illinois State Labor Director, said demand has increased for skilled men.

Tool Makers at Boom Tempo

Youngstown—District steel companies prepared four additional blast furnaces for operation. About 3,000 mill workers estimated to have been recalled since July 1. United Engineering & Foundry projected a plant expansion, adding to forces.

Cleveland—Machine tool makers, at boom tempo, led way in general upturn, some going 24 hours a day, partly to fill foreign orders. Steel mills restored jobs to some men idle for two years. Airplane parts plants opened the production throttle wide. More boats put in order to handle iron ore movement. Relief executives reported many left rolls to return to factories.

Indianapolis — Steel circles estimated 10,000 men just returned to work in northwestern Indiana mills, making a 62,000 working force; industrial employment generally estimated highest in nearly two years; Pennsylvania Railroad planned to take back 600 men for equipment repairs; new applications for unemployment compensation lowest since last May.

Buffalo — Curtiss Aircraft received $13,000,000 Government order for pursuit planes; Bell Aircraft reported 500 to 1,000 additional men to be taken on in next six months; four steel mills recalled estimated 1,000 workers; lakes shipping active.

Cincinnati—Machine tool industry busy; trade circles hear one tool maker plans $1,000,000 plant expansion.

Consumers' Lines Expand

Des Moines — Quaker Oats plant at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, added 400 men last two weeks to meet demand from war buying wave; other food processing plants report orders "above normal."

St. Louis—Employment said to be rising steadily, especially in consumer goods lines.

Philadelphia—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced $17,000,000 equipment program; repairs to provide jobs for 4,000 additional men in railroad's shops; Reading Railroad also to increase shop forces.

Baltimore — Bethlehem Steel Sparrows Point plant reports operations 100 per cent of capacity, with 300 men added in past week to 20,000 already working full time; shipways crowded with new boats building; Baltimore & Ohio recalled 800 furloughed men for equipment work; Glenn L. Martin Company employed 4,000 in last three months for aircraft expansion.

Charleston, W. Va.—West Virginia Labor Department described employment situation as "probably better than at any time in recent years." Coal mines adding to forces.

Columbus, Ohio — Ohio Bureau of Employment Compensation reported 11,500 applicants placed in private jobs during August, an increase of 16 per cent over July. Four railroads reported all laid off men recalled in this area, and a few hundred additional workers hired.

New England Gets Lift

Boston — The Associated Industries of Massachusetts reports "material" gain in business; three New Bedford mills, employing 1,700, have re-opened in recent months.

New Haven — Connecticut aircraft and arms plants on higher working schedules, with Hartford aircraft plants busy on large foreign orders in belief Neutrality Act may be revised; Naugatuck Valley brass centers report a sharp increase in working time.

Albany — Cement plants report upturn and best business "in several years"; glove makers benefit from shift in orders away from warring countries; Port Henry ore companies see gain in orders.

Augusta, Maine — Gradual reemployment reported in some shoe, textile and electric equipment plants working on increased orders.

Little Rock, Ark.—Paul Patterson, Director of State Employment Service, said employment has been increasing in Arkansas since February and shows "marked acceleration" past two weeks.

New Orleans—A. P. Fant, Industrial Secretary of the Association of Commerce, said business in the South and Southwest has been speeded indirectly by European war.

Atlanta — Georgia Power Company electricity output at record; rising production trend seen in textile plants and cotton oil mills.

Phoenix—Increased price of copper said to have stimulated mining employment a little.

Seattle — Lumber industry reported best month in August since the spring of 1937, with mills expanding working time.

San Francisco — Shipbuilding orders expected to make work for 3,000 in San Francisco area; sugar refining and canned goods activity quickened by war buying.

Authorize $15,000,000 Nat'l Supply Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Directors of the National Supply Company were authorized by stockholders at a special meeting to issue mortgage bonds of $15,000,000. Stockholders also ratified the recent action of the board in borrowing $2,500,000.

Because of current unfavorable conditions in the bond market, it was made known that no effort would be made to issue any part of the proposed bonds at this time. Originally it was planned to issue $7,500,000 of these bonds immediately, the proceeds of which were to be used in refunding $5,602,000 first mortgage sinking fund bonds of Spang, Chalfant & Co., Inc., due Jan. 1, 1948, and callable at 103. The remaining proceeds would have been applied to National Supply's cash position.

Nation's Railroads Getting Ready For Increased Traffic

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads said formally that railroads were "putting themselves in readiness" to provide transportation "for any increased business now in prospect."

A statement issued following a meeting of association members said:

"The railroads are agreed upon a policy of putting into repair their cars and engines which have not been needed to handle current business. In addition, as traffic and earnings may justify it, additional equipment will be ready to meet demands which may develop."

Will Meet Public Needs

The statement today told of the roads' preparations "in advance of the demand," and added:

"They do this in spite of the fact that of late years traffic has not required, and earnings have not been sufficient to permit them to keep all facilities in immediately serviceable shape.

"As they did in 1923, however, railroads have determined to spend money which they have not earned in order that they may meet a public need, on the faith that there will be hereafter a square deal in public transportation policies."

The association said terminals and tracks will be kept open, and cars will be kept moving, "should any tendency to congestion show itself." This would be done, it explained, through a nation-wide permit system the association has developed to prevent the accumulation of freight cars beyond the ability to unload promptly.

Frederick E. Williamson, President, said the New York Central Railroad would buy 4,000 new freight cars at a cost of about $10,000,000.

These will include 3,500 55-foot steel hopper cars and 500 50-foot boxcars.

May Buy 25,000 Cars

Some railroad officials at the meeting estimated the roads recently had ordered or planned to order in the near future approximately 25,000 freight cars.

In addition to the New York Central's 4,000 cars, recent prospective or placed orders include Chesapeake & Ohio, 2,500 cars; Pennsylvania, 2,500; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific, 200; Union Pacific, 4,000; Missouri Pacific, 1,250 new cars and rebuilding of 1,500 cars; Virginian, 1,000 new cars and rebuilding of 1,500 cars; Reading, 300 new cars; Norfolk & Western, 2,500; Illinois Central, 2,500; Western Maryland, 1,100 new cars and rebuilding of 900; Erie, 1,000 new cars; Bessemer & Lake Erie, 2,000; Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, 1,500; Baltimore & Ohio, 2,000; Chicago & Northwestern, 800.

Delivery already is being made on some of these orders.

Some executives estimated that the railroads' repair program in the next few months might total $75,000,000 to $100,000,000, or $25,000,000 higher than Jones' estimate.

Steel Rate Is Seen Rising to 79 P. C.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Operations in the steel industry for the current week will advance 9.1 points to 79.3 per cent of capacity, highest since Sept. 13, 1937, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today. Last week's figure was 70.2 per cent of capacity.

A month ago operations were at the rate of 62.2 per cent while a year ago they were 47.3 per cent.

Promoted

Russell, Chicago

John P. Hoelzel

Elected President of the Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Manufacturing Company. Mr. Hoelzel was formerly Vice-President. He succeeds Charles R. Ferguson, who became chairman of the board.

Treasury Asks Bids On Manganese Ore, A 'Strategic Material'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has asked for bids on manganese ore, the first "strategic and critical material" on which Congress last session authorized the Army and Navy to stock up.

Under the $100,000,000 appropriation for storing important war substances which must be imported, the Treasury asked American business men to quote prices on delivering quantities of manganese ore ranging from 5,000 to 40,000 long tons to Baltimore. The amount to be purchased will not be determined until bids are reviewed.

The Treasury stipulated all bids must be on the basis of new importations or new domestic production, and must not be on delivery of manganese which may now be stored in warehouses in this country. This restriction was intended, officials said, to make sure that manganese purchased would be a "net addition to the Nation's available supply."

The manganese bids will be opened Oct. 19. Bids for other war materials will be asked as soon as specifications are prepared.

Chemical Firm Plans A Recapitalization

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Agricultural Corp. disclosed it was considering a recapitalization plan.

"With the maturity of the bond issue only three years distant, with the probability that the corporation will have to materially increase its investment in the Union Potash & Chemical Co. and with the continued accumulation of the unpaid dividends upon the outstanding preferred stock, a rearrangement of the capital structure seems both desirable and important" said the company's annual report.

The company owns 52½ per cent of the outstanding Union Potash shares.

The report also showed the company owned $1,208,000 of the $4,500,000 in bonds outstanding.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30, it was reported, totaled $126,437, equal to $1.26 a share on the preferred stock, compared with $701,328, or $7.01 a share on the preferred, in the previous fiscal year. Unpaid dividends on the $7 senior stock amounted to $75.75 a share on June 1.

Peace National Objective, Aver Manufacturers

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers asserted that "peace must be the national objective" and "industry opposes profiteering."

A statement issued by Howard Coonley, its president, on behalf of the industrial body, said:

"American industry hates war.

"War destroys lives. War wrecks homes. Economic chaos and years of crushing depression are its inevitable aftermath. It imperils representative democracy. . . .

"American industry wants peace. . . . Peace must be the national objective. . . .

"The United States can stay out of war.

"Emotionalism can betray us into war.

"A public will to peace, coupled with wise public policies and affirmative action to this end by our Government will keep us out of war. . . .

"Europe's problems do affect us, but our domestic problems still must come first.

"If yesterday industry was the only source of prosperity and reemployment, today it is as well the keynote of preparedness and peace. Under any conditions, America must depend on a smoothly functioning, efficient industrial system."

On the problem of profits and prices, the association said this:

"Industry opposes profiteering—the utilization of war psychology to boost prices for the purpose of making excessive profits.

"As manufacturers we recognize it to be our responsibility and moral obligation to conduct our businesses so that the prices of the products we produce and sell are related equitably to production costs.

"We pledge our energetic support to this policy. . . .

"The use of this crisis as an excuse either to extort unjustifiable profits or to pursue partisan political objectives is not only indefensible and dangerous, but reprehensible morally. Nor should pleas of 'emergency' be utilized as an excuse for reaching objectives which the American people would not otherwise sanction.

"The present situation calls for agreement on common objectives, but the democratic process of consultation and criticism must never be abandoned. Otherwise, we shall be following in the footsteps of those who believe in government by coercion.

"In a world distraught by force the best way to preserve representative democracy is to practice it."

Another du Pont Elevated

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—H. B. du Pont, assistant to the president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., was elected a vice-president and member of the executive committee of the company by the board of directors. The membership of the committee was increased from nine to ten.

Obrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
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111 Broadway New York
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FACTORY MANAGER OR SUPERINTENDENT
Available Oct. 1, 1939
American: age 44, married. Practical management and engineering background with twenty years diversified manufacturing experience. Thorough knowledge of modern production methods; materials; equipment; costs; plant upkeep; organization and labor relations. Location and salary open. Write Box M-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or phone Long. 0354.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS. 14 outstanding boxes. Beautiful personal line. Good profits. Samples on approval. KATHRYN FIELDING CO., 37 S. 12th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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BEACON STREET near PUBLIC GARDENS. 1 and 2 room Apartments; furnished or unfurnished; $45-$100 month; most desirable residential location in Back Bay (Boston); restricted. COM. 5316 or LON. 4400.

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Furnished or Unfurnished
Reasonable rents—Excellent Service
Restaurant, garage facilities, maids, etc.
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
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JERSEY CITY, N. J., 309 Fulton Ave.—6 rooms, second floor; modern, 2-family house; porch, garage; vacant Oct. 1. Tel. Del. 3-2461.

OUR TENANTS praise the convenience of this location. Economy kitchenette apartments in a clean, modern building.
21 FORSYTH STREET In the Fenway **ROOSEVELT**
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Just Completed in Brookline
Spaciousness and detail of single dwelling in setting of dignified charm; secluded, yet within 10 minutes of Park St.; 3-4-5-room suites, $75-$100. Apply on premises, 11 Monmouth Court, near Carlton St. Tel. Longwood 3071 (Mass.).

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PRESCOTT SQUARE CO., INC.
Louis L. Latimer, Pres. Tel. 3375-R

N. Y. C.—Two-room kitchenette apt.; fireplace, south and east windows, river view. Apply Supt., 10 Mitchell Place (49th Street and East River)

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN 1022. CHARLES W COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

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'37 FORD TUDOR H $325
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CORRECT POSTURE
BALL ROOM DANCING
Modern Creative Dancing for Children
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EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
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ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
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COUPLE wanted in American family of 4 adults; woman must be good cook, experience necessary; references. Asp. 7174, Brookline, Mass.

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Must be Thoroughly Experienced
No others considered. Salary, Commission, Premiums. Opportunity for regular part-time work.
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Opportunity part-time and steady employment. Only thoroughly experienced considered.
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GREAT NECK, N. Y.—Middle-aged man will share comfortably furnished, well-located home with couple with or without children. Box X-64, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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EST. —— HENRY P. TOWNSEND —— 1916
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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO.
Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report; 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO 5-8600.

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FOR churches, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTG. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C.; Alg. 4-6147.

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OLD farm estate near Sanbornville, N. H., and lovely East Lake; 52 acres; renovized 9-room colonial house completely furnished; early American furniture; 8 cottages, garage and barn; bargain $8500.00. Call or write SAM PAUL, Wakefield, N. H.

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CULTURED lady to represent manufacturer of high-grade line of children's wear, sold by appointment only; generous commission. Inquire of Mrs. Washburn, 838 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.

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Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
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YOUNG married man wants position with future; 15 years' experience selling, merchandising, advertising; good education; references. Write Box H-25, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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COMPANION to elderly woman, particularly desirous of good home. MRS. MARGARET M. ZISETTE, 471 N. Maple Ave., East Orange, N. J.

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EXPERIENCED teacher and college graduate desires teaching position or tutoring; several years' experience public schools and private camps; drives own car. Write or phone. Box S-516, Franklin Square House, Boston.

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A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg. Wis. 7-7969.

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Oriental Rugs, Dining Room Set.
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CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
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Shoes for Women
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JOYCE SHOP
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Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
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New Fall Styles
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Visit or Telephone
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Sunshine Chocolate Malted Milk Sticks, 45c lb.—25c half lb.
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155 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4700

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Fashionable Apparel for Smart Women
PREGER'S
344 GEORGE STREET

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
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See Us — We Call For and Deliver —Without Charge
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SHOE REPAIRING CO.
204 East Front St., opp. Strand Theatre
TEL. PL. 6-2637

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Cor. South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0100

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 5050)
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SUPER-CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
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20 West St. Call R. B. 666

Allen's Cleansers & Dyers Inc.
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Distinctive ladies' apparel for every occasion
All Sizes at Attractive Prices
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Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
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MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
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Phone Ridg. 6-4400

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New Fall Dresses—$3.98, $6.50, $7.98
Kayser and Mark Cross Gloves, $1.00 to $3.98
Gold Stripe and Quaker Hosiery, 79c to $1.35
Complete line of dress accessories. Children's ready-to-wear, Piece Goods, Linens, Domestics, Curtains.

Don't you think it's about time you gave yourself a treat?
Why not try one of the good things in life . . . Better hosiery? BERKSHIRE'S 51 gauge, for example.
THE QUALITY SHOP
Maple Avenue, Ho-Ho-Kus
J. F. STRAKOSCH, Prop. RI. 0-3721

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Cavanaugh's Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in
All Branches
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Arrogancy (I Sam. 2:3)—*Ar'-o-gan-sih* (first *a* short, *o* as in obey, second *a* clipped-short, *i* short).

The word here renders *'athaq*, a primitive Hebrew root suggesting "impudency."

Baneful (525:21)—*Bane'-fool* (*a* long, *oo* as in foot).

Anything which may be branded "baneful" is destructive, ruinous, fatal. The word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *bana*, "murderer," which was of collateral descent with Icelandic *bani*, "slayer," the Danish and Swedish *bane*, "death," and the Gothic *banja*, "stroke, wound."

It will be seen, then, that "baneful" is tainted with the thought of deadliness. (Cf. Chapman's classic expression, "baneful wrath.")

Colossians (Bible book) — *Ko-losh'-anz.*

Consecrate (428:15), **consecration** (262:1, 3) — *Kon'-se-krate; kon-se-kray'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

These words are derived from the Latin *consecrare*, "to render sacred" (*cum*, "with, wholly," and *sacrare*, "make holy" — *sacer*, "sacred"). Whatever is consecrated is withdrawn from secular functions and is devoted wholly to holy purposes. "Consecration" is the act or state of consecrating.

Corinthians (Bible books)—The first syllable is *Ko-*, not *Kor-*.

Divest (428:8)—Long *i*.

Fruition (298:7, 14)—*Froo-ish'-un.*

This word is derived from the Greek *fruitio*, "enjoyment," an extension of *frui*, "to enjoy." "Fruitage" comes from the same root, but it is applied to fruits collectively; to the act of bearing fruit; or, in general, to the product or result of an action. "Fruition," however, emphasizes the enjoyment which attaches to the fruitage. It suggests the inner satisfaction accompanying a deed well done.

Illusion (129:29) — *Ih-lu'-zhun.* (We have long since stopped fretting over hearing the second syllable as loo-, the simple and easy sound.)

An illusion may or may not have some material basis; but in either case it denotes only a seeming something that has no actuality. The Latin *in*, "upon," and *ludere*, "to play," combine in *illudere* to mean "to play upon the senses; to mock or deceive."

Something that misleads by producing a false impression — by giving an unreal appearance—is an illusion. This false show or deceptive appearance is destroyed when true reasoning is substituted for sense testimony.

Iota (186:20)—*I-o'-ta.*

Iota is the name of the ninth and smallest letter of the Greek alphabet; and because so little effort was required to make the character (ι), the word gradually came to be used to designate a very small quantity or degree.

Modus (213:1)—*Mo'-dus* (*o* long, *u* short).

Here we have the Latin *modus*, without change in spelling or sense. It means "method of procedure."

Negation (186:11) — *Ne-gay'-shun.*

This word, from the Latin *negare*, "to say no," may be defined as "an assertion of the nonreality or untruthfulness of anything; a declaration that something is not, has not been, or will not be."

Omnipotence (15:29), **omnipotent** (186:14) — In order to keep the "potent" (Latin *potens*) factor intact, it is recommended that these words be pronounced *om-nih'-po-tense* and *om-nih'-po-tent.* (Cf. "impotent," *im'-po-tent.*)

Panoply (571:18)—*Pan'-o-plih.*

Here we have the English form of the Greek *panoplia*, "the full armor of the heavy-armed soldier" (*pan*, "all," and *hopl-a*, "arms"). We like Webster's definition: "Anything defending or protecting completely by covering or enveloping."

Peremptorily (186:21)—The accent is on the second syllable, *per-emp'-to-rih-lih.*

In Roman law, a *peremptorius* ("destructive, decisive, final") action took away the right of debate or other function; and our "peremptory" retains the original decisiveness and finality—leaving no other choice or refusal. "Peremptorily," of course, is the adverb form, and suggests "imperiously, positively, conclusively."

Pro, con (129:9) — From Latin *pro* and *contra*, "for" and "against," respectively.

Steadfastly (261:4)—*Sted'-fast-lih* (*e* and *i* short, *a* intermediate as in ask).

The Anglo-Saxon *stede* and *fæst* meant "place" and "fixed or fast," respectively; hence something steadfast is firm or immovable in place or position. So, too, with the adverb "steadfastly"; Whoever "clings steadfastly," for example, maintains his position or holds his ground unswervingly, unchangeably, constantly.

'A Lady With a Lamp'

At a large dinner party given by Lord Stratford after the Crimean War, it was proposed that everyone should write on a slip of paper the name that appeared most likely to descend to posterity with renown.

When the papers were opened every one of them contained the name of Florence Nightingale.

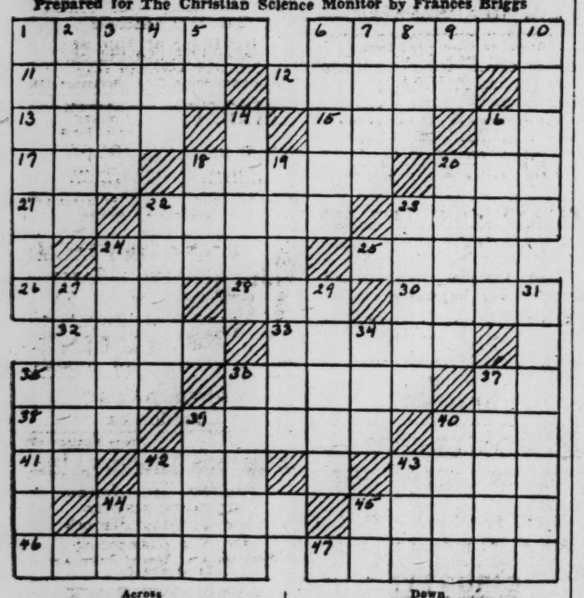
Daily Quotation

THE crown of a good disposition is humility.

—ARABIAN PROVERB.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is in love with Clara Peggotty in "David Copperfield"?
6—Who was a wife of Esau (Gen. 26:34)?
11—Twigs of what willow are used for furniture?
12—Who is Olivia's waiting woman in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"?
13—What do you call shoulder of a hare or rabbit?
15—Member of human race is what?
16—Where is Lake George (abbr.)?
17—Youth.
18—What may be run on American or European plan?
20—Who was a son of Zophah (I Chron. 7:37)?
21—Within.
22—What often grew in Biblical gardens?
23—What is high pommel of a saddle?
24—"Words are ——, deeds are men."
25—What do men wear at end of watch chains?
26—What is any of Eddie Cantor's children?
28—Collection of sayings is what?
30—Who was Cain's brother?
32—What is one of Pinnipedia?
33—What is obtained from the walrus?
35—What is used by a magician?
36—What was worn by men who posed for Van Dyck?
37—What were initials of 23rd President of U. S.?
38—Possesses.
39—What are edible seeds of peas, beans, etc.?
40—Who was son of Hezron (Ruth 4:19)?
41—What suffix signifies "pertaining to"?
42—What word is often coupled with "kith"?
43—Who was David Copperfield's child wife?
44—Children of whom returned to Judea with Zerubbabel (Ezra 2:49)?
45—Where does former William II of Germany reside?
46—Who was one of sons of Midian (Gen. 25:4)?
47—What is a port on Weser River, Germany?

Down

1—You might score a strike in what?
2—If you visited Kandahar or Mukden, whom would you see (sing.)?
3—Who was Odin's wife?
4—Small cask is what?
5—What is symbol for iridium?
6—Who was elder brother of the evangelist John?
7—What river rises in mountain of same name and flows to Caspian Sea?
8—Racket.
9—What State is south of Minnesota (abbr.)?
10—Who composed oratorio "The Creation"?
14—Chosen is official name of what place?
16—What is language of Norway?
18—Who was brother of Shem and Japhet?
19—Who illustrated "Alice in Wonderland"?
20—An avocation is what?
22—What town of Simeon is mentioned in I Chron. 4:29?
23—A hidden supply is what?
24—What small European birds have a short erect tail?
27—Sarah was mother of whom?
29—What nautical command means "stop"?
31—What German operatic singer often appeared in Wagnerian roles?
34—Portland is largest city of what State (abbr.)?
35—Cabbage butterfly is largely of what color?
36—Who was one of sons of Jerahmeel (I Chron. 2:25)?
37—What is a manufacturing city of Vermont?
39—What place is famous for its leaning tower?
40—An apartment or chamber is what?
42—What is a large parrot of New Zealand?
43—Female of the deer is what?
44—What were Disraeli's initials?
45—Debtor (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Some Pictures for Snubs' Diary

Monitor Camera Club from Miss L. W. Mead, Atlanta

The twins pose for their first photograph

Max Hayek, Brussels

Farewell to the Skipper

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Glass Fruit Jars Are Called 'Mason' Jars?

Glass jars have long been considered to be among the best containers for the home preserving of fruit, meats, and vegetables. They are free of the possibility of corrosion or other chemical action which might not be desirable in

the food packed; and, if they do not become chipped, cracked, or broken, may be used year after year. Many commercial packers use glass containers because the clear vision of the food inside acts as a spur to sales.

The familiar round or square jars used in home canning often bear the name "Mason" jar, blown into the glass. The name "Mason" may be preceded by that of the particular manufacturer of the jar; as, for example, "Ball" Mason, or "Kerr" Mason. The reason the jars are called "Mason" jars is that John L. Mason, of New York, patented the jar about the middle of the nineteenth century.

The Mason jar comes with a porcelain-lined genuine zinc cap and also with a glass-top seal, which consists of a glass lid held in place by a metal screw band. The jars may be had in green-tinted or flint (clear) glass, and in both round and square shapes.

The invention by Mason of a glass jar which was sealed by screwing a metal cap down on a rubber (which acted as a gasket), proved to be not only the first, but the most satisfactory, reasonably priced container for home canning. Through the years, his invention has maintained its place as a first-rate fruit jar.—W. P. Keasbey

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

CROCODILE

The crocodile hatches from a leathery egg which its mother lays in a deep hole dug in the sand; but it may grow to be 33 feet long! Crocodiles can remain under water five or six hours. At 45 degrees (F.) they become helpless

Easy to Do Right

The duty of government is to make it easy for people to do right, and difficult to do wrong.—Gladstone.

In Lighter Vein

Not So Good

"Well, son, how are your marks?"

"They're under water."

"What do you mean, 'under water'?"

"Below 'C' level."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Sound Effects

"Let's go to a restaurant where they have music."

"I thought you didn't like music when you dine?"

"Ordinarily I don't, but tonight I feel like eating celery."

Oklahoma's Entry

The blue ribbon for local pride headlines long ago went to one from the London Times, as follows: "Terrific Gale in Channel; Continent Isolated." A rival for this masterpiece can now be recorded. We quote a five-column display that appeared in last Saturday's Oklahoma City Times: Britain, France Set 5 a. m. Sunday (Oklahoma Time) As War Ultimatum Deadline —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Not So Sure

"The captain sent this bundle of newspapers," said the mate, who had landed on a desert island, to the castaways. "He wasn't so sure you'd want to be rescued when you'd read 'em."—London Daily Herald.

Yes, Who?

"Yes, darling," said the young commercial traveler, "there I was prepared to argue with the chap. But when I told him who I was, he let me in at once."

"And who did you tell him you were, precious?"—Tit-Bits.

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.

—Ps. 121:4

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kindness Returned

Newton Highlands, Mass.

A farm family in the town where a school principal's family spends their summers is noted for graciousness and kindness. They are a prosperous, busy group, with a large herd of gentle Jerseys and a large poultry plant. Yet, they seem to be the leaders in community good deeds.

Recently the mother was asked why she did so many things for others. A certain family had just returned from a long trip; it was a cold, rainy evening. When the family arrived, their house was ablaze with welcoming lights. The kitchen stove had a welcoming warmth. On its top was a big kettle of delicious stew; in the oven was a pan of home-made rolls; a fresh apple pie was on the table.

"Well," she answered, "it goes back a good many years. John and I had decided to leave the city and go to farming. We wanted our three children to have the advantages of country life. After looking around, we found the farm we wanted here. So on a certain blustery, March day, we moved out to begin our new life.

"I shall never forget it. We were all cold and hungry. We dreaded that first afternoon and evening. When we drove into the yard, a big welcoming spiral of smoke was pouring from the chimney. I remember John laughed and said, 'Well, I guess someone else likes our farm too!'

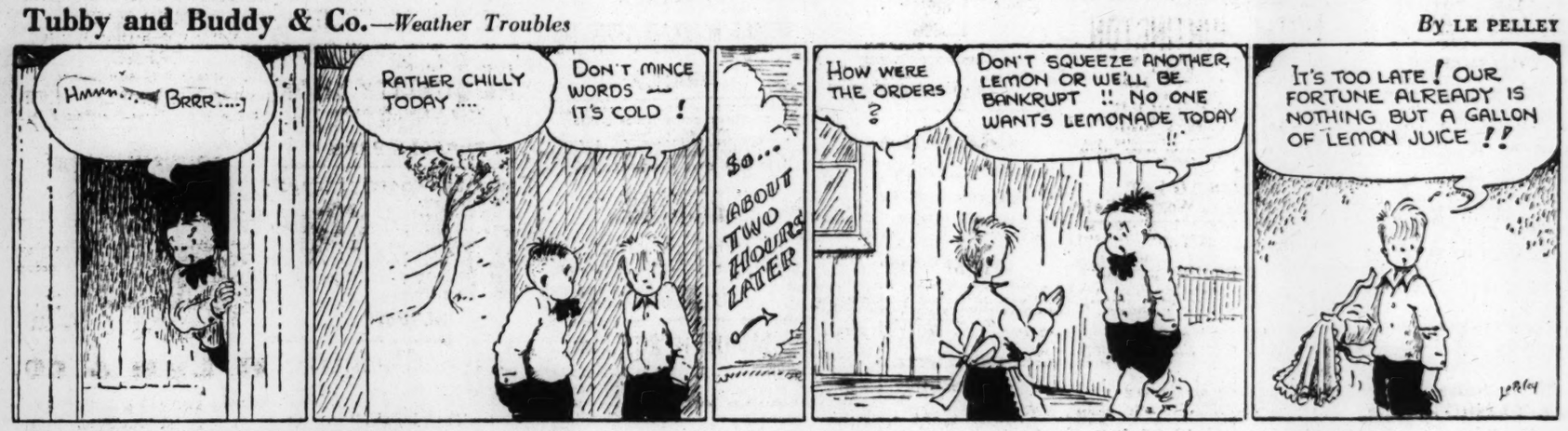
"We had sent our furniture down in the forenoon, and we wondered who had appropriated our place. But when we saw the inside, we never doubted that we had come to the right community. Neighbors had been in and done all they could. The furniture was partially arranged, and a big meal was on the stove.

"I remember Junior said, 'There must be good fairies around here. We'll have to be good to them.'

"So when you ask me why we do these things, the answer is that we must be kind to good fairies."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Weather Troubles*

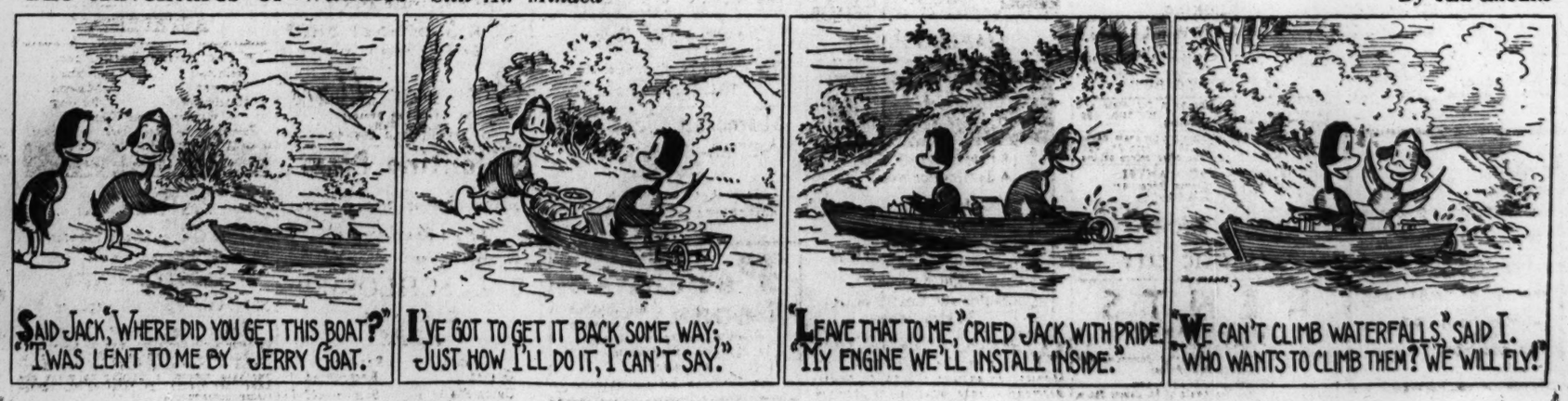
By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Bath's a Bath No Matter How Often You Get It!*

The Adventures of Waddles—*Still Air Minded*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Speech—and the Answers

Reichsführer Hitler's triumphal speech in Danzig brought to one radio listener such a sense of the tragic folly and futility of the war as to leave no room for the bitter, biting retorts logic and impulse could so easily make.

One wonders if the German people feel the pride and elation Herr Hitler expresses over the conquest of Poland—a conquest of strength over weakness, machines over men. And one wonders how many people in all the countries—even under the madness of war—are going to fall into the mental stupor which accepts atrocity stories, which responds to childish boasts and threats of throwing back five or ten stones if the other child throws one, which does not feel a deep revulsion against talk of God blessing "our arms" in an unholy and unprovoked attack on another people and the admitted destruction of innocent non-combatants.

One cannot answer this sort of thing by pointing out wrongs or inconsistencies. The British Government has issued an interesting document comparing this speech and earlier pronouncements by Herr Hitler on the folly of any agreement with Russia and on the satisfactory state of German-Polish relations under the non-aggression pact of 1934. Such replies are necessary to keep the record straight. They will have some effect with all peoples still able to reason, whereas the Reichsführer seems to have hoped only to steel the hearts of his followers.

But manifestly London and Paris feel that the only answer to his ironical "limitation" of German aims as lying west of the Urals and the Ukraine and his tacit demand for acceptance of a German-Russian division of Eastern Europe is continuation of the war.

Every individual must consider for himself what is involved in this tremendous decision. Certainly only those ready themselves to make every sacrifice could ask the people of France and Britain to undertake the task they now face. Yet if the issue was whether there was to be continued aggression amounting to anarchy in Europe it has not changed. And all who believe stable and just peace was impossible then must feel now that it could not come out of another and a worse Munich.

But let no wishful thinking blur the alternatives. Undoubtedly Herr Hitler is putting a very good face on a situation which he cannot relish. He will not now march to the Urals or take the Ukraine for a very good reason—the Red Army. He has conquered Poland so soon only because Russia stabbed his foe in the back. He will have a fourth partition of Poland when he might have preferred a protectorate. And the "bacilli of Bolshevism" from which he was supposed to save Europe has come measurably nearer Germany.

Yet when that is said the fact remains that from the standpoint of France and Britain the situation holds little cause for complacency. The prospects of military help from Poland are so reduced that already German forces from the East are reported increasing the problem of piercing the Siegfried Line.

Russia will not apparently give military aid to Germany, but raw materials and arms from Russia and Poland leave little hope for blockade to produce a short war. And while France and Britain may not accept the obligation to support Poland against Russian aggression (the words of their treaties with Warsaw apply technically to any attacker since Germany was not named), the restoration of Poland will ultimately raise the question of ousting Russia.

All these difficulties have apparently been faced in London and Paris and they are resolved despite them to carry on. The decision to fight on now that Poland is virtually erased confirms their claim that more than Poland has always been involved. How much more may become apparent as this tragedy moves on.

Spoils?

Last June Foreign Commissar Molotoff dropped a fair-sized diplomatic bombshell on the "peace front" then forming in Europe. He publicly announced Russian rejection of Anglo-French proposals for Soviet participation in the Stop-Hitler movement. What was indicated then was not simply Russian insistence on fair terms from Britain and France, but a demand for maximum political opportunity for Russia in the Baltic region: The Monitor at that time said:

> The method employed by the Soviet leadership of broadcasting to the world the difficulties between London and Moscow suggests that Russia intends to have its turn to capitalize on European unsettlement.

Recall that the "difficulties between London and Moscow" arose chiefly over the question of imposing guarantees on the Baltic States whether they wished them or no. To do this would have been to imitate Reichsführer Hitler's own tactics of extending "protection" over small States—tactics which the "peace front" was forming to combat. But Russia was insistent. It was argued for Russia's position that an anti-aggression front without the Baltics contained a loophole for German ambitions to operate at Russian expense. But it was suspected on the other hand that Russia wished to extend its own influence in the Baltic region.

Against this background the report of a blockade of the Baltic port of Tallinn by Russian warships is grimly significant. This blockade is described as a retaliation against Estonia's Government for having failed to prevent the escape of a Polish submarine which had been interned in Tallinn harbor. But it is accompanied by hints in Russian broadcasts that Latvian waters also contain Polish war craft.

Apparently the Soviets are preparing to press charges of unneutrality against both these States, although it is obvious that neither could afford to risk taking an unneutral position. Whether this pressure is part of a German-Russian plan to divide the Baltic region, or whether it is a move by the Soviet to gain as firm a foothold as possible before German pressure can be exerted there, is a question the next few days may answer.

But Russian reluctance to sign up with a movement to stabilize Europe evidently was due not simply to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain hadn't flown to Moscow as he did to Berchtesgaden. Another consideration was that London was unwilling to regard the Baltic States as spoils of "peace."

Toward Adjourning Politics

National unity in a true sense is a goal greatly to be sought in times of world stress. President Roosevelt took a step in this direction by inviting Alfred M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox to attend the conference of Congressional and Administration leaders Wednesday on neutrality legislation. And the response by the heads of the 1936 Republican ticket is in generous keeping with the sentiment that at such times "politics is adjourned."

A great deal, however, is involved in reaching and practicing a true definition of national unity. If this phrase were to be used merely as a shield to enable the Administration to work its own purposes or as a shibboleth to silence expression of individual opinion, the unity arrived at would be a sham. But such conferences as the White House has called seem to imply not only an effort to enlist bi-partisan support for repeal of the arms embargo but also an endeavor to shape policy in accord with the real desires of a majority of the American people. In this sense, national unity means that the Administration should go along with the people as well as that it should ask the people to go along with the Administration.

Such an attitude of frank analysis is best suited to presentation of the Administration case that a cash-and-carry type of neutrality is wholly compatible with American non-involvement in the war and may be an improved insurance against involvement.

The Woodchopper of Doorn is reported moving colored pins about on a war map, possibly without regret that he is not moving men.

St. Ives is celebrating its 300th anniversary—which may be an opportunity for research into the reasons for that famous exodus of kits, cats, bags, and wives.

Rice-throwing has been banned at European weddings because of the food scarcity, but certainly the throwing of old shoes comes hard.

Even the severest critics of the League of Nations may be willing to admit it was better than the present alternative.

To some, the Soviet sickle looks like a big question mark.

A Sense of Rumor

In times when a community is passing through a crisis, when reliable information is scarce, and yet it is known that important events are happening, there is always a temptation for people to lose their discrimination in the matter of news. Even those who keep their sense of humor are liable to add to it a sense of rumor, to develop a flair for a scare, and to become a sort of patent office for wild inventions. Too often authority is little better, than that possessed by the rumor-monger in the rhyme, who protested that:

> "Absolute evidence have I none,
> But my aunt's charwoman's sister's son
> Heard a policeman on his beat
> Say to a housemaid in Downing Street
> That he had a nephew, who had a friend
> Who knew for a fact that the war would end."

No one, of course, would deny that there must be, in such circumstances, a natural anxiety to learn as many of the facts as possible. But citizens should not let their ears play truant at every idle tale—or, at the least, might emulate the old Yorkshireman, and "hear all, see all, say nowt."

Translating Our Times

French Demand on Germany

No one has ever asked Germany to renounce defense of its vital interests. What is demanded of her is that she give up her methods of expansion through violence and respect the rights and genuine vital interests of other nations so that a sound political equilibrium and reign of international law can subsist on the Continent.—*Le Temps*, Paris.

German Criticism of Britain

Great Britain lacks objectivity and has no constructive policy. This is so bitterly resented in Germany that the German people believe England has not the slightest comprehension of the untenable situation created by Versailles. The German people feel constrained to make resolute note of this.

The only constructive policy is for Britain to support unreservedly a reparation of the damages done twenty years ago in Eastern Europe—accomplished with British connivance.—*Deutsche Diplomatische und Politische Korrespondenz*, Berlin.

Russia Explains

In his report to the eighteenth congress of the Communist Party, Stalin said, "We want close, peaceful and good neighborly relations with all neighboring States." This has long been the fundamental principle of Soviet Russia's foreign policy which has always tried to safeguard universal peace.

Stalin also said, "We shall continue to maintain this position as long as our neighbors observe the same attitude and do not seek, directly or indirectly, to strike at the integrity and inviolability of the Soviet States' frontiers."

The pact of non-aggression and commercial convention with Germany are a needed prelude to the expansion of friendly relations between our two peoples.—*Izvestia*, Moscow.

Finland States Her Position

Finland has done all possible to avoid mixing in the quarrels of the big powers and to retain its freedom. Neutrality cannot be maintained by proclamation alone and other measures must prove we are ready to defend it against all attacks from whatever side. In wartime we are prepared to defend our land and not forget the smaller States must maintain friendly relations with all nations.—Condensed from a speech by Finnish Foreign Minister Erko.

Trying to Get Into the Clear

The Bookshelf

The Revolution in Germany

Among the many books written about National Socialist Germany none deserves more careful reading than Hermann Rauschning's GERMANY'S REVOLUTION OF DESTRUCTION (London: Heinemann. 10s. 6d.), titled in America, THE REVOLUTION OF NIHILISM (New York: Alliance Book Corp. $3).

Some of these books have been mere eyewitness descriptions of hardships and sufferings; others, interpretative accounts written from professorial chairs. Both are valuable in their own ways, but this present book excels them in that it is written by a man with the authority of personal experience in a leading role in the early history of the Reich, and with the outlook of an enlightened German patriot anxious to work for a nobler Germany.

A descendant of the military caste of East Prussia and a wealthy landowner, Rauschning was president of the Danzig Farmers' Association when he joined the National Socialists in the hope that their party would solve Germany's difficulties. The National Socialists suffered from a great dearth of competent, educated leaders, particularly in the early days, and Rauschning was made President of the Danzig Senate.

Ever a supporter of constitutional methods, he was appalled at National Socialism's illegal actions against Jews, Roman Catholics, and all other opponents. Since his appeals to Herr Hitler to stop this course were unavailing, he retired, and after the April, 1935, elections was forced to sell his estates and flee from Danzig because he was "unprepared to act in disregard of duty and conscience."

This book, as its title indicates, sees little that is constructive in the National Socialist revolution. If Anglo-Saxons had read the book when it first appeared in German (published in Zurich early in 1938) undoubtedly many would have maintained that Rauschning's judgments were tainted by his personal experiences; but his interpretations and conclusions are so borne out in the events of the past two years that they at least demand much more careful examination before rejection.

National Socialism, in Rauschning's opinion, is a revolutionary imperialism which has betrayed the so-called rebirth of the German nation, and throughout he does not deviate from the viewpoint that destruction and annihilation in the endeavor to gain or keep power is National Socialism's only law; so that while millions of his own countrymen and many in the world outside were thinking of the so-called "principles" of National Socialism and their application, National Socialist leaders—the elite, as he calls them—have had but one ruling idea, viz., power for power's sake, action for action's sake.

"An open mind and no program at all, that is what enabled National Socialism to win through." Combined with the fact that it has reaped "the benefit of justified national agitation for liberation from the Treaty of Versailles and its dictated provisions, it had also reaped the benefit of the militarist and Pan-German ideas and aspirations in leading circles of the army and the civil population." But "what it calls its new order is nothing but a vast misuse of the human aspiration for ordered conditions." And Rauschning declares what most observers in Germany always suspected, that "Mein Kampf" played little part in the thinking of the old party men.

Accompanying this lack of any principle is, however, a belief in a negation, namely, in force qua force as the salvation of human society. This, in Rauschning's view, is "the belief that the use of violence in a supreme effort liberates creative moral forces in human society which lead to social and national renewal." And National Socialist tactics are always clear: "Always it is defending a right, always pursuing honor and faith. Moral indignation comes next after brutality in the National Socialist armory of effective propaganda. It takes the place of reasoned argument." And with it, he concludes, comes a complete contempt for humanity.

This book, in fact, appears to be a vindication of Hitler's statement in "Mein Kampf": "The German has not the faintest notion of the way the nation has to be swindled if one wants mass support."

But Rauschning's words carry particular significance also in view of the new situation after Germany's act of aggression against Poland and its nonaggression pact with Russia. Both indicate that considerations of ideology have long ceased to exist for National Socialists, and that once they had completed their destructive work within they would seek to accomplish the same outside their own borders. "When the political structure of the country has been razed to the ground the elite will march over the frontier to upset the existing international order." In fact, he views the three anti-democratic dictatorships as a system which "sees life's meaning in its perils, life's purpose as domination, the means as violence, and the goal as a worldwide totalitarian empire."

His words concerning the present state of the German people and the immediate future are also significant: "The nation no longer claims to have a will of its own. . . . If war comes the nation will fight, and at the outset perhaps even magnificently. It will yield to every appeal to its passions. But of one thing in its degradation it seems to be no longer capable—action on its own initiative."

Rauschning's final chapter will stand rereading, and his final words from Von Radowitz, the Prussian conservative, indicate that he understands the deeper significance of what is happening, viz., that we must realize the true function of the state, that modern state absolutism must be replaced by the conception that states have to bear witness to the service of the idea of right and the preservation of peace at home and abroad.

EMLYN WILLIAMS

What's the News?

Here in northern Wisconsin, with the pine-covered hills of granite rolling about us, the garden glowing warmly in the sunlight in unimaginable contrast with the tensions of Europe, we ask time and again during the day, "Has anything new developed?" And we go to the newspapers in the evening only for confirmation of what we already heard through the radio.

Until a week or two ago the radio was silent nearly all the day; the too frequent news flashes seemed opinionated, we thought, and lacking in substantiation. They did not fit in with our scheme of inquiry and discussion. From the daily paper we had taken whatever was basic, and excluded anything that savored even slightly of propaganda. We discussed the historical background of demands and of proposed settlements, and in each move found a promise of the equitable adjustment of old, long-standing errors. And we were not visionaries; rows upon rows of history on the shelves spoke for our avoidance of uninformed theories and merely wishful thinking. We were as detached in judgment as in space, and watchful for all that threatened to infringe.

Yet now we examine throughout breakfast the most detailed movements of the troops, the latest aggressions by air—anything that may have happened during the last few hours. Coming in through the fragrant cedar hedge of the garden, Aunt questions, "Have you heard anything since the last report?" And only then, "You've seen the morning glories? They are beautiful today." And Uncle, an inveterate political student since his university days some fifty years ago, comes in eagerly at noon with, "Has anyone listened to the radio this morning?"

The old trees surrounding the houses still sway in the slow breezes following yesterday's rain, and we should feel restful again and refreshed, but the atmosphere is changed. We are more intensely conscious of that other world, and the news which before furnished material for conversation has now become a part of our living experience. There lies the benefit of the radio, and there lies also its danger; the contact with events is too close, too recent, and the method of presentation admits too greatly the elements of dramatization—even despite the most careful efforts of the announcers—to allow that critical selectivity of our newspaper reading.

We are living at this moment in an atmosphere of electrified attention. The old routine is gone. The disused logging mill upstream does not attract the sketch pad as it did but a few days ago; I did not swim among the ruins of the broken dam today. And Joe wrote whimsically from New Jersey of the Thomas Moore and the Masefield he had found; how different his next letter will be: intense, and deeply sympathetic toward all those people who are being pitted against each other. For Joe, war holds no decisions of honor, for war itself is loss.

But it is not isolation from this excitement that we ask, here in the Middle West; it is that we remain steady, quiet, and clear-minded, unshaken by the staccato of radio messages. We must return to that more dispassionate study of the news, and to a wiser control of our daily lives. We have our own work to do. Our lands were not won by rash impetuosity—crops grow no faster than the times permit. Our fathers worked patiently and with hopeful foresight; they were builders, and that is the heritage we should carry on. Reflection rather than reaction shall once more direct our thinking. Our work may in the future go on more quietly, but even the old mill shall again be visited.

WALTER HAUBOLDT

The Wide Horizon

Japan's Second Invasion

By Bradford Coolidge

PEKING

To travel from Japan to China these days is to experience the power and speed of the tide toward the continent.

Carriers on the dozen routes are booked to capacity a week or two in advance. Only the ferry between the tips of Japan and Korea guarantees passage without reservation, for the Government puts on extra steamers if one ship cannot swallow the crowd, which often is the case. The Japan-China traffic has increased so much since the hostilities became war that Tokyo has been reported planning one huge firm to cope with the demand for transportation.

Figures from a variety of sources indicate the strength of the tide. Before the hostilities, North China's civilian Japanese numbered 35,000; now they number 200,000. In most of the bigger cities, the Japanese have at least doubled in number and in the smaller ones rocketed from nothing into the hundreds.

Taking cities in the perimeter of the occupied area, Tsingtao has gone from 16,500 to 23,500; Hsuchow from a few to 2,000; Tsinan from 4,100 to 9,600 (in a year); Kaifeng from 300 to 4,000; Paotow from none to 1,000, and Tatung from a few to 3,700. Tientsin, commercial center and port, records a jump from 11,400 to 41,500; Peking, the capital, from 4,000 to 35,000.

The Japanese tide has followed the army closely. As these statistics indicate, in towns nearest the fighting areas Japanese stroll down the streets in clogs and dressing-gown yukata, enjoying the evening air after supper at the local Japanese inn, just as they would in a resort at home. Japanese bars, tea-rooms, eating houses, the geisha girls have taken their place in every good-sized town in the occupied area.

By far the greatest number of these incomers, official surveys say, are connected with banking, commercial, transportation, the development concerns. Next most numerous are retailers and shopkeepers. Then come those engaged in construction work, and finally those in the amusement, eating-house and tea-room lines.

Lately an increasing proportion of the inflow has been women. Many of them are coming, often with their children, to join their husbands. This May, of 22,217 Japanese entering North China, 7,149 were women.

The tide sets strongly toward the continent, but an appreciable backwash flows toward Japan. In the first five months of this year, some 95,000 Japanese crossed North China's borders, but only about 40,000 registered as residents with the authorities.

In this, North China differs from Manchukuo, where increasing numbers settle on the land as farmers. The average Japanese in business here is watching the profits and counting the days before he can go home. Eating-houses change hands frequently.

Unfortunately for Japan's self-appointed mission, Japanese forming the bulk of the continental tide are not their country's best representatives. The bigger men who invariably are refined gentlemen are seen by the Chinese only when they pass by in automobiles. Fraternization with lower-class Japanese is unlikely to dispel mutual distrust.

In addition, Japanese in China seem to lose some of the qualities which make them a lovable people at home. Foreign passengers have noted how the typical Japanese have stiffened to a defensive attitude as ships from Japan approached Chinese shores. It is easy enough to love the Chinese from the safe distance of Japan, but when you are right among them and feel how little they appreciate your presence, the friendly attitude comes hard. This appears to be the experience of most Japanese. The Japanese can make himself at home but cannot feel at home. The result is an attitude of superiority.

Home circles have not been blind to the character and attitude of Japanese swarming to China. Witness a recent speech by Baron Mitsunojo Funakoshi, House of Peers member. He declared:

"Japanese must abandon their feeling of superiority over Chinese. . . . Such conduct not only hampers continental achievement but also is an obstacle to the fate of the Japanese Empire. . . . If such feeling is not abandoned, there will be racial discrimination no different from that which white races have hitherto shown over colored races, soiling the history of the world. . . ."

An official Domei (Japanese) news agency item from Tientsin notes that:

"The Japanese Army authorities here are making an effort to prevent the influx of Japanese who are after concessions or easy money, taking advantage of the post-war situation."

Japanese press reports have revealed that officials in China have complained "the presence of Japanese without any worth while purpose was hindering the work being undertaken on the continent." As a result, Government offices have been preparing to control the influx.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Harmless as a Dove"

America must remain the wondrous example and opportunity it was meant to be, that Western Civilization may not be destroyed, that its people may find a light to guide them in their hour of utter darkness.

It is America that must again illumine the way to hope, and charity, and good will if the night of despair and chaos should enshroud humanity.

It is through America that the spiritual unfoldment must come which shall unhorse the god of hatred and fear and strife whose name is war!

America! Free and independent in thought and in spirit must she remain. . . . Strongest among the nations of the world, yet "harmless as a dove"—even as God must have conceived her. That she might be an enduring Temple for the altar of Reason, for the shrine of infinite Love.—Raoul Spoleti Bonanno in *L'Araldo*, Cleveland, Ohio.